AUGUST, 1967 VOL. 20. NO. 14

Official Bulletin

re

Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents

ull Sheet



DICK TREVARTHAN

NEXT MEETING PRESTWICK COUNTRY CLUB FRANKFORT, ILLINOIS AUGUST 14, 1967

### IN THIS ISSUE

- 1. The Joseph Valentine Memorial Fund
- 2. Holmes Corner
- 3. Figuring PPM
- 4. The Secret of Getting Things Done
- 5. The 1980's
- 6. The Japanese Beetle
- 7. "Your Telephone Personality"

THE BULL SHEET, official publication of THE MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS.

TOM BURROWS, Editor 1648 Prairie Northbrook, Illinois 60062

### OFFICERS

President — Dudley Smith First Vice President — Walter Fuchs Second Vice President — Gerald F. Dearie Secretary-Treasurer — Roy Nelson

#### DIRECTORS

Edwin Walenberg Tom Burrows Ed Braunsky Harold Fredrickson Oscar Miles Adolph Bertucci

### The President's Message

Rain, mosquitoes, **Helmenthysporium**, rain, frit flies, and more rain. Gentlemen, we must learn how to RELAX. The ensuing days may well be the "Dog Days" of August, and we must meet the challenge. This will be quite impossible in a tense, nervous state.

Last week I played golf in a local Chamber of Commerce outing. We played a strange golf course and my opponent was the High School Principal. Our conversation did not once touch on golf course maintenance. The Dean won low gross and picked up all the marbles, but the day was still most enjoyable. My course even looked a little greener upon return.

RELAX, get away, fish, play golf on a strange course. How about taking the wife to Beverly for a day at the Western Open?

> Sincerely, Dudley Smith

### THE JOSEPH VALENTINE MEMORIAL FUND

The Pennsylvania State University has honored our profession by naming their turfgrass facility, "The Joseph Valentine Turfgrass Research Center" in recognition of the accomplishments of one of our fellow superintendents.

Mr. Valentine, superintendent at Merion Golf Club near Philadelphia, led a group of greenkeepers to Penn State in 1929 to demand that the school help with turf problems. This action led to short winter courses, an annual Turf Conference, the establishment of turf research plots, a turf research facility unsurpassed today. Mr. Valentine hosted eleven major USGA competitions at Merion. He noticed a superior clump of bluegrass near a tee and sent it to Penn State for observation. Today the world enjoys Merion Kentucky Blugrass. Mr. Valentine was the first su-



#### Dudley Smith, 1967 President

perintendent honored by the USGA with its Green Section Award.

I telephoned Professor Burt Musser for more information on the Memorial Fund. A plaque honoring Joe Valentine will be placed on the turf plots, where thousands of football fans who visit the plots out of curiosity about turf will see it. The Fund will be devoted to research, probably a scholarship for an advanced degree.

The chairman of the Valentine Memorial Fund, Superintendent Eb Steiniger of Pine Valley, wrote me regarding a contribution. I consulted with the Executive Committee, and then presented the issue to our members. I am happy to report that the Midwest Association voted to contribute \$500 to the Joseph Valentine Memorial Fund.

**Dudley Smith** 

### NEXT MEETING

#### PRESTWICK COUNTRY CLUB

Frankfort, Illinois

#### August 14, 1967

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM WILL FEATURE A 30 MINUTE SEMINAR BY JIM HOLMES AND THEN A 30 MINUTE FILM ON GOLF PRESENTED BY TED WOEHRLE.

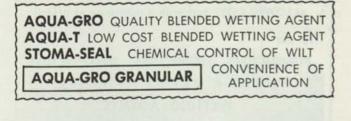
#### GOLF

Get a foursome together all M.A. of G.C.S. members for the August meeting at Prestwick C.C. We will hold a best-ball foursome event along with the usual Peoria Handicap Event. Bring that "110" compression golf ball to use in the driving contest.



### GOOD NEWS

Ed Duche of Midlothian Country Club and Harold Reed are both home from the hospital after surgery, and are doing well.





### GOLF REPORT

### By Golf Chairman - Oscar Miles

Mr. Joe Grenko, golf course superintendent of our fine host club for the July meeting, Villa Olivia Country Club, saw 40 golfers from the superintendent ranks try their luck and ambitions at golf on this par 70 course. Joe went all out to give his friends a fine course to play.

Villa Olivia, owned and operated by the "Corralos" offer their club facility to private tournaments only. Groups such as General Motors Co. employees conduct golf outings here.

A rumor was being circulated that this club might have skiing available this coming winter.

