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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

KERRY GLADER

Our thanks go out to the Detroit Lakes Country Club and host superintendent, Brad Klein, for a splendid day at their beautiful club in northern Minnesota. The weather was superb, and many of our members enjoyed Brad's fine golf course. Special thanks to the Turf Supply Company for having Dr. Clinton Hodges from Iowa State University up to speak to our group. Dr. Hodges had many points to make about sand topdressing and high-sand mix greens. Much research needs to be done on rootzone disease organisms, and the future will require more than just a single source for answers to our turf problems. I quote Dr. Hodges, "We are entering a new era in turf maintenance, and all in this field should prepare themselves with the needed information to respond to these problems." Hopefully, we will have Dr. Hodges up to speak again soon, so he can let those of you not at the meeting enjoy his words of wisdom and scare you with his slide presentation.

The 1986 Annual Picnic WILL NOT be held this year. Due to technical difficulties and declining interest, we have decided to skip this year and make a go for next year at Tartan Park Golf Course. Host superintendent, Joe Moris, has expressed his desire to have our annual picnic every year. The 1987 Picnic Arrangements Chairman, Mike Leitner, has many plans for next year. With Tartan Park's facility we will have the best of both worlds for our families recreational activities and the use of a great Minnesota golf course. The date will be out soon for next year, so please mark it on your calendar now and plan to attend.

Dr. Don Taylor is at the University of Minnesota - St. Paul Campus, and has asked me to let you know that he is available...
A good tree program on the golf course is essential in meeting the needs of the game. Trees can add to the playability and aesthetics of any course but, improperly managed, can detract from each.

Two things that are helpful for a quality tree program are having an inventory of your tree assets and establishing basic tree functions on the course.

A tree inventory is the first thing that should be done to implement a good tree program. It is always helpful to know where you are before determining where you would like to go. Whether you do this on your own or contact someone to do your inventory, much valuable information can be derived from such a study. The inventory should include the number, size, species, and health of all trees pertinent to the golf course. Sectionalizing by geographic location makes record keeping and referencing easy. At Interlachen Country Club I divided the course into 30 sections. Statistics that can be derived from an inventory include percent distribution of trees by location, species, size and health. This can be of great value when determining where and what trees to plant. Existing tree maintenance programs can be monitored and prioritized much more effectively as well. In addition, having a realization of the tree population disease problems, overplanting of certain species, or trees not well represented on the course can be dealt with in future plantings. A major consideration for future planting is to develop a wide genetic base. The use of a variety of plant materials can minimize any catastrophic effects of disease problems. Limitation of same species planting in groups or root graft proximity can further reduce adverse effects of future disease problems.

A second major consideration in developing your program is determining the basic tree functions desired in particular geographic locations. Form follows function is a basic rule of all design that helps determine tree planting and maintenance. One cannot lose sight of the primary function, the game of golf, when planning and maintaining tree populations. The proper balance between the functional aspects of trees versus their competitive nature must be taken into account. The USGA Green Section may recommend no planting of trees within 60 feet of greens but, the site may demand plantings closer than this. Competition for light, water and nutrition should come into play when deciding on your site planning or maintenance. Lack of light can be a limiting factor in the production and health of bentgrass. Try not to block east to west light, as ignoring this may lead to inconsistency in putting surfaces. If this situation already exists, heavy thinning of the affecting trees may be desirable, especially to increase east light. Morning light has distinct advantages as it offers the light benefit without the heat stress of latter day light. To avoid water and nutritional competition with desirable turf, there are many actions that may be taken.

Root pruning is a valuable tool. I would recommend a 2 foot depth vibratory plow for most root pruning situations. The use of vapam, trenches or a four foot depth vibratory plow would be good alternatives for tree disease problems. Remember, the object is to prune roots—know what's in the ground.

