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July, 1951



# The Bull Sheet

*Official Bulletin*

*Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents*

1926-1951  
OUR  
25th  
YEAR



Peter Bild, Supt.  
Woodridge Country Club

THE JULY MEETING  
MONDAY, JULY 9, 1951  
at  
WOODRIDGE COUNTRY CLUB  
LISLE, ILLINOIS  
PETER BILD WILL BE OUR HOST  
GOLF TOURNAMENT  
BUFFET DINNER  
EDUCATIONAL MEETING

THIS WILL BE A VERY IMPORTANT  
MEETING.

DON'T MISS IT.

ASSOCIATION PICNIC JULY 23, ARROWHEAD C. C., WHEATON, ILLINOIS

## THE BULL SHEET STAFF

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### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This is the first issue of our second year in business. We solicit your advertisements and your complete cooperation and from members; your contributions. This publication will grow as it reflects items of interest to you. We try to keep our editorial ears to the ground and the Mole keeps digging and our staff keeps working, but we need more contributions from you, our regular readers. Our committee has been working especially hard to try to realize our collective ambition to have our own Illinois Experiment station where we can grow grasses, conduct research and learn together. Bert Rost, chairman, has completed arrangements to take over the next meeting to be held July 9 at Woodridge Country Club

For those interested in golf, we will have our usual tournament. For those interested in looking over the site of the proposed gardens, Dr. Voigt, Director of the Station, proposes that we meet at the Administration Building of the Morton Arboretum at 4 P.M. and Dr. Gotshalk, director of the Arboretum, will take us on a tour of the Arboretum, looking over the classrooms and other facilities and show us the location of the proposed plots in our new gardens.

After dinner, Bert has arranged the following program. William Stupple, Midwest president, will give the Superintendent's views on desirable turf research. Dr. Birkland, Director of the Horticulture Dept. of the University of Illinois, will speak briefly, Dr. Mills, head of the Natural History Survey, has also been asked to speak. Mr. Gotshalk will follow him on the program and the final speaker of the evening will be Dean Searles, head of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois.

Mr. Dillon, Chairman of the Greens Committee of the Chicago District Golf Association and Mr. Gerard, Chairman of the Green Committee of Indian Hill Club will also be present to talk with us.

This will be a good program and one you cannot afford to miss. Please plan to come and bring your Chairman.

William H. Stupple, Pres.

### TURF RESEARCH REVIEW

The United States Golf Association Green Section announces the second edition of TURF RESEARCH REVIEW. This is a compilation of all turf work in the United States covering projects, workers, publications, conferences, field days, and other features of the National Coordinated Turf Program.

TURF RESEARCH REVIEW in effect is intended to be a supplement to the USGA's new book, TURF MANAGEMENT; H. B. Musser, author; McGrawHill Book Co., publisher; price, \$6.00. The book, TURF MANAGEMENT, is available at United States Golf Association, "Golf House," 40 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

TURF RESEARCH REVIEW belongs in the library of every progressive golf course superintendent. Since only a limited number of copies will be printed you are urged to place your order now with the USGA Green Section, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., and enclose \$1.25 for your copy. It will be mailed to you, postage free, within a short time.

## ASSOCIATION ANNUAL PICNIC JULY 23, 1951

The Annual picnic of our Association will be held at Arrowhead Country Club with Bill Oates as our host. Arrowhead is located on Butterfield Road just west of Wheaton, Ill. Golf will start at 1 P.M. Games for the kiddies will start at about three o'clock. Refreshments will be served thruout the afternoon.

Members of the Association will preside over the weenie stove for hot dog supper in the evening.

Our picnic at Arrowhead last year was very successful and we are looking for a greater attendance and more fun this time. We have planned games for all kids from 4 to 94. Bring the wife and kids out for a great day.

Ray Davis Ch. Entertainment Committee

### SPREADING IT THIN

Work seems to be the by word of this season with the Superintendent carrying the bulk of the load. Green cutting, sometimes 20 a day, fairway cutting, mower repairs, trying to break in new men is the lot of the Golf Course Superintendent, 1951. Ed Wohlenberg of Navajo Fields hit the keynote when he said after knocking off 20 greens, "This is a great job. In the winter."