The following members or guests won golf prizes: Owen (Buy) Lewis, Upjohn Co. - tied low gross 73 Elmer Pruess, Joliet, III. - tied low gross 73 Wes Updegraff, Oak Park C.C. - 1st low net 67 Ed Stewart, River Forest C.C. - 2nd low net 68 Dean Nissen - tied 2nd low net 68 Gene Palrud, Bob-O'Link G.C. - tied 2nd low net 68 Norman W. Stelter, Chicago Heights C.C. tied 2nd low net 68 Joe Canale, Deer Park C.C. - tied 2nd low net 68 Chuck Daugherty, Geo. A. Davis Co. tied 7th low net 69 Barney Wendt, Loyola Univ. - tied 7th low net 69 George Druzisky, Thorngate C.C. - tied 9th low net 70 Ray Didier, Construction Co. - tied 9th low net 70 Clarence Mitchell, Streator C.C. - tied 9th low net 70

### ILLINOIS TURFGRASS FOUNDATION

- FIELD DAYS at University of Illinois, Urbana, September 11, 1967.
- ILLINOIS TURFGRASS CONFERENCE at University of Illinois, December 7 & 8, 1967.





Dudley Smith thanks Joe Grenko, superintendent of Villa Olivia Country Club, our July host.



### **"THE EXPRESSWAY"**

Oscar Miles of Olympia Fields C. C. will rebuild 7 tees this year and will be ready for the 1968 Western Open . . . Architects Killian and Nugent reports that they have designed a new 9 holes for the Hartford C. C., in Hartford, Wis., and it is now under construction . . . also, two new holes going in at the Notre Dame University course where Chet Keeley has been superintendent for the past 35 years . . . and, preliminary drawings are being made for a 54 hole course, the Sugar Creek C. C. in Daton, Ohio . . . The new Tuckway C. C. in the Milwaukee area will open late this fall . . . Killian & Nugent de-signed, Didier constructed and Les White is the superintendent . . . Ron Rossett of Skokie C. C. reports that vandals did severe damage to two greens the first week of June, \$1,200.00 . . . and again the 4th of July another green was ripped up . . . Skokie C. C. dredged out their lake this spring, constructed a dam and constructed two bridges . . . Koelper Excavating was awarded the contract for reconstructing the No. 5 green at Glencoe golf . . . 110 Midwest members turned out for the July meeting at Villa Olivea . . . Don Hanneman is the new superintendent at the Fort Sheridan Golf Club . . . George Roloff traveled from Hot Springs, Ark., to attend the Villa Olivea meeting while Stan Arendt came all the way from Naples, Fla. . . . Ed Doere of Midlothian C. C. is now home from the hospital resting and is getting along very well . . . Next Midwest meeting is at Prestwick C. C., Frankfort, III., on August 14 . . . Chas. Schultz is now in good condition after receiving a leg injury which required 8 stitches . . . Buffalo G. C. will start construction of their maintenance building and clubhouse this fall . . . The Western Open will be August 3, 4, 5, and 6 at Beverly C. C., any Midwest member may get in by showing their local or National Association card . . . If there is any problem getting in, go to the maintenance building at the railroad and 87th street.

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CULTURE & TUR



### HOLMES CORNER By James L. Holmes

While calling at Medinah last week and looking over the big operation under Jerry Dearie's direction, I ran across a unique method for assisting in fertilizer application to his many acres of fairways. The above picture is of a hopper, designed by the American Plywood Association and built for Jerry in Minnesota, which holds approximately 22 tons of chemical fertilizer. Jerry backs his spinner type spreader under the hopper and loads two tons into the spreader in from 4 to 5 minutes. He said that it took him exactly 11/2 hours to fertilize 30 acres at a rate of 140 pounds per acre.

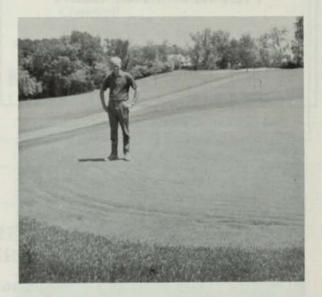
The hopper is filled from a bulk truck, which results in a saving of approximately \$5.00 per ton of fertilizer in bags. Further, Jerry said that it takes 3 men approximately 30 minutes to load the fertilizer spreader from bags. This by itself constitutes a saving of 1 hour and 45 minutes labor for each load of fertilizer.

I have often wondered why this type of arrangement is not more prevalent on golf courses and after observing Mr. Dearie's operation the wonderment increases.



