

## THE OCTOBER MEETING

Our regular meeting will be on Tuesday, October 5 at Evanston Country Club. Mel Warneke will be our host. This will be our Annual Fall Tournament and there will not be much of a business meeting but the day will be a field day for our golfers and also for the non golfers who will spend the afternoon inspecting Mel's beautiful golf course. Our association has donated a substantial sum for golf prizes and some of our dealer friends have been so kind to offer donations for prizes, also. So, even if you haven't had a club in your hand all summer, this is your opportunity to get out and win a wonderful prize. Bill Krafft, our tournament chairman, who has done such a wonderful job all summer, says the prizes will be bigger than ever. There will even be a putting contest for those who feel they are too old or incapacitated to tour the course. It's going to be a great day, so don't miss it. Remember the date TUESDAY, October 5.

—O—

## SPECIAL MEETING AND GOLF DAY

There will be a special meeting at Southmoor Country Club on Tuesday, October 19. The purpose of the meeting is to act on the proposed change in our by-laws pertaining to regular membership. However, we are combining a special golf day to it to give us another day of golf. Golf in the afternoon, dinner 6:30 P. M. and the meeting to follow. Bill Krafft will be our host. Let's have a good turn out.

—O—

## WEATHER CONTROL IS STILL A GOAL OF THE EXPERTS

A new twist has been added to experiments involving rainmaking. Now certain weather scientists are claiming the possibility of creating clouds which could be used to cut down on sunlight, particularly in hot, dry areas.

In fact, there seems to be a revival of weather control experiments in general. In the past rainmaking attempts were usually of an inconclusive nature. There are some who claim they can produce rain provided certain conditions, such as humidity, are favorable. What they seem to be saying, in effect, is that if it is ready to rain they can hurry it up a little.

So little was heard about rainmakers recently that the subject was practically forgotten. But at least two official organizations have not given up on the possibilities of weather control. Government scientists in both the Weather Bureau and a committee specially appointed by the President are tackling the problem with renewed vigor.

In addition to these government bodies there are, of course, many large and small private concerns, as well as individuals, who would like the honor and profit which would be forthcoming to the inventor of the first surefire rainmaking system.

When one considers the remarkable collection of inventions which enable man to completely control the heat, light, and humidity of his own home, maybe it isn't stretching the imagination too far to expect that someday he can turn nature on and off at the flick of a button.

—O—

## NEW MEMBER

We welcome Floyd Sander, assistant to Bob Williams at Beverly C. C., as a new member of our Association.

## DRY WEATHER AHEAD

Assistant Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau I. R. Tannehill, says that the country is now in a dry cycle that is likely to hold on for seven or eight years longer. Mr. Tannehill bases this statement on records that go back to the Civil War. He finds that there are dry cycles every 20 to 24 years. These cycles correspond with what is known as the "Hale double sunspot cycle," after its discovery in 1908 by an astronomer named Geo. Hale. Just how this solar influence causes these changes in our weather nobody seems to know. But it is a curious fact that these changes to dry and back again to wet start about three years before each low point in sunspot activity. The dry cycle begins rather abruptly as it did in late 1951 and continues off and on for two to four years. This is followed by one or two wet years and several dry years again. We can remember back to the drought years of the 1930s, with severe drought in 1934 and 1936 with 1935 a wet year in between. Looking forward, we can expect another wet cycle to start in the 1960s, probably 1963 and another dry cycle in the middle 1970s. Although a good deal of the country has had a severe drought this summer, in the Chicago area we have had one of the wettest summers on record. So maybe we have had our wet year and look out for plenty of dry weather in 1955.

## JUNE—JULY RAINFALL IN THE CHICAGO AREA

It is interesting to note the variation of rainfall within the Chicago area. This will help to explain why some courses are harder hit than others when heavy rains fall and are followed by hot weather.

Comparative data of precipitation for the Chicago area during the month of June, July 1954.

	June	July
Highland Park	6.53 inches	7.09 inches
Barrington	9.11 inches	6.32 inches
Glenview	5.07 inches	6.16 inches
Kenilworth	4.52 inches	5.52 inches
Evanston	3.98 inches	6.99 inches
Lombard	4.89 inches	4.13 inches
Chicago (loop)	4.00 inches	5.55 inches
La Grange	5.89 inches	4.81 inches
University of Chicago	2.73 inches	6.37 inches
Chicago (Airport)	4.27 inches	4.58 inches

During the months of June and July our rainfall was very spotty with considerable variation in totals for the two months. It is interesting to compare the areas and the precipitation. For instance, Lombard received less rainfall in the two months than Barrington received in the one month of June. The two month total for Barrington was 15.43 inches. For Lombard, 9.02 inches. The normal would be 3.61" for June and 3.20 for July for a total of 6.81" at the airport.

This information should help to answer a lot of questions regarding comparative conditions within our area. Why one course is so wet when another is fairly dry. Why one course closed up due to rain when another was open. Why the turf on one course is reacting different from the other. Why chemical treatments differ in their reactions.

Bob Williams

—O—

## CONGRATULATIONS

As we go to press we learn that Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kelly are to be parents for the second time any day now. Our congratulations and best wishes.