

## A WOMAN'S EYE-VIEW

Frances Peabody McKay

A letter was read to the Clearwater Beach Rotary Club last week which was written in reply to an appeal for funds. It would be extremely funny if it did not imply a situation which is as "not funny" as it possibly could be.

"In reply to your request to send a check, I wish to inform you that the present condition of my bank account makes it almost impossible. My shattered financial condition is due to Federal laws, State laws, County laws, mother-in-laws, brother-in-laws, sister-in-laws, and outlaws.

"Through these laws I am compelled to pay a business tax, amusement tax, head tax, school tax, gas tax, light tax, water tax, sales tax, liquor tax, income tax, food tax, furniture tax and excise tax. I am required to get a business license, car license, operator's license, not to mention a marriage license and dog license.

"I am also required to contribute to every society and organization which the genius of man is capable of bringing to life; to women's relief, the unemployed relief, and the gold digger's relief. Also to every hospital and charitable institution in the city, including the Salvation Army, Community Chest, Red Cross, Purple Cross, Double Cross, Boys' ranch and Boys' Town.

"For my own safety, I am required to carry health insurance, life insurance, fire insurance, property insurance, liability insurance, earthquake insurance, tornado insurance, unemployment compensation insurance, and old age insurance.

"My business is so governed that it is no easy matter to find out who owns it: I am expected, inspected, suspected, disrespected, rejected, dejected, examined, re-examined, informed, required, summoned, fined, commanded and compelled, until I provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire, or hope of the human race.

"I can tell you honestly that except for a miracle that happened, I could not enclose this check. The wolf that comes to many doors nowadays just had pups in my kitchen. I sold them and here is the money. Very truly yours,"

## GOLF COURSES NEARING 10,000

From: "Turfgrass Times"

Recent statistics by the National Golf Foundation (NGF) indicate there were 7868 regulation golf courses and 804 par-3 courses in the United States by year-end 1966. During 1967 they estimate 532 new courses and additions will be added, bringing the total to well over 9,000 in the United States alone (Including Alaska with a total of 2 courses and Hawaii with 25).

Some 4500 driving ranges are not included in these figures. Add an estimated 1,000 courses in Canada and the total on the continent exceeds 10,000.

The number of U.S. golfers (all groups) playing 15 or more rounds per year increased during 1966 to 8,500,000—up an overall 10% from 1965.

During the past year the greatest increase in play came from the juniors with 870,000 players—up 14.5% over 1965. Women players increased by 10.2 percent to 1,856,000 players. Men continue to dominate the nation's fairways (5,769,000 players) but their rate of increase over 1965 was only 8.7.

It is a healthy sign to note the increased interest and activity by juniors. After all, the future of the game will ride with this group. Obviously there are many reasons for increased activity by juniors, including our population statistics in this age bracket, the relative era of good times, the advent of private golf camps for youngsters, the impact of TV and the expansion of secondary school athletic programs.

An interesting statistic shows that the number of daily fee golfers (not rounds of play) increased over 1965 by almost the identical figure as municipal golfers—340,000. However, **percentagewise**, daily fee players increased 12 percent compared to 9.4% for many players. In contrast, the number of private golfers increased 8.8%.

### 120,000 Golf Cars

Another interesting statistic from NGF's 1966 annual report, involving the number of golf cars. For 1966 they estimated 104,000 electric and 16,000 gasoline cars for a total of 120,000 golf cars.

The world now has about 3 billion people; in forty years it will have twice as many.

The majority of the world's people will receive less than \$80.00 income this year.

The U. S. contains about 9% of the free world's people, 8% of its land area, but consumes about half of its materials. . . .

— From Tangled World

## BLUEGRASS WEBWORM

Bluegrass webworm moths have a wing span of approximately one inch, are tubular shaped and buff in color. The larva is also an inch long when mature, gray to dusky green with a dark brown head and brown spots over its body. The larva are found in the thatch of the grass.

The insect passes the winter as a larva. In northern Illinois the larva hatch about June 15. Three days after emergence the buff colored female can be seen flitting across the grass about dusk. Six days later the eggs hatch and larva appear. Four weeks later the second flight of adults emerge. The entire life cycle takes from six to eight weeks.

Damage to the grass is accomplished by the larvae clipping the blades of grass just above the sod, leaving grass stubble. Brown spots appear in the turf where larvae are numerous. These brown areas will recover, while similar spots caused by grubs will not.

Early detection is important for control. Look for large numbers of moths flying zigzag just above the grass at dusk. Two weeks after a heavy moth flight inspect the sod for larva. The presence of unusual numbers of birds, especially robins, may indicate the larva are present.

**Control**—Well cared for turf can support a considerable population of the webworm larva. Usually 100-200 gallons of water per acre should be used to distribute the insecticide. Use approximately 8 pounds actual Sevin (carbaryl) per acre. Do not water for 72 hours after treatment. Sevin is also available in granule form. If rain occurs you may need to repeat the treatment.

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