



# The Bull Sheet

Official Bulletin

Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents

Our 28th Year



**WALTER FUCHS**  
Supt., Glen Eagles Country Club

**THE MAY MEETING**  
**GLEN EAGLES COUNTRY CLUB**  
**LEMONT, ILLINOIS**  
**MONDAY, MAY 3, 1954**  
**WALTER FUCHS, OUR HOST**  
**SPRING GOLF TOURNAMENT**  
**STEAK DINNER — 6:30 P. M.**  
**MEETING — 7:30 P. M.**  
**QUESTION BOX**

**YOU WILL NOT BE THE ONLY ONE WHO HAS NOT HAD HIS CLUBS OUT THIS YEAR, SO COME OUT AND PLAY IN OUR SPRING TOURNAMENT. THERE WILL BE PRIZES! — PRIZES! — PRIZES!**

**DR. FRED GRAU WILL BE IN THE CHICAGO DISTRICT, MAY 3 AND 4.**



THE BULL SHEET, official monthly publication of the MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS. Editor, William H. Stupple, 543 Michigan Ave., Highland Park, Ill.

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### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Our summer series of Golf Tournaments starts with our first outdoor meeting May 3 at Glen Eagles. Our host for the day will be Walter Fuchs who keeps his course in excellent condition as a matter of course and who I know will extend himself to make our visit there most enjoyable. Walter is just that way. He is a good host and has the full cooperation of the manager and the chef. It will be a great day. It will be advisable for you to come out early to get in your 18 holes. We hope you will come out and enjoy yourselves.

It is time that we arrange our complete schedule of summer dates and host clubs. If you would like to have us at your course this summer, please see me at Glen Eagles and we can complete our schedule.

At our Board of Directors meeting on April 14, it was suggested that we ask all members who bring guests to register them with the Tournament Committee. Guests must be sponsored by a member of the Association. It is felt that in the past that many people were taking undue advantage of us and attending our meetings without us having a record of them and not knowing who they were. This does not mean that guests are not welcome at our meetings, but we just want to have a closer check on them. Bring your friends with you any time you want.

I'll be seeing you at Glen Eagles.

George Roloff, President

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### THE MEETING AT RIVER FOREST

It was a beautiful spring day at River Forest Country Club on April 5 when we assembled there for our meeting at Ed Stewart's beautiful course. A number of the members took advantage of the weather to play the course and reported it in great shape. Mr. J. M. Farnsworth gave us a most educational demonstration of welding in the afternoon which was most appreciated by all in attendance.

65 men sat down to a wonderful roast beef dinner in the evening and attended the meeting which followed. The feature of our meeting was the Question Box. A panel consisting of Walter Fuchs, Norman Kramer, Ben Gee, Mel Warneke, Al Wyman and Harold Baerwald answered many questions and it certainly was worth listening to.

O—O

### OUR MAY MEETING

Our May meeting will be held at Glen Eagles Country Club, Monday, May 3 with Walter Fuchs our host. This will be our annual Spring Tournament and Golf Chairman Bill Krafft will have many and wonderful prizes for the winners. Bill says we should have some good weather and expects a big turnout. Walter is planning a steak dinner in the evening which should be out of this world, so better not miss this one. At our meeting in the evening the Educational committee is planning something very worth while.

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### NEW MEMBER

Lindo Bernardini, Superintendent of Knollwood Country Club, Lake Forest, Ill., was recently accepted by the Executive Committee as a regular member of this organization.

### INJURIOUS TREE PESTS OF EARLY SPRING

Almost as soon as new leaves break from their sheltering bud scales, they are subject to injury from various sources. The over-wintering eggs of many insects hatch about the time leaves start to unfold—the young larvae depend upon tender foliage for their food. The spore-development period of certain fungi occurs in the early spring—these spores, carried by wind, birds or other means, are responsible for common leaf diseases of trees. Frequently, developing foliage is damaged by inclement weather conditions.

