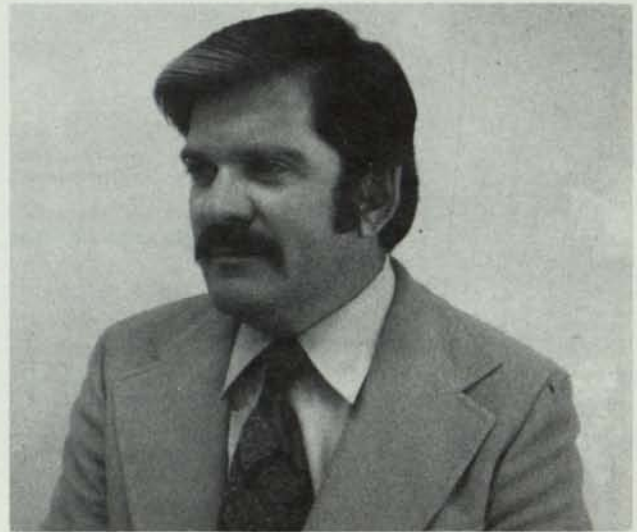


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### *The President's Message*

Like everyone, I have a problem with **Poa annua**. My problem is somewhat more difficult than many, as our fairways had never been seeded to bentgrass. Let me give you a little background. Until Briarwood Country Club became a private club 15 years ago, fairways were predominantly Kentucky bluegrass. How I wish they had remained that way! If the stories are true from what old timers who played here when this course was public tell me, they were beautiful.

When I came here twelve years ago, fairways were being mowed too low for Kentucky bluegrass and **Poa annua** was coming in strong. An irrigation system had recently been installed in fairways. The members of Briarwood didn't want to convert to bentgrass by plowing up fairways; this action was too drastic, and it was important for the young club just in the process of starting out and acquiring new members not to have interrupted play, etc. I guess they had a good point at the time. Even so, they were strongly advised against this action of leaving the fairways alone by the late, great agronomist, O. J. Noer, who visualized the **Poa annua** problems of the future.

O. J. urged them to plow everything up and seed with creeping bentgrass, but alas, they accepted the second alternate which was to drill seed into **Poa** with bentgrass and hope for the best; that's how I inherited the **Poa annua** fairways of Briarwood. I admit I came close during my twelve year tenure, especially during the very hot, humid summers, of almost convincing my members to plow up the fairways, but each time in the final analysis the decision for such a drastic action to improve our fairways was not in my favor. Inconvenience of play was also a reason to stop my proposed program. So each summer we have drilled bentgrass into our fairways and though it's a very slow process, we have established, I would estimate, between 35 and 40 percent.

Finally, after a very bad spring 1971, we embarked on what we call our four year intensified program of establishing a desired fairway grass into our predominantly **Poa annua** fairways. I would like to tell you about it. With the help of the USGA and my friend Lee Record, this is what I am now doing, and I believe it's a very good program.

During the spring we disc drill all fairways and seed with a mixture of **Poa trivialis** and Manhattan ryegrass wherever there are dead spots or the **Poa**

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**annua** is heavy. **Poa trivialis** and Manhattan will germinate when soils are still cold better than anything else we have tried. In my experience, seeding with bentgrass in early spring is wasting time and good money. The bentgrass limply comes up and shrivels away in the thatch. **Poa trivialis** has a strong root system and survives considerably better than the bentgrass. Wherever we used this mixture last year it really looks great and is now established in the **Poa annua** areas. If anyone has doubts of my success, be free to come up and see me. A picture is worth a thousand words. I know that O. J. Noer in his remaining years was very strong in suggesting **Poa trivialis** be mixed with bentgrass. The discing in the spring is also a good practice, because it breaks up the thatch and encourages rhizome development in established bentgrass.