In spite of the pressure of supervising 54 holes, Ray Davis of Medinah finds time to do a little animal husbandry, teaching, and nature study. Ray is again foster father to 150 baby chicks, is husbandman to a large vegetable garden and has one little garden for each of his three boys, hence the teaching schedule, and late one beautiful evening The Mole found him studying Nature, observing the night life of the earth worm and its mating habits.

Don Strand of Westmoreland is proud that his two boys are planning to attend the University of Illinois at Navy Pier, Chicago, this fall. Dr. William H. Daniel of the Midwest Regional Turf Foundation made up a list of subjects that should be useful in the field of turf management. Don's boys believe they can get most of these subjects at the Pier Branch of the University of Illinois.

Robert Williams Jr., son of Bob Williams of Beverly, is recovering from a burst appendix. Robert had a hard time and we are very happy for him and his mother and dad that he is well on the way to full recovery.

Ray Davis and his family left the morning of June 15 to attend the funeral of his mother. She was 85 at the time of her passing. Our sympathies to the Davis family.

John Bristle, who works at Glen Oak Country Club for Ray Gerber, fell under a tractor on Friday, June 15. The wheel of the tractor passed over John's leg. Ray called a doctor at once and got John well taken care of. To top it off the same day, Ray had a water pipe burst and at last report Ray was still digging.

Rube Thode of the Chicago Park District Golf Courses reports that things are normal with his courses. Play seems to be far heavier than last season. There have been no disease problems, but it was necessary to resod a number of winter killed spots on the greens. This was the first time in the history of the courses that there has been any winterkill. Rube is sodding the faces of all traps to reduce maintenance.

The Mole.

### TURF RESEARCH REPORT

On Friday evening, June 15, the Turf Research Committee met with Dr. Ralph Voigt at the site of the proposed turf gardens at Lisle, Illinois. They then retired to the home of Paul Burdett to partake of a delicious dinner prepared by Mrs. Burdett. After dinner, plans were made to present the proposal at our next meeting to be held at Woodridge on July 9.

## AN EXTENSION VISIT

Dr. William H. Daniel

One purpose of the Midwest Regional Turf Foundation was to provide extension activities as well as basic research. The visit of Dr. Payne and myself to the Golf Courses in the Chicago Area on May 13-14-15 was in many respects the ideal visit.

Many thanks are due the committee who worked in planning a schedule to visit twenty courses Don Strand, Bob Williams, Al Johnson, Ray Gerber and many other superintendents went out of their way to help us see your conditions, and operations. The report at the associational meeting at Butterfield C. C. gave us an excellent chance to sum up a quick view of many courses.

Root penetration in our 50 putting greens was checked during the visits. Their depth of penetration may be divided, roughly, into 3 classes as follows: (1) Those with thatch and mat, which limited aeration, had only 4-6 inches of roots. (2) Those with ordinary aeration, and fair subsurface drainage had 8-10 inches of root penetration, usually into the subsoil material. (3) A few greens with good open topsoil, and excellent subsurface drainage had roots 11-14 inches deep. At that time, May 15, most of the greens had received no supplemental irrigation. Roots will grow in the area where the air-water relations are best, so if these deep roots are to retain during the summer, as much air will need to be encouraged in the soil as possible. How? (1) By aeration, to be sure both water and air can move into the soil. (2) By watering only enough to wet the soil—not keep it saturated. (3) By having a break in the water schedule long enough for the extra water in the soil to move out or be used by the roots and thus allow air to move in.

Poa Annuia is a severe problem all over the Midwest, and many of the greens in your district were surprisingly free from Poa. Those superintendents using a fast growing grass and one growing in late fall and early spring seemed less troubled. Toronto, C-15, creeping bent appeared very good; the fast growing Washington was very good. Cultural practices to control Poa are at best uncertain and safe chemical control are lacking as yet.

Several superintendents were interested in using poa trivialis on tees, particularly shady ones and mowing at one-half inch to keep it growing upright. Many courses now have a nursery where one year old "thin" sod is grown. This is cut very thin when placed on the green to get almost as smooth a surface as when stolons are used. With such sod green renovation can be accomplished in late fall and by opening date the green is playable.

Those are some of the ideas gleaned from a most enjoyable three days. Since visiting your district May 13-15 I have visited 7 others (by June 15) and certainly you are to be commended on the excellent organization and the interest in improvement as reflected in the excellent condition of your golf courses, even with labor shortages



## COMING EVENTS

Association Picnic Arrowhead C. C., Wheaton, Ill. July 23, 1951. Bill Oates our host.

