

LETTER TO FRED INGWERSON - -

February 24, 1950

Fred Ingwerson Shoreacres Country Club Lake Bluff, Illinois

Dear Fred:

This old organization is going to fall apart if you don't attend some of these meetings pretty soon. You know, it is some of you older boys who have kept this group alive for a good many years. The younger group of men need fellows like you, MacGregor, Pirie, and some others who have been the pillars of our Association foundation during the lean years.

Soon it will be spring again, and all of us hope that you will be with us once more to enjoy the familiar sounds of the tractors and mowers cutting that fresh grass, you know how sweet it smells in the spring o' the year, and of course the players help make the picture more complete with their slicing and cussin' and blamin' the greenkeeper for all those missed putts and mis-placed divots and what have you.

Yes, Fred, we really have missed you during the past few months but we all hope that it won't be long before you are up again and at it. Just as it use to be - you little hunk of Swedish gobbledygook.

Come on Fred, get cuttin' - -

From all the boys, MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS

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DID YOU KNOW THAT -

Ray Didier did a good job as delegate at Boston regardless of the outcome of the election.

NGSA National Turf Conference and Equipment Exhibit will be held in Columbus, Ohio in 1952.

Matt Bezek, a veteran greenkeeping superintendent in the Chicago area, is available to a club needing a top-drawer man.

Don Strand has developed a commercial sod nursery which consists mostly of C-15 bent.

Mr. and Mrs. Didier left for an extended vacation in Florida following the conclusion of the turf conference in Boston.

John "Crabgrass" Sellers has a remarkable record as a "skeet-shooter."

Mr. and Mrs. William Stupple are among the sun worshipers in Florida during the latter part of February. Fred Halloran is becoming a very formal salesman by sporting a "shiny" new cane.

Bert Rost is quite a "cutie" on ice skates.

The Association's official photographer for the year will be Paul Burdett.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Borgmeier just returned from a wonderful trip through the deep south.

All members who attended the monthly meeting at Exmoor Country Club last month wish to express their appreciation for a wonderful time to our president, Bill Stupple and the club officials.

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TALKING SHOP

Cleaning Dirty Grindstone: Here's a fast and easy way to clean dirt and steel off your grindstone. Just hold a piece of ice against the stone as you turn it slowly. The coat of dirt comes off quickly.

Wax Door Latches: Take a tip from the automobile makers about door latches. Never oil them because the oil catches dirt and soils clothing. Use paraffin wax, hard stick grease or graphite on the latch and strike plate. The latch will work smoothly and easily.

Waterproofing Boots: Leather boots and work shoes can be kept nearly waterproof and pliable by rubbing them with the inside of bacon rind. If you plan to polish the shoes don't apply the bacon because they won't polish after that treatment.

Protect Your Padlocks: An old inner tube will protect your padlocks used on the outside of buildings from rust and freezing. Just cut a piece from the old tube and tack it over the door handle so that it hangs over the padlock.

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MIDWESTERN CANDIDATES DEFEATED FOR NGSA OFFICES AT BOSTON.

A landslide vote cast by eastern greenkeeping organizations for their candidates on the NGSA slate helped pave the way for a decisive victory over midwestern nominees at the annual meeting in Boston. The only survivor from the midwest to taste the fruits of victory was Ray Gerber who was elected president for the year 1950.

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The NGSA Executive Committee presented Carl A. Bretzlaff, retiring president, with a beautiful gold wrist watch as a token of appreciation for the job well done.

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EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE REPORT

Plans are now underway to establish a grass experimental program by the University of Illinois. The grass plots will be located near Lisle, Illinois. A discussion will be held at our forthcoming meeting at the Hotel Sherman concerning the types of experiments we would be interested in. A representative from the university will be at the meeting for the purpose of answering all questions, and also will assist in arranging whatever plans we would desire to have conducted in an experimental manner. In view of the importance of this meeting, it is requested that as many of you members that are interested in turf research, will make a sincere effort to attend this discussion.

John E. Sellers, Educational Committee * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - *

1950 COMMITTEES

SHOW COMMITTEE -Norman Johnson, Chairman Robert Williams Matt Bezek Ray Didier

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE John Sellers, Chairman Melvin Warnecke Joe Graffis O. J. Noer

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE Henry Lange, Chairman C. O. Borgmeier John MacGregor Gabriel Rosset

GOLF COMMITTEE Frank Dinelli, Chairman Emil Mashie Alex Pirie Frank Mastroleo

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE Ray Davis, Chairman Dominic Grotti Amos Lapp Herman Woehrle

TURF RESEARCH COMMITTEE Don Strand, Chairman Ray Gerber Bert Rost Paul Burdett

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE Norman Johnson, Chairman

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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Charles Carr Green Gables Country Club Jewell & Morrison Road R. R. 7 Denver 14, Colorado

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COMMON ARBORICULTURAL TERMS

CREOSOTE - A brown, slightly viscous liquid commonly used as a wood preservative, containing some cresols and other related materials. Toxic to cambium, living bark tissues, and sapwood.