The picture of Art Benson, Jr., on a newly estabished green at Butterfield Country Club, is a striking example of benefits obtained through the use of a synthetic mulch material which contains lacquer with a rubber base. This material, tradenamed Soil Gard or Soil Set, was applied to Penncross seeded greens in late October last fall. The area in which Art is standing was missed by accident. Hill erosion and lack of cover in this area is visible. Art said the primary reason he was able to obtain an adequate cover. which has allowed him to open this 9 holes for play. resulted from the use of this material. Anyone who is forced to stolonize or seed greens in late October or November should consider applying this type material. This coincides somewhat with the mulching work Jerry Cheesman did at Park Ridge last fall. After observing both of these operations, it would appear that better results were obtained with the liquid Soil Gard or Soil Set material over the mulches used by Cheesman. Further, when considering the variations in installation or application, the liquid material is more economic than solid mulches.

It was visibly apparent when calling at Butterfield that Art Benson has worked exceptionally hard in order to bring the golf course along to a playable condition, considering it was finished in late October.



Art Benson, Jr., Butterfield Country Club

Even though I have discussed the small slit trenches installed in putting surfaces in past Holmes Corners, I thought a picture would bring this out a little more clearly. Even though the trenches, which are filled with calcined clay, appear to be guite wide, actually they are only slightly wider than 1/4 inch. I have talked to Bill Madigan, golf course superintendent at Lake Forest in Detroit, where these slit trenches are installed, on a number of occasions since the picture was taken. Bill reports that soil slits grew over in approximately 2 weeks and the effectiveness in draining this low, water-holding green has been absolutely amazing. Perhaps, installation of these small slits may eliminate the necessity of removing large areas of sod and filling-in low, water-holding de-pressions. I would be interested in hearing from anyone else who may have tried this method and their results.

(Continued on page 6)

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### Bill Madigan, Lake Forest Country Club, Detroit, Mich.

I had the distinct pleasure of playing a round of golf at Olympia Fields a couple of weeks ago with the illustrious Roy Nelson, Oscar Miles and Mike Bavier. As I have come to expect, turf and playing conditions at Olympia were superb. I thought I had heard every conceivable excuse for hitting a poor shot, but on the tough 14th hole, Oscar came up with a new one. He hit his tee shot to the left and was under the over-hanging branches of a large tree. A 3 iron was used in order to reach the green or land the ball immediately in front. But, as can happen, Oscar hit a "fat" shot, almost shanking the ball, and wound up on the other side of the fairway in the creek. Forthwith, Oscar said, "Did you guys see that crabapple fall out of that tree and land immediately behind my ball just as the clubhead was going to meet the ball?" Well, as can be imagined, this caused an immediate investigation. No crabapple could be found and some wiseguy pointed out that the tree was a poplar. We all agreed that rarely had we seen crabapples falling from poplar trees. In any event and regardless, Oscar beat us all soundly.

It seems I am having a terrible time getting Tom Guettschow's lead arsenate application situation straight. Another correction. Rather than the 3/16inch holes which were drilled on the 12 foot steel pipe being placed on 1 inch centers, they were placed on 10 inch centers. This really was a typographical error as I was aware that these holes should be at least 10 inches apart, but Tom was kind enough to call me today, informing me of the error.

### MISCELLANY

Anyone can make money, but it takes a wise man to spend it.

Life is hard by the yard, but by the inch it's a cinch.

### FIGURING PPM

Most persons do not realize what a part per milliom really means. Unfortunately, some substances are accumulative which makes matters worse. We should have some idea of what some of these things mean or represent, notes the July, 1967, Massachusetts Flower Growers' Association bulletin, which picked up the article from Grower Circle News, '66.

Someone recently put together some facts and figures to indicate what one part per million really represents under various conditions:

One ounce of sand in three and one-fourth tons of cement.

One inch is one ppm of 16 miles.

One minute in 1.9 years. One ounce of dye in 7,530 gallons. One square inch in one-sixth acre. One pound in 500 tons. One cent in \$10,000.

One ounce in 62,500 pounds of sugar.

One-sixteenth inch in a pile one mile high.

How about one-tenth ppm? One crystal of salt in five pounds.