The August meeting—Roselle C. C., Roselle, Illinois. August 6, 1951. George Roloff our host.

Joint meeting Midwest and Wisconsin Greenkeepers Association, Fox Lake C. C., Fox Lake, Illinois. Bill Krafft our host.

N.G.S.A. Championship Tournament—Purdue University Golf Course, Sept. 17-18, 1951.

Pro-Superintendent Tournament—St. Andrews C. C., Oct. 1, 1951. Joe Jemsek and Amos Lapp our hosts.

## NEW MATERIALS FOR CRABGRASS CONTROL

D. E. Snyder, Horticulturist, Standard Oil Co. Ind.

Among the newer products now available for use in controlling crabgrass in lawns and other turf areas is STANDARD Crabgrass Spray, a Standard Oil Company (Indiana) product. This product is a straight petroleum, oil-base, selective action herbicide. The herbicidal action of the oil is confined, with the exception of bent grass, entirely to crabgrass thus making the product safe for use on most lawns. The product is applied undiluted—just as it comes from the package.

The killing action of STANDARD Crabgrass Spray is gradual, the final results not being immediately apparent. Within a week after the first application crabgrass plants will start to turn red or purplish in color, then shade into yellow, with most of them injured so badly they will soon die. Following the second or third application (15 to 30 days following the first) all the crabgrass plants will die, becoming dry and brown. Even if the amount of spray applied is slightly less than recommended and complete kill is not obtained, the crabgrass plants will be stunted, turn red or purplish in color, and will not produce seed. It must be realized that ungerminated crabgrass seeds already in the soil may remain alive for two or three years. As a result of the germination of these seeds over this two or three year period, it may take some time to achieve complete eradication of this pest from your lawn. The purpose of the second and third applications are to insure complete control by furnishing a knockout blow to those plants that may be injured but not killed by the first application and to kill young plants which have come from seeds germinated after the first application.

Under ordinary circumstances STANDARD Crabgrass Spray will produce no injurious effects on the desirable lawn grasses—blue grass, red top, fescue and clover. Since bent grasses are of an extremely sensitive nature, the use of STANDARD Crabgrass Spray is not recommended where bent comprises the predominant stand of grass in the lawn or turf area.

At least two and not more than three applications are required to provide excellent control. For most effective control, spraying should be delayed until one is reasonably sure that most of the seed germination which is going to occur during that particular growing season has taken place. The first application should not be delayed beyond the time when the oldest crabgrass plants have spread out and show some indication of seed head formation. The recommended rate for application is one quarter per one-hundred square feet of lawn area. At this rate one gallon is adequate to provide treatment of an area of two-hundred square feet for an entire season.

Dr. Burford Grigsby of Michigan State College has been very active in the experimental and testing program which led to the development of STANDARD Crabgrass Spray. For this reason the product was sold in Michigan only in the 1950 season. Because of the extremely favorable results reported both by customers in Michigan and by test cooperators throughout the Midwest last year, the sale of STANDARD Crabgrass Spray has been extended, for the 1951 season, to encompass most of the Midwest, including the area cover-



Warren Roseman recently attended a Heart of America Greenkeeping Association meeting held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas. A turf experiment station was established there this spring by Dr. Pickett and Professor Keene of the College. Plots 10' x 30' have been established and each individual plot will be cut at varying heights with light watering practices. Chet Mendenhall of the local group was speaker of the day. Guest speakers were the College president and Dr. O. J. Noer. After reviewing the turf plots, an equipment demonstration was held. ed by this publication.

## CONTROL OF COMMON AND MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED

Dr. Burton H. Grigsby  
Michigan State University

Both of these species of chickweed are of common occurrence and are both resistant to the amine and sodium salt formations of 2, 4-D which are ordinarily used for turf weed control. Many trade-name preparations of these compounds indicate that chickweed is controlled by the compound; experience has shown that often this is not the case.

In an effort to determine suitable control measures for chickweeds the following chemicals have been tried at rates known to be effective on many other weeds:

2, 4, 5-T in water  
2, 4-D, ester in water  
2, 4-D ester in non-toxic oil  
Stoddard solvent, undiluted  
Dinitrophenol, selective grade, in water (DN)  
Sodium pentachlorophenate, in water (PCP)  
Sodium trichloroacetate, in water (TCA)  
Endoxohexarydrophthallate, in water  
Lead arsenate, dry powder  
Isopropyl Phenyl carbamate, dry powder (IPC)  
Maleic hydrazide, in water

Water sprays of 2, 4-D, 2, 4, 5-T, maleic hydrazide and TCA were ineffective on both weed species.