As the summer progresses and the **Poa annua** begins to die out in problem areas, we will then aerate up to twenty times (just like plowing) and drill seed a 50-50 mixture of **Poa trivialis** and bentgrass. These cultivated areas will then be roped neatly off and the remainder of the fairway left in summer play. The seeded areas might be from 5000 square feet to almost an acre, but whatever size they might be, they will no longer be babied, hand watered, prayed for, worried about. We will jump right in and chop them up.

Immediately after Labor Day, **phase three** will begin. Every fairway at this time will be aerified twice (three or four times on the perimeter) and seeded wherever the areas are thin or unhealthy looking.

This program, as I have mentioned, will be carried out for four years and by that time, our hope is that most of the weak **Poa annua** area will be eradicated. Through this cultural practice, I believe our permanent grass will be 75 to 80 percent desirable bentgrass. Drop in and see our fairway program. It may inspire you if you are having problems with **Poa annua**, or perhaps you might add something to our program. I'll buy the lunch!

Paul Voykin, President



The editor took a couple hours off. The big ones did not all get away.



### Editor

Ye editor paid a visit to Amos Lapp, superintendent at St. Andrews Golf Club. He has been superintendent at this club for many years and has a total of nearly fifty years under his belt as a golf course superintendent.

The condition of the course was excellent. Amos stated that it is not unusual to have from five to seven hundred golf players in a day, along with one hundred seventy-five riding golf cars on the thirty-six holes. To cope with this kind of traffic requires a different type of maintenance program than one would find on a private golf course.

Amos says the fairways are mowed with an eleven unit and one, nine unit machine with lights on each unit, starting work at four A.M. on busy golf event days. This is some contrast to the horse drawn mower days!

Amos has rebuilt several old tees and also built several new ones, increasing their size as much as one hundred percent.

It will be interesting to observe in the near future years the strain of grass that performs the best under heavy play. Amos used three different strains: C15 Bent, A20 Blue Grass, and pencross Bent.

Amos also informed me he has planted over one thousand new trees of different varieties in recent years. In a few years, the place will look like a forest!

Most superintendents know that keeping golf cars in good running condition is no small job. This responsibility comes under the grounds department and they have to handle one hundred seventy-five cars. That's a large number! They are completely overhauled during the winter months, plus all the other equipment used for the maintenance of the golf course must be repaired if necessary. After this, a vacation is in order!

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## Midwest Breezes

Vandalism on golf courses is on the move in the Chicago area once again. Ed Stewart, superintendent at River Forest Golf Club, reports vandals almost ruined his new number one green. Another report has it that a golf course on the south side of Chicago had, during the past year, seven hundred flags and poles stolen, and other damage done to the tune of seventeen thousand dollars. Don Gerber, superintendent at Chicago Golf Club, reports that the club has hired a watchman with a trained German shepherd.

There are other golf clubs doing the same thing and others are anticipating the move to obtain the service of a guard with a dog. This, maybe, is the answer, for if a dog takes a sample of meat out of a vandal's leg and the word gets around, it may bear fruit!

Ted Sokolis, superintendent at the Village Links Golf Club, has been notified by the State of Illinois Department of Agriculture that he has passed the examination for a pesticide applicator license, along with assistant Terry Turnquist and Lance Gabnay.

Dennis Straus, superintendent at Rolling Green Country Club, celebrated his fifteenth wedding anniversary.

Tony Meyer, superintendent at Woodridge Golf Club, reports his A20 Blue Grass on tees cut at 7/8 inch height does very well under his heavy play.

The infestations of inch worms is really bad at this date. It appears they must have come in on a jet. Almost overnight, the foliage on certain varieties of trees are entirely gone.

The June 5th meeting was held at the White Pines Golf Club, Bensenville, Illinois. Al Hintz was the host superintendent.

The golf course was in fine condition. The many low scores proved this point. The dinner was excellent under the guiding supervision of Mrs. Ed Stewart. Could be the reason Ed. Looks so healthy!

Low gross prizes went to Harold Michels and Tim Miles, who scored a 74 each. Blind bogey winners were Frank Krueger, Vernon Rascher, Gerald Hanks, Toney Meyer, Clarence Mitchell, Don Hoffman, and Mike Handels.