Another method of reducing root competition is to match the right species with the site. Try to avoid planting trees with aggressive surface roots close to fine turf areas. Trees with fibrous or strong tap roots can lend themselves to planting sites closer to these areas. Ornamental trees may be good for backdrops or aesthetic plantings and will not compete as much closer to fine turf as larger species. Plantings of this nature are definite candidates for discussion with golf and greens committees as they may adversely affect play. In addition, trees can be fertilized and irrigated, a factor which will help reduce the demand on those fine turf areas by supplying basic needs.

In choosing plant materials, foresight can
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ARBOTECT has the scientific research to prove it works. Your reputation depends on this decision, so use the information sources available to you or call us at Turf Supply Company to review the only published data from the University of Minnesota covering use of fungicide injection with the only fungicide that has been properly evaluated at any university.
eliminate many potential problems. The function, matching plant requirements to the site, size at maturity, selecting quality stock, potential disease problems, and any possible adverse affects on desirable turf should be studied prior to planting. Take care in planting trees around tees. Ideally, trees should not limit use of teeing areas but, may be used to limit potential target areas. Properly planted, trees at maturity will not require as much strategic pruning as those planted for sudden impact. Some basic functions for tree planting may include increasing the difficulty of play, creating visual backdrops to target or non-target areas, screening of undesirable views or noise, adding definition to fairways or may be purely aesthetic.

Matching the right plant material with the intended site requires knowledge of available plant materials, zone hardiness, soils and growing requirements. It is helpful to have good resource material such as tree books and manuals and soil test results. Future disease problems should be strongly considered. Dutch Elm Disease and Oak Wilt are only two of many tree diseases in Minnesota. Information is available from the University of Minnesota extension service on tree diseases.

Perhaps the single most important aspect in a tree program is determining desired function. This is the area where good communication with the golfing membership is essential. Discussion of short and long term affects can clarify the needs and views of your golfing membership. Topics such as fairness to the golfer, priorities, adverse affects of competition and budgetary concerns should be addressed prior to any planting. A consensus of how trees should and should not affect play can help set your basic planting guidelines.

Once you have these tools available, record keeping and decision making with good foresight will become easy. Above

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ally remember, form follows function and that your functions must be determined for your particular golf course.

Good luck in 1986 and I hope to see you out on the golf course. I'll be in the woods as usual!

EDITOR'S CORNER
RANDY NELSON

Well, our unusually cool, wet spring has certainly reverted quickly into our usual hot, humid summer. Although the weather conditions can change dramatically, not so for our bodily metabolisms. Such drastic fluctuations in temperature and dewpoints put a strain on employee performance. Those of you fortunate enough to have air-conditioned maintenance facilities are to give your staff members a needed break from the strength draining heat. I know that when plans for a new maintenance building at my course are compiled one item which I firmly hope to include will be air-conditioning for the office and employees' breakroom. Our staff members deserve that kind of consideration during these periods of stress.

Stress was certainly the farthest thing from the minds of the 55 MGCSA members that attended the June meeting at Detroit Lakes Country Club. This meeting was the first of two that will take our MGCSA members on a northerly trek of courses that will test our golfing skills. On behalf of the members who were in attendance I would like to thank Brad Klein for allowing us to interrupt what I know was an extremely busy and profitable time at your course. Brad's course was in the same super condition that I remember he provided for the 1982 State Amateur; however, my golf game was not. I know we all enjoyed ourselves, Brad, and I hope you will extend our appreciation to your club officials.

Also at the June meeting was Dr. Clinton Hodges from Iowa State University. Dr. Hodges' appearance was sponsored by Turf Supply Company and their fine staff which includes Jack Kolb, Dave Krupp, and Carl Tychsen. Dr. Hodges reviewed his research findings about the pythium root dysfunction problem on sand greens. He stated that this dysfunction problem is unique to greens built with 100% sand; however, as the greens mature the problem seems to correct itself. He cautions anyone building 100% sand greens with surrounding native soil collars to be aware of the dysfunction problem.