Endoxohexahydrophthallate caused defoliation of common chickweed but had no effect on the mouse-ear type.

The oil solution of 2, 4-D ester, at 2 pounds per acre and 15 pounds of IPC each gave a satisfactory kill of chickweed when applications were made in the fall. At that time new seedlings were appearing and these were sensitive to the action of the two chemicals.

Stoddard solvent, at the rate of 1 gallon per 1000 square feet killed chickweeds in early spring and late fall treatments. Perennial grasses were killed to the ground line, however. Recovery of grasses occurred in 5-10 days following the treatment.

Dinitrophenol, at the rate of  $\frac{3}{4}$  ounce per 1000 square feet, and pentochlorophenol at the rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ounces per 1000 square feet were equally effective in killing chickweed. The mouse-ear form seemed to be a little more difficult to kill, but when a wetting agent was added to the solution both species were killed. Both forms of phenolic herbicides caused some injury to turf grasses, either a yellowing of leaf tips or the formation of small white spots on the leaves. These injuries were of temporary nature, however, and recovery was rapid. Applications of arsenate of lead at 5 ounces per 1000 square feet and endoxohexahydrophthallate at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce had no effect on chickweed. The latter compound caused considerable injury to lawn grasses.

### POSSIBLE CLOVER CONTROL

A new chemical Endothal (3,6 Endoxo hexahydrophthalate) has been tried at Purdue on clover with excellent results. Rates of 1 pound per acre applied June 8 gave 98% leaf control and killed the runners back to the crown within 4 days. Bluegrass was only slightly burned at the 1 pound rate. Further information as to source, rates and application will be published in August or September in time for you to try it this fall.

### GUEST DAY AT CHESTERFIELD C. C.

Members of the Association and their guests assembled at Chesterfield on Monday, June 18 for an afternoon and evening of golf and relaxation. Our host Julius Buchen and his assistant, son Dick Buchen entertained us royally. The course was in excellent condition. The fescue fairways were very fast and the boys were getting unusually long distance on their drives. Julius has been replacing his old greens turf with C-15 raised by himself. The greens were in fine shape. After golf we enjoyed a wonderful ham dinner and an evening of social activities.

## CONTROL OF KNOTWEED

Knotweed often becomes a pest in lawns, especially along the edges of sidewalks and other areas where foot traffic is heavy, or where soil conditions are not favorable for the growth of grass. This weed also invades playground areas in parks and athletic fields. Control of knotweed usually is not obtained with water sprays of 2, 4-D. Such applications may be successful, however, if made when the weed is in a very early stage of growth. In most instances, this susceptible stage is missed and poor results are obtained. Trials at East Lansing have shown that control of the weed can be obtained by applying the ester form of 2,4-D in an oil carrier. The oil used must be relatively non-toxic to vegetation and is used in order to secure penetration of the tough, waxy leaves of knotweed. A water white grade of kerosene may be used as a carrier but best results have been obtained by combining the 2,4-D with a special oil fraction sold as Crabgrass Spray Oil. A satisfactory rate of application is  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of 2,4-D, acid equivalent, in 1 gallon of oil per 1000 square feet. This treatment has not caused any injury to lawn grasses in our trials and can be made at any season when the weed is growing.

In September 1950, an application of endoxohexahydrophthallate, at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce per 1000 square feet, was made on knotweed and a complete kill was obtained. This treatment, however, caused a severe burn of Kentucky blue grass and Chewings fescue. Alta fescue was not injured by the treatment, and the Kentucky blue grass eventually recovered.

## THE SUPERINTENDENT'S DILEMMA

Many Superintendents are frequently requested to make recommendations or assist members with their lawn problems. Naturally such advice is both valuable and helpful but often is expected gratis. Then the Superintendent is put on the spot where his free advice is not appreciated but if he makes a charge for it is more often resented as not. What to do? A Superintendent's job does not include taking care of members lawns. He cannot ethically give professional service to members on the club's time. This would definitely lead to resentment and jealousy because what service any one member might receive, all others would be entitled to on an equal basis. Because you cannot often check up on how your advice or instructions are carried out, you may invite criticism that would hurt your professional standing. Free service is never appreciated. It carries just as much weight as it costs, which is nothing.