August meeting will be held at Thorn Gate Country Club on Tuesday, August 22nd. September meeting at Flossmoor Country Club on Monday, September 18. October meeting at Briarwood Country Club on Tuesday, October 10th. November Clinic meeting at Medinah Country Club on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 14th and 15th. More news later on the details of each meeting. See you there!  
Midwest Turf Field Day, September 25, 1972.



July meeting will be held at Plum Tree National Golf Club. Charlie Shiley will be host superintendent. Monday, July 10th is the date. Be sure to attend and welcome Charlie, back to the Chicago area.

This is a fairly new club and a very good one, too. Bring your golf clubs and come early enough for a round of golf on a course that you probably have never played.

Plum Tree National Golf Club is located on Rt. 14, between Woodstock and Harvard, Illinois. Check your road map.

Dudley Smith, superintendent Silver Lake Golf Club, extends an invitation to the members of the Midwest Golf Course Superintendents Association to participate in a meeting with the Michiana Golf Course Superintendents on Monday, July 17 1972. Dudley says bring your golf clubs and a good appetite.

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## Editorial

by Roger LaRochelle

First of all I would like to compliment Ray Gerber on the fine job he is doing on the Bull Sheet. I well know the problems with putting out this publication, and want to urge any member with material of interest to send it to Ray.

We here at Woodmar are busily involved installing an automatic irrigation system. Anyone who has been through the planning and installation knows how much forethought and follow-up work is involved and how immensely interesting the project is. I invite any member of the MAGCS to Woodmar to inspect the work and buy my lunch. We think we have one of the most workable and practical systems anywhere. The installation should be finished by mid August but will be in operation as sections are completed.

As a director of the MAGCS and a member of the educational committee, I hope to see more members at our monthly meetings. We have a good thing going this year and your participation can only make it better. In regard to the meetings, two subjects which stir up much discussion at any gathering are labor and vandalism. New labor laws are making bookkeeping more critical than ever before and the Occupational Safety and Health Act spells out specific rules concerning the way laborers are protected. There is a vast grey area of rules and regulations surrounding these laws which is caused by inconsistent interpretation and an unwillingness to accept the law. The furor at the Knollwood meeting on May 10 illustrated these points. The speaker who is a lawyer, was undecided as to what to do about the "7th day" law which requires "one day off in seven" and the audience seemed to want to make their own interpretation. Being no expert at all, I might as well offer my opinion. First, it seems clear that even if a man wants to work 7 days a week, as some of our seasonal help does, he may not. Second, if a man works until 10:00 Sunday and is told not to report until 10:00 on Monday he may be off 24 hours but the employer is not observing the intent of the law which is very important in rendering decisions in a court of law. Intent here seems to mean—a day off in seven. The draftors of the law couldn't say—a calendar day off in seven since some "days of work" occupy two calendar days, for instance shift work through midnight. The underlying motive behind labor laws such overtime after 40 hours and a day off in seven simply seems to be a way to make more jobs. If you can't afford overtime pay, you will have to hire more help and if you must have help seven days a week, again you will have to hire more help. Who is to say the decreasing unemployment is not a justified end. One thing is sure, we do need more information and discussion about these issues.

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## Greens Mowing Not As Easy As It Looks

by Bob Williams, Sup't. Bob O'Link Golf Club  
Highland Park, Ill.

To most golfers, the mowing of greens is just an insignificant necessity that happens periodically in the routine of course maintenance.

To the seasoned superintendent, greens mowing becomes somewhat routine too until some facet of the operation begins to break down. Then we can get into all sorts of problems.

Actually, greens mowing is an art which is coupled with a number of scientific factors. To begin with, good, true, putting surfaces are one of the primary assets and objectives for any golf course. Considerable scientific know-how must go into the development of the turfgrass on these surfaces. Selection of adapted grass strains, soil mixtures, drainage, irrigation, disease control, plus many others are samples of items that have to be in balance before we get around to the mowing and grooming. The mowing of the putting green is the final touch in providing a velvet smooth surface that, hopefully, allows the golfer to see his ball run true to its target at the bottom of the cup.