**Insect Damage.** Scale insects that have escaped dormant spray applications will be found infesting leaves very early in the season. At this time the newly hatched scales are in the crawler stage and, viewed through a good hand lens, appear as tiny, louse-like creatures, usually pale green in color. Commonly, they are found on the under surface of leaves, attached to the midrib and veins, busily feeding by sucking out the sap. Sprays applied during the dormant season are generally used to control scale insects; under certain conditions, contact insecticides may be used effectively even after foliage develops.

Defoliating insects that appear early in the spring include canker worm, tent caterpillar, elm leaf beetle, spruce budworm, several species of sawflies, and many others. Since insects of this class eat portions of the leaves in feeding, they usually may be controlled effectively by means of stomach poison sprays or with some of the newer synthetic organic compounds. Timing in the application of spray materials is important; to hold insect damage to a minimum the spray should be applied as soon as possible after the larvae have appeared. The larvae of defoliators, as a class, are voracious feeders; if an effective insecticide is not applied very shortly after the caterpillars are first seen, the host tree is likely to be stripped of leaves.

**Fungus Damage.** Among the fungous diseases that often cause serious foliage injury are cedar-apple rust, black spot of elms, tar spot of maples, sycamore anthracnose and oak anthracnose. The fungus that causes cedar-apple rust requires two different plants—a variety of red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and a member of the apple or hawthorn family. If infection occurs in ornamental plantings where both host trees are of value, the disease can be controlled reasonably well by hand picking the apple-like galls from the juniper in late winter, and spraying the deciduous host with a fungicide. Fungicidal sprays, properly applied, effectively control anthracnose and the various leaf-spot diseases caused by fungi.

**Late Frost Damage.** Low temperatures and frosts that occur late in the spring after foliage has started to develop may cause wilting and browning of portions of the leaves and, in severe cases, death of succulent twigs. Trees growing in low areas or valleys—natural "frost pockets"—are damaged more often than those on higher ground. Where damage is severe, it is advisable to prune out the dead wood and give the tree an application of fertilizer to stimulate new growth.

—Shade Tree Digest

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Elmer Bertucci reports that he spent two weeks at Hot Springs, Arkansas in March. Elmer has been going to Hot Springs for a number of years and says it does him a lot of good and gets him into condition for season. There must be some truth to it as verified by Elmer's youthful looks.



The agricultural virtues of gypsum have been known since Benjamin Franklin, master of many pursuits, first demonstrated what it can do for certain soils.

Gypsum not only nourishes the soil with generous amounts of calcium and sulphur, but improves its physical properties.

Just as calcium builds bones and teeth in the human body, it contributes to the formation of plant tissues and regulates the utilization of plant nutrients. If present in adequate amounts it will assure a strong and well developed root system.

Sulphur, just as important in plant development, stimulates beneficial micro-organisms, increases the chlorophyll and vitamin A content of the plant, and is a source of amino acids, the building blocks of plant protein.

Along with its chemical attributes, physical improvements are derived when agricultural gypsum is used to treat heavy clay soils that pack tightly and crust on the surface, closing water and air pores.

Gypsum mixed with the soil gathers the fine clay particles into clusters, creating pores between the clusters, thus improving drainage and aeration. Gypsum also combats the destructive influence of excess sodium.

United States Gypsum research shows the material is most effective when mixed thoroughly to reach a greater number of soil particles and to contact the organic matter more intimately.

In off seasons, it can be spaded or raked into flower beds, vegetable plots, lawn and shrubbery sites. Where plants are growing, gypsum can be spread over the surface to enter the soil during rain-fall or drenchings with the garden hose.

It is recommended that up to 40 pounds of gypsum per 100 square feet of soil area be applied for maximum results. This is best done in spring or fall when rain-fall is usually heavier.

The company emphasizes that the use of gypsum does not obviate the necessity of maintaining soil nutrient levels with conventional fertilizers. Gypsum's job is to improve the physical condition of the soil and to furnish calcium and sulphur, which it does without changing the soil's chemical formula.