CROWN - The part of a tree with the branches and foliage.

DIEBACK - Progressive dying from the tip of a branch toward the central stem. The entire crown may become involved.

DORMANT - Refers to periods in the life of a plant when the physiological activities are slowed to a minimum, when a plant is "resting". The state of a deciduous plant following normal leaf fall.

EPIDEMIC - When a disease suddenly becomes abundant in a locality or region.

GALL - Localized enlargement on roots, stems, branches, flower parts, and foliage of plants. Usually smaller, less woody, and more disorganized in structure than a burl. Often result from insect, fungus, and bacteria invasion.

GUMMOSIS - The exudation of "gum" by certain hardwood trees, especially stone fruits, as a result of mechanical wounds, pathogenic fungi, and insects.

GUYING - The installation of cable or wire to hold trees firmly in position expecially during re-establishment of root systems of recently transplanted trees.

HYPHAE - The thread-like filaments of which most fungi are composed. Collectively known as mycelium.

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THE HONEY LOCUST AS A SHADE AND LAWN

TREE

By F. L. O'Rourke Michigan State College East Lansing, Michigan

Interest in the selection of desirable shade and lawn trees has increased rapidly during the past few years. The ravages of the Dutch elm disease and phloem necrosis on the American Elm and the threat of the oak wilt menace to our native oaks have influenced many plantsmen to seek a suitable substitute which may be relatively immune to serious diseases. Observations throughout many sections of the United States and Canada indicate the desirability of the honey locust (Gleditsia triacanthos L.) as a tree possessing many of the qualifications deemed essential for shade and lawn purposes.

The common northern honey locust Gleditsia : triacanthos L.) has a native range throughout the entire mid-west, extending from the Appalachians to the Great Plains, and from Ontario to Texas. It has been widely planted throughout most of the United States, and apparently is growing quite satis-factorily from the Atlantic to the Rockies. It is extremely tolerant to a wide pH range and thrives on a variety of soils from occasional poorly aerated moist sites in portions of the midwest to the drouthy conditions of western Kansas and Nebraska. Hardiness is apparently correlated with early maturity of the current year shoots. The more northern strains cease growth fairly early and overwinter well in regions where the winter temperature drops to - 30 degrees F. or below.

Under conditions of high fertility and adequate moisture the honey locust is a rapidly growing tree and may attain a similar height to the undesirable Chinese elms and silver maples in the same period of time. The ultimate height may be as great as 140 feet when it reaches its maximum size at about 120 years of age. It is quite long lived. A tree recently removed in Dayton, Ohio showed 327 annual rings.

' Lawn grasses grow well beneath the light shade of honey locust trees. Apparently there is just enough shade to discourage perenial weeds and to cool the ground surface so that grasses thrive better than if exposed to full sun. Experiments at the Ohio Station with pasture grasses growing beneath black walnuts and black locusts have shown not only increased growth, but also a higher nutrient content as compared to similar grass plots in the open. It may be presumed that the honey locust affects lawn grasses in somewhat the same way. Observations under various site conditions have always shown luxuriant growth of grasses beneath these trees.

A tendency of the honey locust toward late foliation in the spring coupled with fairly early leaf fall in the autumn presents an opportunity for lawn grasses to flourish during these cool moist growing periods in practically full sunlight. A carbohydrate reserve is thus established within the roots of the grasses. Probably the most desirable characteristic of the honey locust from a street and lawn tree viewpoint is that there is practically no clean up problem in the fall when the seedless varieties are used. The very thin and soft tissue of the leaflets decomposes almost overnight so that only the long slender petiole remains for the raking operation. Even these midribs decompose quite rapidly, and the amount of debris beneath the trees is rather negligible.

Young trees of the honey locust have a shallow and fairly fibrous root system which permits easy transplanting. Formerly, it was thought that the roots were nodule-bearing and fixed atmospheric nitrogen. This theory has since been disproven.

The species thrives under a variety of atmospheric conditions in regions of both low and high humidity. It is extremely tolerant of smoke, soot, and the general conditions often found within large cities.

The open framework and resilient structure of the honey locust seems to be highly resistant to wind, ice, and storm damage. A broken honey locust tree is rare indeed. Cavities seem to be practically non-existent. Callusing and bark regeneration proceeds rapidly after wounding. Tree repair is at a minimum with this species. The pruning needs are light, and bracing and cabling seldom needed. Lightning very rarely strikes individuals of this species.