In the northern climate, greens mowing should start as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the surface is dry. In Chicago, this is normally around the last of March or the first of April. This first cutting takes off the accumulation of Winter growth. By about the third week in April there is enough growth to require a daily mowing schedule. Here is where one of the keys to good greens lies. Greens must be mowed at least six days a week and preferably seven throughout the growing season.

In greens mowing, we are harvesting a crop of grass of approximately a 1/2 bushel per day, per green. If we skip a day of mowing, we begin to accumulate excess leaf blades that can eventually develop into graininess and matting of the leaf blades. Combs or brushes can be used ahead of the mower to help offset this tendency towards the establishment of grain.

What frequently happens unfortunately, is that when a superintendent is short handed for labor, he is inclined to skip the greens mowing occasionally. This practice eventually leads to problems of thatch, grain and poor putting. So by all means, I consider it a MUST to mow greens on a daily basis.

Another important element in greens mowing is the necessity to constantly change the direction of the mowing pattern. In so doing, we reduce the possibility of developing graininess. In practice, most superintendents instruct their operators to think of the green as the face of a clock, with the mowing direction shifted to various positions. For example, 6:00 to 12:00, 7:00 to 2:00, 3:00 to 9:00 and 5:00 to 11:00.

In our procedure at Bob O'Link, we teach our greensmen to repair all ball marks on the green before he actually begins to mow. This avoids scalping off any raised areas. Next, we ask our greensmen to remove the flagstick to a spot far enough off the green so as not to run into it while making a turn with the mower. This practice also avoids the dropping of the pole on the green resulting damage to good puttability.

After our man has repaired the ball marks and removed the flagstick, he now proceeds to make his

initial cut across the green in the direction appropriate for that particular day. This first cut is also taken somewhere near the center of the green, relative to the direction for that day. This helps him to keep his lines straighter.

In the mechanics of the actual mowing, several points are important to stress. First, we teach our men to make a circular turn at the end of each strip rather than a quick twist of the mower. Twisting or turning the mower on-a-dime so to speak, ends up with damage to the turf on the collar and eventually bare ground as the summer heat and stress arrives.

Another most important aspect of mowing is the cutting of the final edge around the perimeter of the putting area. We have our men make two cuts around the green's outer edge to complete the mowing of the putting surface proper. Here is where some operators have a problem in maintaining the exact outside edgeline. They are inclined to either come in a little bit each day or to go out a little farther each day. By coming in, you soon lose the shape of the green and the greens get smaller and smaller. By going out, you bite into longer grass on the collar which will kill out in the hot weather and look very unsightly. We reshape our greens outlines every Spring and this sometimes means resodding with putting green turf rather than try to lower the height of the collar or bank turf.

Another consideration for high quality greens mowing, is to teach the operators to walk at a moderate to slow speed and to hold onto the mower handle with a palms-up light grip. The operator who goes at high speed with heavy arms tends to bounce the mower with the result of a very undesirable "wash-board" affect on the putting surface. This slowing down is difficult where early morning play is heavy, particularly for the public courses.

In our mowing process, we have to establish a procedure for the disposal of the clippings. At Bob O'Link, we spread the clippings in the rough a short distance from the green, trying to change the spot from day to day. Some supers are providing bags or other containers for the grass, which is then picked up as a separate operation. Still others provide each mower with a small vehicle and he collects his clippings as he mows from green to green. The nutrient value derived from the decay and breakdown of the clippings is most beneficial if the operator can learn to properly spread them out so as not to interfere with the lie of a golf ball.

Height of cut for putting greens? This is a subject that can bring about some pretty lively discussions between superintendents. Part of this is true because of the variations in the different makes and types of mowers. They do not all cut alike even though the bed knife setting may be the same. Also, different strains of grass under different management practices will respond differently. Height of cut might also be dictated to a great extent by traffic, budget, labor, climate as a few examples. Consequently, there are so many variables in determining a proper height for mowing that it is hard to find two courses with exactly the same putting surfaces for speed, resilience and general puttability.