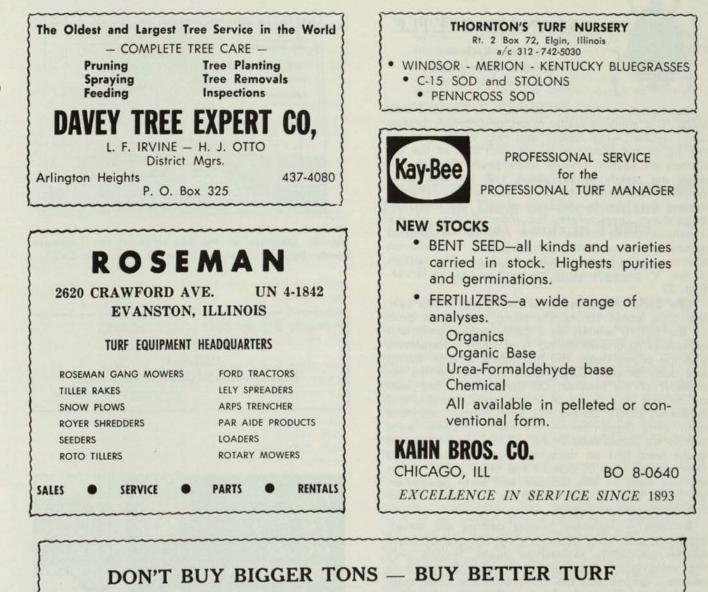
One drop in 16 gallons. One inch in 158 miles.

One thickness of a sheet of cellophane compared to the height of the Washington monument.

Here is a simple formula you can use in the greenhouse if tables are not available to you. It is not precisely accurate, but it is certainly close enough for prectical purposes.

Multiply the percent of the element in any given fertilizer by 75. This gives the ppm of one ounce of fertilizer in 100 gallons of water.

For example, ammonium sulfate contains approximately 20 percent nitrogen. Multiply 20 percent by 75, and the answer is 15. This is the ppm nitrogen obtained from one ounce of ammonium sulfate in 100 gallons of water. To determine the number of ounces required to make up a 200-ppm solution, merely divide 200 by the 15. The answer is 13-1/3 ounces.



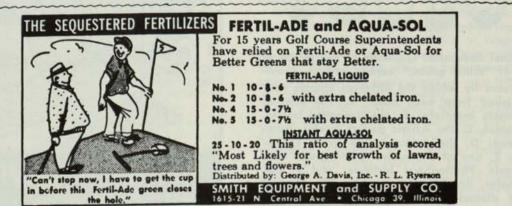
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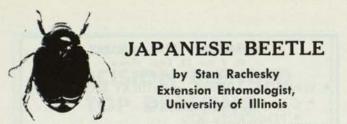
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**Description** — The adult beetle is 1/3 to 1/2 inch long. It is shiny, metallic green or greenish bronze with reddish wing covers and two white spots at the tip of the abdomen. Along each side of the addomen are several smaller white spots. (Fig. 1). The eggs are pearly white, about 1/3 the size of a pinhead. The larvae or grubs are white, but may appear gray due to ingestion of soil. The most distinguishing characteristic for indentification of the Japanese beetle larvae is the row of "V" shaped spines on the underside of the tip of the abdomen that can easily be seen with a hand lens. The bottom of the "V" points towards the head end of the larvae. (Fig. 2).

Life Cycle - The Japanese beetle has a one year life cycle about 10 months being spent as a grub in the soil. It winters as a partly grown grub and completes its growth during June when it transforms into the pupae stage. The first adults emerge during late June or early July. Adults are present the remainder of the summer. On golf courses they feed on foliage and fruits of many trees, shrubs and flowering plants. During this time - from late June until early September - the beetles deposit eggs two to six inches deep in the soil. The newly hatched grubs feed first on decaying vegetable matter and later on the roots of grasses and other plants. When the soil cools in late October and early November, the grubs become inactive and do not feed until the following spring. (Fig. 3).

**Damage** – Japanese beetles destroy the leaves, blossoms, and fruits of more than 276 plants. These beetles completely skeletonize leaves, leaving only the veins intact. They are particularly damaging to peaches, grapes and the fruits of many other cultivated plants. The grubs feed on the roots of grasses and cereal crops. They can seriously injure grass sods in lawns, parks, cemeteries and **golf courses.** 

**Control** – **Adult beetles:** DDT, carbaryl (sevin), methoxychlor, malathion. Follow label directions for exact rates.

Larvae (grubs): One application of chlordane (20 oz./10,000 sq. ft.) soaked into the soil with plenty of water.



Fig. 2 Terminal abdominal segments of the larvae of six species of "White grubs," ventral surface, showing the features by which the different species may be distinguished from each other. A, the oriental beetle, Anomala orientalis; B, the Japanese beetle, Popillia Japonica; C, the Asiatic garden beetle, Autoserica castanea; D, the annual white grub, Ochrosidia villosa; E, one of the native white grubs with a 3-year cycle, Phyllophaga hirticula; and F, the European chafer, Amphimallon majalis. All enlarged about three diameters. (Redrawn from Conn. and N. J. Agr. Exp. Sta. publications.)