## CONTROL OF GRUBS IN SOIL

CHLORDANE can be used effectively to rid soil areas of white grubs, the larvae of the common June beetle and similar pests that feed on the roots. Though toxic to such insects, chlordane is harmless to plants and, indeed, have some stimulating effects, said Dr. Roy D. Shenefelt, of the department of entomology, University of Wisconsin, in addressing a recent meeting of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association. In tests conducted in areas planted with young trees chlordane emulsion was used in spray form; in the preparation of seed beds for planting, chlordane dust was mixed with the soil. Both methods were effective in controlling grubs and caused no injury to the plants, Dr. Shenefelt said.



We are very sorry to report that Oscar Borgmeier is in the hospital and we wish to express our sincerest hope for his speedy recovery.

## TURF GRASS DEVELOPMENTS ON FAIRWAYS

It is interesting to note the changes in fairway turf over the years, especially on watered fairways. Back in the '20s fairway turf consisted mostly of Kentucky blue grass and fescues with a great number of weeds, varying with the density of the turf. With the advent of watering systems in the late '20s and early '30s, coupled with closer and more mowing, the turf began to change over to *Poa Annua* with the fescue fading out almost entirely and the bluegrass thinning out. The weeds remained until the late '30s when arsenicals began to be used as weed killers. In the meantime creeping bent, mostly so called "native bent", began to take over large areas of fairways and with the encouragement of the Superintendent who found bent to be about the only grass that he could rely on and began seeding in the various bents such as Highland, Astoria and Seaside. There is still much controversy as to which is the best for fairway turf, but today many fairways are almost all bent with the *Poa Annua* being crowded out and Kentucky bluegrass still there but much thinned out. Weeds are in a very small minority on most good courses and even clover can be very effectively controlled. Merion bluegrass has been found to be a most excellent turfgrass and much has been seeded into fairways, being limited, however to, the scarcity and high price of the seed. *Zoyzia* and U-3 Bermuda have been discussed, but the opinion seems to be that our winters are too cold for it. Fairways are being mowed extremely close and it will be interesting to note the effect on future maintenance.



## DETERGENTS FOR THE SOIL

Scientists are now talking about putting detergents in the soil to make it "wetter."

In fact, the Atlantic Refining Co. has developed such a product. It is a detergent similar to the "soapless soap" which has become popular with housewives in recent years.

When applied to the soil, it makes the wet ground "wetter," just as it does dishwater. It thus makes the passage of minerals and water thru the pores of the soil much easier than in ordinary soil. Plant roots absorb more minerals from a detergent treated soil than from a non-treated soil.

All of this is what the chemists tell us. If the detergent "facilitates" the movement of minerals, perhaps it also would facilitate the movement of these minerals to a lower level of the soil.



The winter of 1953-54 was the mildest in 22 years and it will be interesting to note any parralel with this summer and the summer of 1932, which some of the old timers will remember was a most difficult one with fungus troubles and great infestation of webworm, coupled with much hot weather.

We might add that this has been an early spring with the turf in fine condition with very little winter injury.

George Roloff stood back and watched his wife Ruth put up the last piece of a nice job of wall papering and commented "It sure is swell to marry a talented woman".



## PREVENTATIVE AND CURATIVE SPRAYING FOR CONTROL OF DOLLAR SPOT ON GOLF GREENS

by *John R. Vaughn*

Michigan State College

There are usually two ways to control diseases—of man, animals or plants. One method is to cure the disease and the other is to prevent it before it occurs. In controlling diseases of fine turf, an ounce of spray chemical will often prevent disease that a pound of the fungicide would not cure. In fact, an individual blade of grass can never be cured of a disease. A "curative" application kills the fungus and stops the disease and if the grass is not permanently damaged, new growth replaces that which has been killed by the disease.

Recently there has been discussion on whether a curative spray or a protective spray is the best control practice for Dollar Spot on golf greens. Some golf course superintendents prefer to wait until they see Dollar Spot and then spray to cure while others spray at regular intervals throughout the season. In the areas where the summer season is usually cool and humid, regular spraying every ten to fourteen days is a common practice. Since Dollar Spot is favored by cool wet weather, the curative spray is a risky practice under cool climatic conditions. In other areas where the summers are hot and relatively dry, the curative spray program is commonly followed.