Our height of cut remains the same throughout the season. We use a single unit power mower set at 13/64ths of an inch (half way between 3/16ths & 7/32nds). Our membership prefers the greens to be moderately fast without being slippery. This height gives us this response. Combs are left on our mowers



during the entire season, set 3/32nds below the cutting height.

We mow our greens by the sectional system with four men each mowing 5 greens (includes practice and nursery). Each greensman also rakes the footprints from the green traps on days when we are not power raking. Our normal time for mowing and trap care combined runs about 3 hours per man for a total of 12 labor hours, per day.

The current trend towards multiple triplex mowing units for greens opens up a whole new approach. Some courses are using them exclusively, others are using them in part, and still others are watching attentively to see how successful they prove out. At any rate, regardless of the type of machine used, most all of the principles we noted earlier, must still be observed, such as:

- Change of direction of cut.
- Care to maintain the outer edge.
- Ball mark repair before mowing.
- Flag stick removal.
- Brushing or combing.
- Moderate to slow speed.
- Daily mowing.
- Careful attention to gasoline, grease, oil, no spills.

While we are still using the single units for our greens, we are gaining experience with the triplex on our tees and collars. Thus far we are very happy with the results of the triplex as we are using it. The reduction of labor costs with the triplex units will undoubtedly force the use of the multiple units for greens mowing in the future. At the same time the manufacturers seem to be steadily improving the mechanical efficiency of their machines. Personally, I doubt if you will find single unit mowers on greens within five years, and I don't think we will lose any quality in the process. If anything, we will not only save manhours, we will be doing a better job with a better tool for management.

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He spent his days at meager tasks  
Explaining all the while  
That soon he'd get that "one big chance"  
And then he'd live in style.

But—while he sought that "one big chance,"  
He somehow failed to see  
The hundred "little chances" that  
Each day greet you and me.

He still awaits that "one big chance."  
He'll never learn, I guess,  
That "little chances" are the rungs  
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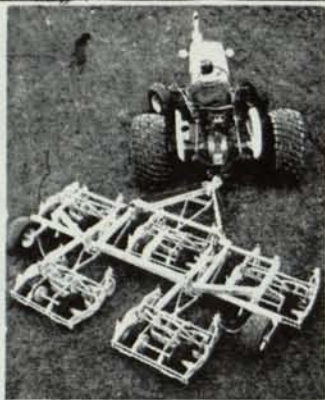
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**Thanks to the Hudson Valley Golf Course Supts. Association**

Here are some ground rules that keep old timers in the jobs till retirement time:

**1. Gain respect.** This almost always has to be developed the first few years on the job. The most natural way to do this is to give them a course they are proud of. This means living your job 24 hours a day. **Work** physically if need be to get the job done and done right. Plan to eliminate all the less than desirable conditions on the course — that the last guy lived with because of lack of budget or initiative. Irrespective of budget almost any job can be done a hole or two at a time. Look around you. Who has the respect of the local association, a top conditioned course? Pick his brain. I know a man who has been working 11 years with a limited budget on drainage, irrigation and construction problems — but he knew the need and had the desire. Each year his course is a little bit better than the year before. Worry about your panelled office, dressing like the Pro and the monogrammed golf car after you have proven you are worthy of these attributes.

**2. Inspire confidence.** It's possible to have the respect of the membership as far as your course is concerned yet they do not have confidence in you because of immature or negative attitude on your part. The best example of this I can think of was a Superintendent who operated a good playable course and worked like a horse; but his whole attitude was that the golfers were merely trespassers on his turf who prevented him from maintaining it in perfect or near perfect condition. Needless to say, in spite of a good course, harmony did not prevail.