Our next meeting will bring our venturesome volume to the Violet Vulture's lair. We all know the host superintendent and awesome wonder of this course as Fred Anderson. If you still haven't guessed the location of our resident MGCSA touring 8 handicap I won't keep you in suspense any longer. Watch for the next meeting flyer coming to you by Purple Hawk express mail.

MINNESOTA'S GOLFING HERITAGE
TOWN & COUNTRY CLUB

by TOM FULLER
COURSE SUPERINTENDENT
THE TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB

The year was 1892 and the first round of golf in Minnesota was played at the historic Town and Country Club of St. Paul.

Actually, golf began there as an afterthought. A pioneer member, William F. Peet, conspired with a St. Paul newspaper reporter. Desperate for tidbits of news, he asked Peet for the latest Town and Country gossip. Peet suggested a story about a new game called golf which was getting some print in papers along the east coast. The reporter disliked his duties of social reporting so he contrived
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1 **Up to 13,000 square feet per hour.**

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2 **Greater power.**

A powerful 16hp 4-cycle Kohler engine is the reason here. Twice the horsepower of the leading competitor. And that gives you the power to handle all turf conditions with less effort.

3 **Better, more uniform penetration.**

Not only does Toro give you more power, it gives you a deeper, more effective coring depth. And when you consistently get a good core and a clean hole that means effective aeration.

4 **Quick tine change.**

Again, another Toro design with the user in mind gives you an advantage in speed. This design makes it easy to remove and replace tines in less than five minutes with an ordinary socket wrench. (See inset in feature 3.)

5 **Easy operation.**

It begins with a turn of the key. No pulling or tugging on ropes. Throttle, choke, brake and clutch controls are within easy reach of the operator. As is a hydraulic-lift lever for the coring unit.

6 **Minimizes compaction.**

Larger floatation tires not only minimize compaction, they also make the machine easy to control.

7 **Puts you in control.**

Only Toro gives you a reverse gear for increased maneuverability, and an interlock system designed to stop the engine if the operator lets go of the handle while the clutch is engaged.

8 **Easy servicing.**

Here's where Toro's exclusive modular design really shines. Because there are fewer moving parts to deal with, breakdowns are minimized. When there's a need for maintenance, the entire coring head can be removed easily. And like the tines, it takes just minutes.

9 **Accessories.**

Toro Greens Aerator accessories include a Windrower for easier core gathering, a Coring Head Stand, and a Tire Scraper Kit. Put it all together and you can see just what kind of advantage the Toro Greens Aerator can give you. For speed, durability and performance, only one name will be dotting the landscape: Toro.

Before you look at another aerator, contact your local Toro distributor for more information.
# Greens Aerator Specifications

**Greens Aerator (Model No. 09100)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGINE</th>
<th>Kohler, 4 cycle, air cooled, 16 hp @ 3600 rpm, 35.90 cu. in. (588 cc) displacement. Electric start. Heavy duty cast iron block. Stellite® intake and exhaust valve and rotator. Mechanical fuel pump, large capacity dual element air cleaner. 4 pint oil capacity. Electronic ignition.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ELECTRICAL</td>
<td>12 volt battery, 32 amp-hour. 15 amp alternator. Ignition switch with interlocks on control handle and clutch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUEL CAPACITY</td>
<td>1.8 gallons gasoline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRACTION DRIVE</td>
<td>Double banded V-belt from mechanical clutch on engine to Peerless Model 2360 transaxle. Two speeds forward — 1 reverse. Wheels driven individually by chains from transaxle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUND SPEED</td>
<td>1st Gear Forward: 1.1 mph @ 3600 rpm (coring). 2nd Gear Forward: 3.3 mph @ 3600 rpm (transport). Reverse: 1.3 mph @ 1200 rpm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUND CLEARANCE</td>
<td>4 inches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIRES/WHEELS/PRESSURES</td>
<td>Two steering tires (front): 13x5.0-6, 2 ply, Rib Tread tubeless. Two drive tires (rear): 18x9.50-8, 4 ply, Rib Terra tubeless. Drop center demountable rims, greaseable tapered roller bearings, 8-10 psi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAME</td>
<td>Welded steel construction — tricycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICE BRAKE</td>
<td>Disc type mounted to transaxle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTROLS</td>
<td>Clutch, hydraulic lift, and keyswitch on control console. Throttle and choke on engine. Transaxle shift on frame. Interlock switches and service brake on steering handle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPLEMENT DRIVE</td>
<td>Triple banded V-belts from engine to countershaft and from countershaft to coring head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIMENSIONS</td>
<td>Length: 79 inches Width: 55.5 inches Height: 39 inches Wheelbase: 44 inches Weight: 1275 pounds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CORING UNIT

