

DIVISION C — FIELDS, SCHOOLS & MUNICIPAL GROUNDS — Room 355

- Chairman - G. O. Mott Secretary - Ed Fifield
1. Weed & Crabgrass Control - H. B. Musser, W. H. Daniel, O. C. Lee
 2. & 3. A Tour of W. Lafayette H. S. new gymnasium & Purdue U. Fields & Grounds - B. Floyd, J. Rae, J. Sinninger
 4. Fertilizing Large Areas - H. Bohling, O. J. Noer, Phil Savage
 5. Aerifying & Irrigating - J. Watson, T. Mascaro, A. Radko

DIVISION D — CEMETERIES, NURSERYMEN, INDUSTRIAL & LAWNS — Room 363

- Chairman - A. Mueller Secretary - Cliff Runyan
1. Developing New Turf Areas -
 2. Renovating Old Turf - O. J. Noer, B. Zimmerman, A. Radko
 3. Shrubs and Evergreens - R. B. Hull, 50 min. - C. Runyan
 4. Fertilizer Use on Large Areas - P. Savage, J. Dunn, H. B. Musser
 5. Labor Efficiency and Shortcuts - Chairman & Secretary Leading or Weed & Crabgrass Control -

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MODERN INSECT SNEERS AT DDT.

New generations of insects are growing up that sneer at DDT, Chlordane, Lindane and other bug killers according to Charles D. Michener, chairman of the department of entomology at the University of Kansas.

Michener, in a report to the office of naval research, said insects are building up an immunity to the poisons which at one time appeared to hold promise of nearly perfect insect control.

Yet today, before our very eyes, one after another of these insecticides is becoming ineffective in the control of some of our most important pests. Chemists and entomologists have become involved in a contest with these insects a race between the development and the use of new insecticides on one side and the ability of the insects to develop insecticide resistance on the other.

Recent research has disclosed that insects have found a way of making DDT harmless, converting into an innocuous chemical called DDE. As a result, some strains of laboratory flies have become so tough that 2,000 times as much DDT is required to kill them as was needed for the flies when DDT was first used.

Michener said science still knows little about the reasons why some insects can resist the bug poisons. Some of the tougher flies, he says, are larger and have thicker cuticle. Others undergo some physiological process that renders the DDT harmless.

Other methods of controlling insects will have to be found and greater care will have to be exercised to use DDT only where most needed.

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Reports have been coming in on vacation activities of Midwest Superintendents lately. We received a note from Bill Rueck. Bill and Mrs. Rueck spent January in various parts of Florida and Bill says he met Jim Service in Miami. Bill visited the P. G. A. course at Dunedin and found Bill Krafft there riding around the course on a scooter. Well, we all get old sometime and we might as well face it, Bill, but what I can't figure out how you are going to get around Fox Lake with all its hills this summer if you can't navigate a flat course like Dunedin.

A NEW IRON COMPOUND

There is a new iron compound on the market which may be better than iron sulphate for greening up yellow plants in the soil. The stuff is related to iron oxalate and is made by the Tennessee Corp. of Atlanta, Georgia.

Iron deficiency in the soil has, in this writer's opinion, a good deal more to do with turf troubles than is commonly thought. Much turf trouble attributed to fungi has in reality been due to an iron deficiency caused by the iron in the soil becoming tied up with other elements into compounds which are unavailable to the grass plant. While iron sulphate has helped to green up turf showing signs of iron chlorosis, this new compound is claimed to be much more effective. The iron product is just becoming available and it may be a short time before recommendations are made for the proper spray mixture.

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GUIDE FOR USE OF CHEMICALS

The Niagra Chemical Division of the Food Machinery Corporation has prepared a pamphlet on the use of its insecticides, and fungicides for the protection of shade trees, forest trees and ornamentals.

General suggestions for spraying are listed. The proportion and type of chemical to combat specific pests and diseases is given. There is a brief discussion of mist blowers and hydraulic sprayers and what type of material to use with each. A table gives dilution amounts for various concentrates and also the suggested amounts needed for treating various sizes of trees.

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DR. FRED GRAU RESIGNS

We note with a great deal of regret the resignation of Fred Grau from the United States Golf Association. Fred has been a hard and enthusiastic worker for better turf. He will be a hard man to replace. We want to thank him for his help in the past and wish him the best of luck in his future work.

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At the February meeting of the Association it was suggested that an annual membership list be published in the June issue of THE BULL SHEET of all paid up members for 1953. It is the hope of the officers of the Midwest that all members will have their dues in as soon as possible in order to retain their standing in the Association.

It is also the hope of the officers that all members of the Midwest join the National organization, not only for their own education and good but also that our organization will be well represented in the National Association when 1954 rolls around.

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The winter of 1952-53 will probably go down in the records as one of the mildest winters in recent years in the Chicago district. Grass has been green practically all winter and there has been very little frost in the ground. There has been very little snow and what there was disappeared in a hurry. After the severe damage to turf experienced last spring after a severe winter and a great amount of snow, it will be interesting to compare the effects of an exactly opposite winter. Of course a lot can happen between now and spring, but turf looks pretty good at this writing.