**3. Don't hesitate to say, "I don't know — but I can find out."** No one man knows it all. If you attempt to cover up your lack of knowledge with a bluff and it fails, you not only look foolish but your future pronouncements will be all the more circumspect.

**4. Make your pitch and then do it their way.** If you are trying for anything, from a raise to a new piece of equipment and after your intelligent well-presented case the powers that be are negative about the whole thing — drop it for the time being. Don't let it eat at you — just go on doing the best possible job you can with the resources at your command. A good superintendent — dug in for the long haul can easily outlast 20 green chairmen and as many board of directors. If your plan has merit sooner or later it will go your way.

**5. See your position in its right perspective.** The golf course is not there because of you. You are there because of the golf course. It is not **your** golf course (if it is you don't need my advice) it really belongs to the golfer. You should cultivate the attitude that this is my creation, my responsibility, my baby; but always bear in mind that you are merely baby-sitting for the true owner. His wants, needs and desires are secondary to turf needs and your personal needs. This calls for fine-hair decisions at times: ie — do you close the course after a four inch rain with soggy greens — and it's Saturday — and 260 are expected for a Member Guest? One consolation, I never heard of a GCS giving up his profession because he was bored.

**6. Be a specialist.** I have read and heard some advice lately that instructs Superintendents to meet every challenge offered and take on all the responsibility he can. This is also a helluva good way to



get all bent out of shape and lose sight of just what you were hired for. You are (or should be) a specialist in golf course turf. Not a blacktop installer — a golf car mechanic — an irrigation installer. There are not too many turfmen around but you can hire these other specialists who will come in and do their thing (and do it right) and won't annoy you as you go about your job. And the irony of it is that most of the superintendents that tackle their "projects" are almost always woefully undermanned and under-equipped to begin with — and whose course will suffer the most from this attempt to save the club money. In one classic case a friend of mine was called on the carpet about the "deplorable condition of the course". The deplorable condition came about when he and his greensman were putting in blacktop paths around the clubhouse during the golfing season. The fact that he saved the club \$2,000 didn't mean a damn to the irate golfers who communicated this unhappiness to the board of directors — and believe me there is never a lack of communication in this direction.

7. Finally, as the commandant of the prison camp said (in the movie Bridge on the River Kwai) BE HAPPY IN YOUR WORK.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that insect pests, unless stopped by pesticides, cause a 25 to 30% decrease in the annual production of fruit and vegetables. This figure becomes even more serious when combined with facts given by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAO found the 1969 world food production showed no increase over that of 1968 — even though the population grew. Without the use of pesticides, there will not be enough food to feed the world.

Two million woodland acres in the Northeastern States were denuded by Gypsy Moth caterpillars this season. That's twice the acreage defoliated in 1970, and more than six times the 1969 acreage. On approximately 25 percent of the two million acres, trees were stripped of from 70 to 100 percent of their leaves.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has designed a comprehensive 5-year research and development program in an attempt to bring the destructive Gypsy Moth under control. The program will make use of both biological and chemical controls, capitalizing on the best features of each while avoiding possible environmental hazards.

Two billion people (two thirds of the world's population) go to bed hungry each night. This hunger leads to 10,000 deaths from starvation every day. Malnourished children and adults fall prey to diseases you and I may have never seen or heard of, or die from illnesses which our well-nourished bodies fight off with ease. — Chemical pest controls will help farmers produce 52 billion more pounds of food a year by 1975.

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- THIMER — Broad Spectrum (Phenyl Mercury-Thiram) Fungicide
- METHAR — DSMA and AMA Crabgrass Killers (Liquids and Powders)
- MCPP — Control Chickweeds, Knotweeds, Clover, etc. in Bents, Bluegrasses, etc.
- MCPP+2-4D
- ALL WET — 100% Non-Ionic Wetting Agent
- TRU-GREEN — Liquid Chelating Agent Contains Iron, Magnesium, etc. (Apply with Fungicides)
- CLEAR SPRAY — Liquid Protective Sticker for Grass and Plantings. Extends the Life of Fungicides Summer and winter.

