

## DETERMINATION OF SPRINKLER PRECIPITATION

By C. E. Stewart

It has often been the desire of the golf course superintendent to obtain a cheap, easy, and accurate method of determining the sprinklers. The following suggested method, we believe, fulfills this desire.

### MATERIALS REQUIRED

a — A number of No. 2 cans, or any other type of circular container which has a diameter of 3 1/4". No. 2 cans are commonly used at all grocery stores for containing peas, beans, tomatoes etc.

b — One glass or plastic cubic-centimeter tube, this graduated cc tube is inexpensive and may be purchased at most of the better drug stores or from a surgical supply store.

### METHOD TO EMPLOY

1 — Place the sprinkler in its desired position.

2 — Use as many of the above No. 2 cans as are required to extend them in a straight line, and at intervals of five feet apart, from the sprinkler to the outer edge of the sprinkler coverage.

3 — Set the sprinkler in operation and RUN IT FOR EXACTLY 44 MINUTES.

4 — Shut-off the sprinkler and pour the contents of each can separately into the graduated cc tube, a reading in cubic-centimeters will be obtained but each cubic centimeter will equal exactly 0.01 inches (1/100 inches) of sprinkler precipitation PER HOUR.

5 — If a reading of 37 cubic-centimeters is obtained during the 44 minute run, the sprinkler will be precipitating exactly 0.37 inches per hour.

Contrary to popular belief, the water pools are not the source of most mosquitoes.

The species *Aedes Vesans*, called the No. 1 troublemaker of the area by Dr. William Horsfall, professor of entomology of the University of Illinois, lays its eggs in late Summer on dry ground that may be expected to be flooded, such as the banks of the Des Plaines River.

These eggs incubate during Spring floods and a week or 10 days after the water recedes the adult mosquito is on the wing.

These egg laying grounds will be charted this Summer and treated with DDT in following seasons, Buchanan said.

All specimens in infested areas are taken to the district's entomologist, Oscar V. Loop, formerly of the U. S. Health Service.

## CONDITIONERS WON'T PERFORM MIRACLES

Don't expect miracles from soil conditioners, warns F. A. Weinard, floriculturist at the University of Ill. They can do a good job, but a little bit of soil conditioner on top of the soil cannot be expected to have much effect on the deeper layers. How good a job they do also varies with soil.

Weinard said that in greenhouse tests, some good effects have been observed with some crops, and in other cases no differences could be seen. He recommended trying out the conditioners on a small scale before using them over the entire area.

## NEW SPIDER MITE CONTROL

From England comes word of the development of a new material for the control of red spider mites, injurious pests of evergreens and many deciduous shrubs and trees. The name "Chloroparacide" has been proposed for the material, a chemical compound of p-chlorobenzyl p-chlorophenyl sulphide. It is said to be highly toxic to the eggs and newly hatched young mites, though not to adults, and to possess residual toxic properties which make it especially effective in eradicating mite infestations. It is claimed that red spider control can be achieved within a two- to three-week period with this new compound, and that it is non-poisonous to warm-blooded animals including man. Further development and tests of this material will be awaited with interest.

## PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

### SICK OR HEALTHY TURF?

YOU'RE THE DOCTOR

FINE GOLF COURSE SUPPLIES

**KAHN BROS. CO.**

Est. 1893

Chicago 9, Illinois

JOHN Mac GREGOR, Rep.



INVERNESS C. C. TOLEDO, OHIO  
SCENE OF THE 1957 U. S. NATIONAL OPEN



*Roseman*  
**TRACTOR EQUIPMENT COMPANY**



2620 Crawford Ave. Evanston. UUniversity 4-1842