Insects have been of minor importance in the past. The honey locust scale (Chionaspis gleditsiae Sanders) and the cottony maple scale (Pulvinaria vitis L.) are occasionally found on trunk and branches. They are easily controlled by the usual dormant sprays. The most serious pest is apparently the mimosa webworm (Homadaula albizziae Clarke) which seems to attack honey locust even more readily than its other host, the famed mimosa tree (Albizzia julibrissin Duraz.) of our southern states. This Australian insect was first noted near Washington, D.C. in 1940 and now is distributed throughout large portions of Maryland and Virginia. Damage consists of webbing the leaves together by a small caterpillar and subsequent feeding on the tissues. Near defoliation often results. The insect may be controlled with DDT but it will probably require more than one spray per season,

Continued - THE HONEY LOCUST AS A SHADE AND LAWN TREE.

Surely the honey locust species offers a rare opportunity for developing trees to fit specific needs and requirements.

(From "Arborist's News - Vol. 15, No.2, February, 1950.) * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - *

NEW CHESTNUT VARIETIES RESIST CHEST-NUT BLIGHT

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports the development of three new chestnut varieties which produce a great quantity of large, sweet nuts and are resistant to chestnut blight.

Graft trees of the new varieties, called Naking, Meiling and Kuling, are now available through tree nurseries.

Developed under the direction of Dr. H. L. Crane of the Beltsville, Md. research center, the new trees are the culmination of nearly 40 years of research.

(From "Arborist's News - Vol. 15, No.2, February, 1950.)

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A PROGRAM - any assignment that can't be completed by one phone call.

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A TREE THAT OWNED ITSELF

For one hundred and twenty-two years a great oak tree in Athens, Georgia, legally owned itself and the ground on which it stood. Under the terms of a deed dated in 1820 its owner, William H. Jackson, gave to this tree, "entire possession of itself and all land within eight feet of the tree on all sides." The Tree stood at a street intersection and, it is said severely handicapped traffic as the city grew and expanded. However, no legal action was taken to condemn it and the property. Jurists reportedly expressed the opinion that no court had the right to order the tree removed since "by title drawn and duly conveyed the tree owns the land on which it stands, and it can be destroyed only by an act of God. - such "act" occurred on the night of October 8, 1942 when without warning, the tree fell, victim of decay in the trunk. (Arborist News - Feb. 1950) * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * - * -24

A CONFERENCE -- A conference is a group of people who individually can do nothing but who can meet collectively and agree that nothing can be done.

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CHEMICAL APPLICATION GUIDE

Considerable interest in the chemical application guide was indicated at the NGSA conference in Boston by many of the district superintendents. Requests for the guide are now coming in by mail from persons throughout the nation. If you have not signed up for one of these guides as yet, please do so before they are depleted.

> Don Strand Distribution Committee

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AN EXPERT - An expert is a person who avoids all the small errors as he sweeps forward to the grand fallacy.

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THE TREE, A FRIEND OF MAN, SPEAKS

The following quotation from posters to be found in public parks in Europe was sent to Arborist's News by our former secretary, R. P. White.

"Ye who would pass by and raise your hand against me, harken ere you harm me. I am the heat of your hearth on the cold winter nights: the friendly shade screening you from the summer sun; and my fruits are refreshing draughts quenching your thirst as you journey on. I am the beam that holds your house, the board of your table, the bed on which you lie, and the timber that builds your boat. I am the handle of your hoe, the door of your homestead, the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your coffin. I am the gift of God and friend of man. Ye who pass by, listen to my prayer. Harm Me Not. (From Arborist's News - Feb., 1950) * - * - * - * - * - * - * - *

TO EXPEDITE - To confound confusion with commotion.

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ARE YOUR DUES PAID?

A few members have failed to pay dues for 1948 and 1949. We are sorry but unless your dues are paid, this is the last issue of the BULL SHEET you will receive until payment is made in full.

If your dues are delinquent, look up the statement you received recently and send your check to the Treasurer, Walter Kilmer, 2143 Maple Road, Homewood, Illinois --- right now!

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INCENTIVE PROGRAM - A scheme to titillate a submerged urge.

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MEETINGS OF INTEREST

FEBRUARY 28, 1950

OPEN HOUSE George A. Davis, Inc. 5440 North West Highway Chicago, Illinois

MARCH 6 - 7 - 8, 1950

ANNUAL TURF CONFERENCE Purdue University Lafayette, Indiana

MARCH 13, 1950

MIDWEST MEMBERSHIP MEETING Sherman Hotel Club Room 5 Time: 2:00 P.M. Chicago, Illinois

FEBRUARY, 1951

22ND NGSA TURF CONFERENCE AND EQUIPMENT EXHIBITS Hotel Sherman Chicago, Illinois

> LET'S GET TOGETHER ON THESE ASSOCIATION POLICIES -- I'M ASSUMING YOU'RE AS CONFUSED AS I AM.

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EDITORIAL STAFF

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Bert Rost Paul Burdett

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