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## Insect Pests

by Stanley Rachesky  
Entomologist — University of Illinois

Paper bags; baggy clothes; old bags; what's your bag? There are all different types of bags! But — did you ever hear of a bagworm? During the winter and spring, spindle-shaped bags about 1-2 inches long may be hanging from trees and shrubs in the yard. In the summer, the bags are smaller and the little black worm inside moves them from place to place on the tree or shrub.

The bags contain the eggs that will produce a brood of worms this summer. In the northern area of Illinois, the eggs will hatch the latter part of June. So, there is still time in this area to pick the bags from last year off the trees and burn them. When the little worm leaves the mother bag, it immediately begins to feed on nearby foliage and begins to construct his bag with silken threads and bits of foliage taken from the host plant. Therefore, the bags found on maple trees will look different from those found on a honey locust. The bags enlarge to fit the quickly growing worm, and everywhere the worm goes, he takes his house — the bag.

In late summer the worms pupate (cocoon stage or resting state of the insect's development), and then emerge as an adult. The wingless and almost legless adult females stay in the bags (these females haven't heard about women's lib yet), while the males which have wings, leave the bags, fly around and find another bag for mating purposes. The female then lays about 500 eggs and dies. There is only one generation per year.

The bagworm is a defoliating insect. Bagworms found on deciduous trees (trees that lose their leaves in the fall) will usually not cause the tree to die. However, a defoliated evergreen probably will succumb to the insects' voracious appetites.

In an attempt to control this insect, you must spray while the worms are small. The larger the worm, the harder it is to gain control. Sprays should be applied near the end of June. Once the worm stops feeding, spraying becomes ineffective. The University of Illinois recommends either carbaryl (Sevin), diazinon (Spectracide) or malathion for control.

Follow label directions carefully for application rates.

Dear Editor:

Congratulations on your new and important job. I had reason to recall your excellent editorial this morning while on a consulting mission in the City of Baltimore. The "chief" wants all slopes mowed. I say, "let them attain the NATURAL look while my Penngift crownvetch is maturing."

I enclose a picture which carries no date. The participants are unmistakable. Can you pinpoint the date? Obviously we had played or recall the long puts that dropped?

In my semi-retirement I seem to keep busy. It has been 41 years since I left Nebr., came to the Lasker Estate (Midwest Turf Gardens) and squirted chemicals on weeds with the Bertucci's, the Dinelli's and others. I enjoyed all my Chicago contacts. My very best to everyone.

Sincerely,  
Fred V. Grau  
P. O. Box AA  
College Park, Md. 20740  
Phone: UNion 4-0090 (301)

Ray Gerber,  
865 Hillside Ave.,  
Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

Dear Ray:

Just a late line to let you know how much I appreciate receiving The Bull Sheet. It's getting to be a good sized publication and before long it will be a magazine. It's a pleasure to read about how many of the familiar names are still active and to see some of their faces with a few more years in evidence but with healthy golf course complexion. When I first moved out here I applied for a job or two but it seemed the age wasn't exactly in my favor besides there wasn't much inclination to hire newcomers at that time. Since then I just decided to manure my own lawn and have a nice Tifway front yard and a fair stand in the back. I just dismantled the old Jake Pacer I brought out here and bought another mower with the Briggs S. engine. Reel types do the best job on hybrid Bermuda. That's enough shop talk. Warren Roseman and his wife stopped in for a few hours when they were out for the Tournament of Roses and football game, such as it was. I received my quarter century pin from GCSA just after the Convention. If I could have been there it would have been presented then. I also have a 1928 Midwest Card but never joined the National when they used to meet in the Hamilton Hotel. I have regretted not doing so since. Haven't played much golf as it is an effort to walk any distance. The driving range is about the right speed. Give my best regards to everybody and if any of you come out this way drop in. There might be a cold one or two. Keep up the good work and take care of yourself.

As ever,  
Reuben H. Thode  
1721 Reed Ave.,  
San Diego, Cal. 92109

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