

EDITORIAL REPORT

Since the initial issue of the Official Bulletin of our Association, The Bull Sheet, the circulation has increased more than 50 percent. The cost of printing and mailing of each issue amounts to approximately twenty-three dollars. (\$23.00).

During the past year, twelve regular monthly issues were printed and in addition, two supplemental issues were printed. One covering the timely use of sodium arsenite by Dr. O. J. Noer, and the other during the National Open Golf Championship at Medinah Country Club.

In line with Association policies, we have been exchanging periodicals with other district Associations who have indicated interest in receiving our Bulletin. We feel that this procedure has promoted a cooperative and friendly spirit with other greenkeeping organizations.

From time to time, we have been receiving requests from non-members to be put on the mailing list. In view of the increased cost of printing and mailing, a policy was established whereby all non-members requesting issues on a yearly basis would be requested to send the Editorial Committee \$1.00 in stamps per annum for the purpose intended. We have observed this policy during the past year.

The important objective of the bulletin is to promote sincere interest in Association functions and responsibilities. Considerable time and effort is consumed in the layout work of each issue by a few members who are willing to give up some of their limited time towards the welfare and progress of our Association. What is needed most of all, is constructive comments from the members. This will indicate that the bulletin is not being taken for granted.

To those persons who have contributed material for the bulletin, we wish to express our very sincere appreciation for the interesting articles submitted. May we continue to have your co-operative support during the coming season of 1950.

-- Editorial Committee--

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COMMON ARBORICULTURAL TERMS

ANAEROBIC.. Physiologically active in the presence of oxygen. Not requiring free oxygen for growth.

ARBORICULTURE..The cultivation and care of woody plants, particularly those used for decorative, shade and ornamental purposes.

ASFHALT.. A solid bituminous material of a petroleum residue, soluble in petroleum solvents, insoluble in water. Sometimes used as basic material in tree fillings and tree paints.

BACTERIA.. One-celled, non-green, microscopic plants, multiplying by simple division or fission. Some cause plant disease.

BARK..Those tissues of woody stems outside the cambium. Usually consists of inner living tissues (phloem) and outer dead corky layers.

BOERS, FLATHEAD AND ROUNDHEAD.. Beetle larvae of certain species which form galleries and commonly feed just beneath the bark.

CABLING.. The installation of flexible cable in the crown to provide additional support to leaders and branches.

CANKER..A localized disease area on stems and branches resulting in the death of the affected bark and cambium.

CHEMOTHERAPY.. The internal treatment of diseases by means of chemical reagents which, in concentrations used, do not have noticeable toxic effects on the treated plants.

CHLOROPHYLL.. The green pigment with which carbo-hydrate synthesis (photosynthesis) is associated in plant tissues.

CONK.. Fruit-body of a woody decay fungus. A sporophore. Also simboodies on tree trunks.

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CHEMICALS FOR DUTCH ELM DISEASE THERAPY

by: A. W. Feldman, F. L. Howard,
Nester E. Caroselli

Abstract of papers: Chemicals selected after evaluation in laboratory and greenhouse were tested in 1948 and 1949 on more than 1,200 trees of Ulmus americana growing under natural conditions. Results were: (1) Hydraulic soil impregnation with lime suppressed wilt symptoms for at least one month when soil pH was maintained at 7.0 or slightly above. (2) Low magnesium lime gave better disease control than high magnesium lime. (3) Hydraulic soil impregnation with urea, salicylate, and azo dye, alone or combined, did not effectively suppress symptoms. These three chemicals, combined with low magnesium lime, gave approximately 70 and 50 percent control on woodland and estate trees, respectively. Equal control was obtained when this combination was applied in the fall, spring or summer. (4) Nutrient sprays containing urea, KH_2PO_4 , and sucrose temporarily retarded wilt symptoms when applied at the onset of wilting. Adding N_2NO_2 , or salicylate to the nutrient spray resulted in 40% control. (5) Better control resulted when treatments were applied before rather than after inoculation. (6) Results from greenhouse elm seedlings were comparable with those in woodland experiments. (7) Trunk injections of basic chemicals (N_2HCO_3 , $KHCO_3$, $C_2(OH)$ gave good control; citrates of Mg, K, Na, no control. (8) Trees succumbed more rapidly to trunk than to twig inoculation.

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