It is not possible to say which is the best practice to follow in most parts of the United States. If there is any doubt about the kind of weather expected, protective spraying should be followed. Even if there is not a lot of Dollar Spot, those few spots which always occur will be prevented. A few Dollar Spots may not be fatal to a well kept green, but if the few which do occur get in the path of a golfer's putt, the greenkeeper will be blamed. Protective spraying is like insurance against disease damage. The fungicide is there to protect against the disease if it starts. Since the fungus which causes the Dollar Spot disease is always present in practically all soils and lacks only the right weather to move into the succulent turf, the insurance is worthwhile.

Test plots on fine turf in Michigan have shown for several years that regular spray applications of most common commercial turf fungicides will result in good control of Dollar Spot even in years when the unsprayed plots had five spots per square foot of turf. Plots were sprayed every twelve days and the chemical was used at the minimum rate recommended by the maker of the material. Some materials, such as CADMINATE, gave near perfect control, and nine out of twelve materials used in 1951 gave good practical control. Protective spraying pays off in disease free golf greens. Fine turf is worth the insurance that protective spraying gives against Dollar Spot damage.

O—O

Our Association hopes to have available in the near future 100 copies of 1954 Cornell Recommendations For Trees, Shrubs, and Turf which will be on sale to the members for a small charge.

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HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 1954 DUES?

## CHLORDANE AND CRABGRASS

Two years of experiments in Michigan have shown that a mixture of chlordane and deodorized, highly refined kerosene-type oil is effective on crabgrass at any stage of growth. A dosage of 6 ounces of a 74 per cent concentrate of chlordane in 1 gallon of suitable oil per 1,000 square feet will destroy crabgrass within 3-5 days time. Blue grass is not affected by the treatment, bent-grasses may show slight yellowing, but are not killed, and fescues may be severely burned.

The chlordane treatment will be effective on white grubs and has residual toxicity sufficient to retard new crabgrass seedling emergence. There is some indication that the mixture may also inhibit growth of *Poa annua*, but more than one treatment may be required to eradication of this species. Further work on annual blue grass is in progress and no suggestions for a control program for it can be made at the present. Chickweed is killed by the chlordane-oil treatment, but other perennial broad-leaved species are only defoliated and make a quick recovery.

Wettable powder and water emulsions of chlordane are not effective on crabgrass plants more than 7 days old. Such materials applied prior to seedling emergence, however, will prevent emergence or kill the very young seedlings.

Dr. Buford H. Grigsby in *The Golf Course Reporter*.

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## DUTCH ELM DISEASE STRIKES ILLINOIS SOUTH TWO-THIRDS

Dutch elm disease now exists in at least 15 counties of the southern two-thirds of the state, the Illinois natural history survey says.

Infections are in 27 different localities extending from Metropolis at the southern end of the state, to Onarga, about 30 miles south of Kankakee.

The disease is confused with phloem necrosis, a blight that has attacked and killed thousands of American elms in the same area in the last 15 years. The Dutch disease is spread by a beetle and attacks all kinds of elms except perhaps the Chinese variety.

Survey personnel have found the Dutch disease in 495 trees this year. The actual number of trees infected and the areas involved may be much greater. The survey recommends fighting Dutch elm disease by promptly removing infected trees and spraying living trees with a DDT formula.

O—O

Lawrence Marcinski of Rolling Green C.C. sure enjoyed his trip and stay at Hot Springs after the snowy journey from the Purdue meeting. After he got there, Lawrence didn't move his car.

Feyne Tinsley is the Greenkeeping assistant to Dave Cairnes at Elmhurst C.C. Feyne came to Elmhurst from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station where he built a course and took care of it. He has spent seven years in the Navy ending as a first class petty officer, served in the second world war and was recalled for the Korea war. He is married, has two children, a boy seven and a girl six, and is 30 years old.



## QUESTION BOX

Q.—When is the best time to knock out knotweed?

A.—Early in the Spring.

Q.—What is the best chemical to kill chickweed this time of year?

