

"EXCITING 18"

Here is a list of the most "exciting 18" holes in the Chicago Area as listed by the Chicago Daily News in a series of articles written by various Players.

Player	Hole	Yards	Par
1. Chick Evans	No. 1 Edgewater	358	4
2. Red McCarthy	No. 2 Chicago Golf	443	4
3. Sandra Fullmer	No. 9 Itasca	509	5
4. Fritz Franz	No. 14 Big Foot	352	4
5. Harry Pezzullo	No. 17 Beverly	205	3
6. Joe McDermott	No. 3 Palos	426	4
7. Chuck Eckstein	No. 15 Olympia Fields (north)	545	5
8. Tommy King	No. 17 Medinah #3	205	3
9. Jim O'Keefe	No. 9 Bob O'Link	419	4
FRONT NINE TOTALS		3,462	36
10. Stacy Osgood	No. 17 Flossmoor	465	4
11. Bob Harris	No. 7 Sunset Ridge	548	5
12. Dick Hart	No. 3 Skokie	215	3
13. Bud Gunn	No. 14 Olympia Fields (north)	425	4
14. Norando Nannini	No. 18 Tam O'Shanter	385	4
15. Tony Holguin	No. 2 Midlothian	203	3
16. Ace Ellis	No. 7 Medinah #3	598	5
17. Tom Milligan	No. 16 Point O'Woods	402	4
18. James McAlvin	No. 18 Knollwood	430	4
BACK NINE TOTALS		3671	36
TOTALS 7,133; 36-36-72			

FROM NELS JOHNSON — TREE EXPERT

BIDRIN — A SYSTEMIC — PRESENT STATUS

Dutch elm disease, (*Ceratocystis ulmi*), was first diagnosed in Holland. During the late forties and early fifties the Hollanders attempted to control Dutch elm disease through injections of chemicals into the elms and through soil applications.

Although a few of the "systemics" appeared to retard D.e.d.; because of injuries to the elms and unsatisfactory controls, the experiments were discontinued. Hydroxyquinoline Benzoate, one chemical used in Holland was later distributed in the U.S., for soil applications to control D.e.d. The results however proved nonconclusive and unsatisfactory.

During the last few years some twenty-three "cures" for D.e.d., have been promoted and sold to the American public. Because of an apparent public naive belief in miracles, the "fast buck" vendors always find buyers for their "cures".

Turpentine, salt, colomel, kerosene, sulphur, iodine and fancy soil mixtures, have in due time been debunked as D.e.d. cures. Unfortunately many tree owners have been "taken" by the enterprising tree quack doctors.

Fortunately, of late some new systemics, developed and backed by recognized, powerful chemical companies, show real evidence of controlling the bark beetles, carriers of D.e.d., and certain other insect pests. The Shell Chemical Company recently introduced a systemic, Bidrin; an organo phosphate (Dimethyl Phosphate of 3-Hydroxy N N—of the elms, not only destroying the carrier of D.e.d., but Bidrin also, through residual action, controls a number of defoliating and sucking pests.

Bidrin is now being marketed to persons certified by the Shell Chemical Company.

Today, an intensive search is going on for better methods of pest and disease control. Among the systemics, Bidrin one of the first, appears to fill many of the necessary requirements.

The Shell Chemical Company however, through Dr. Hugh Thompson of Kansas University cautions against indiscriminate, careless usage of Bidrin.

Among the advantages of systemics and Bidrin over conventional spraying, Dr. Thompson offers the following:

- (1) No area contamination or dispersal of pesticides where they are not wanted.
- (2) Better distribution of the pesticide throughout the tree.
- (3) Freedom from weather hazards. Injections can be made even during inclement weather.
- (4) Elimination of heavy, expensive equipment.
- (5) To the above I would add also that systemics can be applied to elms located in areas inaccessible to heavy spray equipment.

A true scientist, Dr. Thompson also notes a few disadvantages of Bidrin and cautions against wrecking a promising systemic D.e.d. control program just at its beginning.

Among the early disadvantages of Bidrin he enumerates the following:

- (1) Short residual effect; about thirty days against bark beetles that carry D.e.d. Considering that the bark beetles begin to emerge about May 20, the recommended time in this area for treating elms with Bidrin is from April 25, to May 20. It should be noted however, that Bidrin is a new product that certainly will be improved for greater residual pesticidal actions.
- (2) Narrow margin of safety between protecting the elms and causing injury.

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- (3) Bidrin is toxic to vegetation and animals, — including humans.
- (4) Bidrin should not be applied to elms having D.b.h, (diameter, breast height) of less than eight inches or Moline elms of any size. Presently this precludes the use of Bidrin in young elm plantings and areas extensively planted with Moline elms.
- (5) Considering that unquestionably most laymen and many "tree experts" "do not know a Moline elm when they see one" it can safely be assumed that elms will die at the hands of the "experts".
- (6) For each individual elm the dosage of Bidrin must also be carefully computed or scorching, leaf fall and death can ensue.
- (7) Because a crew of three workers can only inject some eighty elms per day, the treating of thousands of elms in any one community becomes a laborious task; particularly when treatments must be applied from about April 25 to May 20; — not quite one month. With improved residual effect however, this problem of labor will be dissolved.

Considering the past records of "systemics" and also their present limitations and advantages, Bidrin represents a definite "break through" that may completely change future methods of pest control.

In this area cankerworms, heavy defoliators, will soon appear. American elm, linden, fruit trees are favored food sources. Unless properly protected many trees may be partly or completely defoliated by "measuring" worms.

*Systemic—chemical that, if injected, translocates through the entire tree.

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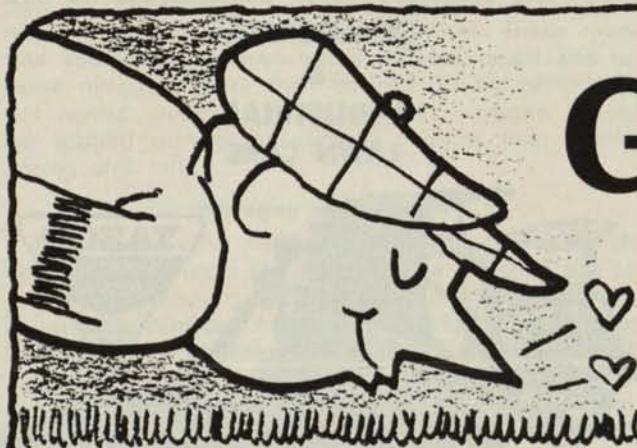
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