| CONSTRUCTION | Welded steel frame construction with four crankshafts mounted in precision ball bearings. Crankshafts drive four coring arms/tine heads. Unit designed such that coring head is easily removed from traction unit. |
| DRIVE | No. 50 0-ring chain from countershaft to coring crankshafts. |
| LIFT | Single hydraulic cylinder powered by a Saginaw pump. Lift valve actuated by lift control lever. |
| TINE HEADS | 4 individual heads each holding three tines. Discharge chutes direct cores rearward away from drive components. |
| CORING WIDTH | 27 inches. |
| HOLE PATTERN | 2.25" × 2.5". |
| PRODUCTIVITY | Aerates up to 13,000 sq. ft. per hour. |
| CORING DEPTH | Up to 3.0 inches. |
| TINES | Case hardened tubing, hollow tapered design. ½" tines standard. |

## ACCESSORIES

| WINDROWER | Model 09150; diverts debris into a row for easy removal. |
| CORING HEAD STAND | Model 09152; supports coring head during servicing. |
| TIRE SCRAPERS | Model 09151; removes accumulation of soil from drive wheels. |

*Specifications and design subject to change without notice. "Toro" is a registered trademark of The Toro Company, 8111 Lyndale Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55420.
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___ Need F87 Budget Figures
___ Leaf Blowers, 3 pt. hitch
___ Utility Vehicles
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a news story that the club was thinking about starting golf.

Enter George McCree, a transplanted Scot who had migrated here from Canada and was familiar with the game of golf. He had read the article and immediately offered to help Peet start the game. "I finally took McCree out to the club with my lawn mower in the back of my roadster, to help lay out the course." Using an old driver and a twenty five cent gutta percha ball, and after a couple shots McCree marked the spot with a stake. "This is the first hole." This first green is now the general vicinity of the present seventeenth green. In this fashion the first five holes were laid out, a time before country clubs had become synonymous with the game of golf.

As the first "Country Club" in these parts, the Town and Country Club was more of a social organization, inspired by the clubs in St. Paul that were formed as a nucleus of the annual winter carnival. They had a residence on Lake Como in 1887. The club moved to its present home at the Marshall Avenue bridge on the Mississippi River in 1880. Today, this "Country Club"

is in the heart of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, but in 1880 it was the boondocks of St. Paul. Street cars carried members as far as Prior Avenue and then a horse drawn shuttle service brought them to the club. Later it became chic to bicycle from Prior to the club.

The rationale for locating on the river bluffs was an attempt to attract memberships from Minneapolis, a strategy that was moderately successful in the beginning. Later, however, many of the eligible Minneapolites joined clubs on their side of the river for the sake of convenience.

The original Town and Country Club house was designed by state capitol architect Cass Gilbert and built in the early 1890's for $25,000. The club house became a St. Paul landmark which was torn down in 1955.

Golf didn't catch on quickly with the Town and Country members. When $50.00 was requested from the club's treasurer, Charles Gordon, to buy a set of real golf holes and flags to replace the tomato cans and fishing poles, Gordon quite profanely refused on the grounds that golf was a

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silly game which could not possibly last.