A.—Sodium Arsenite.

Q.—Please discuss the spring application of Sodium Arsenite for chickweed and knotweed control. Also inhibiting of Poa Annua.

A.—Sodium Arsenite sprayed on turf at rates of 2-3 pounds per acre in the spring has been found to give control of chickweed and knotweed without serious injury to turf. Dr. Daniel and Ted Woehrle at Purdue have found that arsenic has a very definite effect on germination of Poa Annua seed.

Q.—Would it be wise to postpone spraying chickweed and knotweed in order to keep out an infestation of crabgrass.

A.—No

Q.—What insecticides do you use on sod webworm.

A.—Last summer sod webworms were unusually numerous and it was reported that applications of DDT, chlordane and arsenate of lead were for some reason not as effective as they should have been. However, in a more normal season light applications of arsenate of lead and of chlordane should give adequate control. Many superintendents are mixing a little chlordane with their fungicide sprays and are getting practically 100 % control on their greens.

Q.—I would like to hear a discussion on maintenance of green banks.

A.—This is a rather difficult question, as banks on different courses are maintained in different manners. If the grass is kept cut short, it is necessary to water, cut and fertilize rather frequently but if the grass is allowed to grow to rough length, the maintenance is much simpler.

Q.—Why do they not use a nurse grass when seeding Merion blue grass?

A.—It has been found that Merion does much better when it does not have competition from another grass such as are used for nurse grasses.

Q.—Is it safe to apply 2-4,D to eliminate knotweed in bent turf in the spring and if so what amount of 2-4,D?

A.—It has been found from experience that 2-4,D has a definite tendency to injure bent turf and is not recommended for use on bent.

Q.—How many times a year do you recommend using the aerifier?

A.—As often as needed. No recommendation can be given except to use your own judgment.

Q.—What effect does lead arsenate have on the germination of crab grass seed?

A.—In this area, at least, lead arsenate has a very definite effect on preventing the germination of crab grass seed.

O—O

Don Strand, Educational Committee Chairman, reported at our last meeting that his committee was planning a clinic on soils for November. This clinic was to be similar to the plant disease clinic held last December. Dr. Watson will head the program.

Bob Williams reported that there was a possibility that Pasadena, California might be the site of the National Turf Conference and Show in 1956. California, here we come.

## SPREADING IT THIN

Adolph Bertucci of Lake Shore Country Club reports that the club plans to operate as a nine hole course. Due to an unfortunate chain of events, the club lost the lease on the land that 11 holes of the course are laid out on and the 9 will have to be compressed into the remaining area. Adolph says there is land enough left to make a very nice 9 hole course.

Granville Coburn of the Winnebago County Forest Preserve Golf Course at Rockton, Ill., a regular member of our association, was with us at the April meeting. Coburn is married, has a daughter eight, and is 38 years old. He has been at the Forest Preserve course for seven years.

Chester Randby, formerly of Knollwood, is now Superintendent of Edgewood Valley C. C. Chet has served golf courses for 32 years, the last 8 at Knollwood. He is married, has two children and expects to be a three-time grandfather in May.

Floyd Sabder formerly of the Clinton County Club as assistant Superintendent, is now with Bob Williams at Beverly for a year or more of further training.

Two threesomes played golf at River Forest on April 5. They reported the course in fine shape and the cool biting wind made for a delightful game.

Johnny Jones, Manager of River Forest, watched over all of us with great interest and care and the man who went away hungry of thirsty just wanted to.

There was much speculation about the attractive red-headed waitress who waited on us. She turned out to be Mrs. Johnny Jones, helping out.

Al Hintz reports that thieves broke into his shop at White Pines the middle of March, took all the hand tools and the chain saw. The thieves were caught two weeks later and the saw recovered just in time to cut up the trees that were blown down in the violent windstorm that came late in March.

The lake at Park Ridge is now full to overflowing and Bert Rost is planning to stock it adequately in the near future. Bert has called on fishing expert Frank Dinelli in an advisory capacity to assist him in the selection of the proper basic foundation fish. We know Bert can't go wrong with Frank's advice. Frank dug his own lake two years ago, stocked it, and just the other day reported the catch of a three-pound large mouth black bass.