Thus, firstly, it would seem that your employer or club is entitled to all your time during normal or regular working hours. Demands on you for personal services during that time would seem to be off base. On your own time you are certainly free to practice your profession and your advice is worth compensation. Reasonable charges it seems to the writer would enhance your standing and reputation. A Superintendent's job is diplomatic as well as technical and managerial. As a matter of perfect diplomacy the wisest course would be one hundred percent abstention from rendering individual or outside service. This, however is too much to expect from any Superintendent, and the best thing to do would be to use your own best judgment in any such situation.

## NEW MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members into the Association:

Al Pruess, Regular member  
Bunker Hill G. C., Niles, Illinois  
Rudolph Schmidt, Regular member  
Rochelle C. C., Rochelle, Illinois.  
Earl Schmitt, Apprentice member.  
Sycamore Park District, Sycamore, Illinois.  
George Hayward, Apprentice member  
Sycamore Park District, Sycamore, Illinois.

## THE MEETING AT INDIAN HILL

June 4 was the date of the Association meeting at The Indian Hill Club at Winnetka Illinois. Al Johnson, Supt., was our host and I can say that Al did everything possible to make our visit truly enjoyable. About 50 members and guests turned out early in the afternoon for the golf tournament and for the putting contest which is for the benefit of some of the old timers who consider themselves too old to navigate 18 holes of golf but who could probably give some of us young fellers a pretty rough time. The course was in truly marvelous condition and a joy to play and those who toured the course were amply rewarded for their trip to Indian Hill. The greens are of the original strain of Washington bent propagated at the Club since receipt of the original square foot of sod from Arlington Turf Gardens in the early 1920's.

Some of the boys had a little trouble when they strayed from the straight and narrow, for Indian Hill is a tough course for the wild player, the fairways being lined with trees in many instances. However, everybody had a good time and when it was time to play the 19th hole we were received with open arms and told that our money was no good and that the refreshments were on the house. Manager Bill Bangs Jr. set up a wonderful buffet dinner for us and I can still see that wonderful piece of roast beef and my mouth waters whenever I think of it. Our many thanks to Indian Hill, Mr. Girard, Green Chairman, Al Jonson, Bill Bangs and all others who cooperated to make this a most successful meeting.

Golf tournament prize winners were as follows:

1st low net for members, Emil Mashie, 2nd, John Coghill, 3rd, Stanley Arendt, 4th Dom Grotti, 5th, Frank Dinelli, 6th, Jim Service.

1st low net for guests, Bill Golder, 2nd, Cy Lebeau, 3rd, Rev. Blume.

Blind Bogey, 1st, J. Underwood, 2nd, Bill Saielli, 3rd, Chuck Daugherty, 4th, Tom Flynn, 5th, Lawrence Marzinski, 6th, Norm Kramer.

Putting Contest, 1st (Bill Krafft, 2nd, Ray Runnfeldt. Special prize of a dozen golf balls donated by Joe MacMorran, Indian Hill pro, for the Highest score of the day won by Frank Smith with a total of 138.

Earl Dowell was reported out of the hospital and recuperating at home.

## CLUB FLOWERS

Bob Duguid, Supt. of Evanston Country Club was speaker at the Indian Hill Country Club meeting June 4th. His topic was "Flowers for Clubs."

Some of the points Bob forwarded to the group were the use of gladioli and snapdragons for cut flowers, also asters, iris, scabiosa, campanula, and cosmos to name a few.

In the discussion Bob said that asters were noted for stem rot and could stand a good deal of water. Bob also said that the presence of ants on peonies did not mean that they were necessary to open the buds. He also discussed the use of D.D.T. dust or sulphur dust on peonies, and regular rose spray on roses for these pests and others.

Bob mentioned the use of geraniums and vincas for window boxes and in the discussion on geraniums he said that it was better to start cuttings from them rather than to use hold-over plants. The cuttings would be a better plant. Cannas were mentioned for use either in beds or otherwise throughout the golf course, labor permitting.

We appreciate having Bob Duguid, as one of our own members, give us a talk on flowers, and hope that in the future we may have other members talk on their hobbies, or anything of interest to the membership.

Al Johnson, Ch. Educational Comm.

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