It was a few short years later in 1895 that E. J. Frost, a well known amateur out of Chicago, was hired to lay out Town and Country's first nine holes which were partly on a neighbor’s pasture and had to be shared with his cows. In 1897 in order to compete with courses out east, $2,000 was budgeted to lay out this new course. On June 9, 1898 the new nine holes were opened for play. Also at this time the first golf pro and expert maker of clubs, Robert Fowlis, was acquired from St. Andrews Golf Club and the first greenskeeper was also engaged at this time.

On July 14, 1907 after an additional $2,000 was acquired, Town and Country was now eighteen holes long, and that year Town and Country hosted the first MGA golf championship to be played on an eighteen hole course.

The actual layout of the Town and Country course has changed very little since its beginning. Not that some major changes haven't been attempted. One member in the early goings wanted to make the first hole a dogleg around the creek that still flanks the first fairway and once led to a well stocked trout pond. He soon left to become a member of the newly organized Somerset Country Club. Some changes that were made came with the addition of a practice tee area, and the moving of the fifteenth green down over the hillside which at one time it sat on top of. One other change since then is the moving of the tenth green from its original site at the bottom of a hillside to its present home on its own hillside plateau.

With the proper guidance of a long time or well informed member, one can see the inconsistencies in the terrain which might indicate the location of one of the original bunkers or a green may have been located. A former caddie once pointed to a place on the first hole where the creek cuts into a hill. That recalled the caddie was where the horses were led for drinking water as they groomed the fairways. As for the caddies of the past, Town and Country has been the home of the "Old Tyme Caddies Tournament" since 1932, and is still played annually. Another tournament that is still played annually at Town and Country since 1924, except the years 1942-1946 because of the war, is the "Northwest Father and Son Golf Championship." Though not officially sanctioned, but is on the MGA calendar of events and as such a state tournament. Town and Country has also been the site of the Women's Amateur in 1937 and the National Women's Amateur in 1951. Also scheduled for Town and Country was the "Walker Cup", to be played in August 1940, but was cancelled due to WWII.

The club today is second only to Shinnecock Hills near Long Island as a course on its original site. Shinnecock Hills has been bombarded by golf balls since 1891.

The club's greatest controversy, however, came in 1954 when some members wanted to transform Town and Country into a "family" club. They were eventually successful and the one time male bastion on the Mississippi is open to wives and children with golfing, swimming and tennis offered at the club facilities including a recent clubhouse addition.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Truck Load Bags</td>
<td>$140.00/T. + Freight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck Load Bulk</td>
<td>$120.00/T. + Freight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 Ton Bags</td>
<td>$200.00 F.O.B. Chaska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5 Ton Bags</td>
<td>$190.00 F.O.B. Chaska</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Wrote one of the club's historians "From 1887 to 1893, the male members of the club enjoyed bowling, tennis, toboganning, dancing, dining, tea drinking, and trap shooting. Then came golf."

Acknowledgements: Rewritten by permission from "The Compass Magazine" sponsored by Minnesota Federal Savings and Loan Association and articles written by Mr. John Pfaender, Club Historian.

NECROLOGY - E.L. "Bud" Shaughnessy


Shaughnessy was born and raised in Belle Plaine, Minnesota. He graduated from the University of Minnesota, served in World War II and worked for Prudential Insurance Co. before starting his tractor company in 1949 with his brother, G. T. Shaughnessy.

Shaughnessy lived in Mound and was known for his work with civic organizations. Last year he was named Man of the Year by the Long Lake Chamber of Commerce for his business and community contributions. He was a former president of the Minnesota-South Dakota Implement Dealers Association, a national director of the Minnesota Farm Implement Association, a long time member of the Minnesota Golf Course Superintendents Association, and a charter member of the Orono Lions Club.

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