The strong wind of late March blew a pontoon bridge over a pond at Glen Eagles clean over. Walter Fuchs has a problem on his hands figuring how to get it right side up again. The bridge is over 100 feet long.

The question and answer period of our last meeting was full of spirited questions and discussions on eliminating weeds in fairways. Every member of the panel worked during the discussion and members listened with great interest to both panel members and speakers from the floor. It was a most interesting and instructive session.

Wesley Updegraff, 47, married and the father of a daughter who is a Junior at Wichita, University, is now the Superintendent at Oak Park Country Club. Wes comes to Oak Park from the Wichita (Kansas) Country Club where he has been Superintendent for 12 years. He is a member of the Kansas Turf Association, and was a director of the Central Plains Turf Foundation, a job which he resigned when he came to Oak Park. He also is a member of the Golf Course Superintendents of America. Wes and Mrs. Updegraff expect to make their home near the Oak Park C. C.



Mrs. F. K. Vial, wife of the former owner of Timber Trails C. C., passed away April 2 at La Grange, Ill. She was 87. Mr. Vial passed away in 1949. Timber Trails is now owned by Mr. Harold Vial and Mr. R. H. Brooks, both of whom we have met at our various meetings at Timber Trails.

Walter Fuchs, Superintendent at Glen Eagles, promises to have all the bridges turned over by the big wind in March, back in place and the greens in excellent shape for our Spring Golf Tournament on May 3. Geo. Cox, club manager, says no friend of Walter's will go away hungry and asks that when you register for golf that you specify how you want your steak.

Glen Eagles has 36 holes and our members will find that many changes have been made since our last meeting there.

This meeting will open our 1954 series of outdoor events and the Tournament Committee promises to make the season active and interesting. Don Strand has not announced his plans for the educational part of our meetings, but he always has something good.

The Association's Executive Committee met at President Roloff's home on Wednesday, April 14 to transact important matters of the Association. Mrs. Roloff was a perfect hostess and the Committee was royally entertained. Mrs. Roloff sure can make a good cake and which was much appreciated but hard on the diet of some of the older members who are trying to keep their weight down.

Hank Miller is the new Superintendent at Green Acres Country Club.

Roy Robinson, formerly assistant to George Roloff at Roselle Country Club, goes to Old Orchard Golf Course as Superintendent.

Frank Dinelli says that Zoyzia must be fed and watered much like any other grass if a good stand is expected the first year. The Zoyzia which Frank planted last May came thru the winter in fine shape and is showing signs of greening up as early as April 14. Frank intends to plant it in a tee this spring.

The Moles

O—O

### WE HAD A WONDERFUL TIME.

It was an overflow crowd that attended our Spring Dinner Dance at Midwest C.C. on April 22. Over 100 members, their wives and guests sat down to the delicious, piping hot chicken dinner. Late-comers were hard put to find places at the tables. We had a wonderful orchestra and although some of the boys were complaining that they felt tired from working so hard, when the music started they forgot all about it and got out on the dance floor and had a great time. President Roloff got his second wind and danced every dance, as did Mrs. Roloff. George says it's a funny thing, but when he starts to dance his sciatica doesn't bother him and his feet don't hurt.

Door prize winners were; 1. Amos Lapp, 2. Les Hoffman, 3. John MacGregor, 4. Al Hintz, 5. Mrs. Al Hintz, 6. Mrs. Ed Musick, 7. Bill Saielli, 8. Mrs. Swenson, 9. Mrs. Bill Saielli, 10. Mrs. Fox, 11. Gordon Brinkworth, 12. Dom Grotti.

Some of the door prizes were donated by the Wheeling Nurseries, Warren Roseman, George A. Davis, Inc. and Paul Burdett.

And now back to work.

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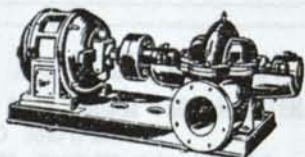
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