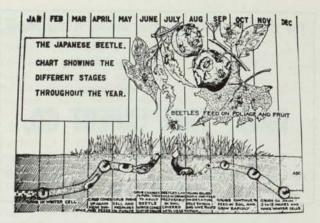


Fig. 3. Diagram of the life cycle of the Japanese beetle, Popillia japonica. (From Pa. Agr. Bul. 390.)

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### The Secret of Getting Things Done

Strange as it may seem and contrary to general belief, there aren't many secrets to getting the job done. Most of them we already know but the big question is, "Do we practice them?"

As a rule in anything we want to do successfully, it's the little things that count. Everything that comes to us in life must come to us through other people, therefore the ability to get along with people, to handle them with tact and skill without irritating or confusing them, to have them willingly and enthusiastically go out of their way to do things for you is one of the secrets in getting the job done. In capsule form it's **Better Human Relations**. It's the key to over 90% of our problems – the magic formula so to speak – the very essence of making people eagerly want to do things for you and consequently get the job done.

Specifically defined, it refers to a state of affairs that exists between two people — how well you get along with other people — how much others like and appreciate you — to what extent they will give their best — how well they cooperate with you on the job in getting the task done.

Here are a few suggestions that will help you master the secret of getting the job done. Of course they aren't new nor are they radically different but they are basic and fundamental:

- Know Your People Know them like a book, their families, their children, their hobbies, their goals and objectives, their background, their skills; and whenever the opportunity affords itself, talk about them.
- Be Cheerful It's the most valuable selling tool you have. It make you feel good, your job easier and automatically reflects on everybody you contact.
- Start Each Day With A Warm Friendly Smile One that originates from the heart and reflects itself through shining, sparkling eyes. A genuine, sincere smile says far more than a group of words and relaxes you at the same time.
- 4. Be Empathetic Acquire the art of putting yourself in the other party's shoes. Find out what he's thinking, how he feels about it, what his attitude is, before you even begin to approach him on what you want him to do for you.

Never forget the fact that the other party is a 1,000 times more interested in himself than he is in you, consequently it will pay you to approach him from his angle instead of your own.

5. Listen Intelligently – Listen with your eyes as well as your ears. Be absolutely oblivious to anything else that's around you. Literally glue your eyes to his facial expression and listen as if it were the finest thing you ever heard whenever he speaks.

Then when it comes your turn to speak, he will repay you the compliment by doing likewise and tell you things he has never dreamed of telling anybody else.

 Make 'm Feel Important — Treat him like somebody special. Give him sincere praise whenever the occasion permits. No matter how much praise he got yesterday or today, he will always be looking for more tomorrow.

Vanity may be a weakness, but everybody likes it – why not use it.

7. Act Enthusiastic — Become all wrapped-up in whatever you are trying to get across. Know it from A to Z and literally let yourself go all the way! Enthusiasm is one of the most contagious fevers known to man and the moment that fever breaks out within you, it spreads instantly to all those around you.

> James E. Dornoff, Management Consultant 741 – No. Milwaukee St.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin - our July speaker.

### Superintendents Will Be Short on Labor but Long on Mechanical and Chemical Tools in 1980's

By Robert T. Miller

#### E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company Wilmington, Delaware 19898

It wasn't too many years ago that the average golf course superintendent was little more than a working foreman. Today, however, he is a respected and valuable member of club management whose responsibilities include purchase of supplies, equipment maintenance, and personnel management, as well as other duties essential to keeping the golf course and related facilities in outstanding condition. Moreover, in years to come the superintendent's position should be further enhanced with the advent of new, more sophisticated mechanical and chemical techniques.

It is impossible to predict precisely what will take place 10 or 15 years from now, but certainly changing technology will have a profound effect on golf course maintenance. Take irrigation, for example. Who, in his wildest dreams could have predicted 10 years ago that it would be possible to plan and automatically irrigate an entire course without leaving the maintenance office. But it is a reality right now, and push-button irrigation soon should be commonplace.

By 1980, there will be an acute shortage of labor. Also, labor costs will be high. These factors will give impetus to the development of more sophisticated and complex equipment, chemicals and fertilizers. The superintendent will have to become more knowledgable to use these new tools efficiently and properly. Chemicals will increase in numbers and will provide more effective control of diseases, pests and weeds. Fertilizers will be more closely designed for the particular nutritional needs of grass. They also will be more concentrated for easy storage and use, factors which should help offset future labor shortages.

The superintendent in the next few years will face both a challenge and an opportunity. The challenge will be his willingness and ability to keep pace with rapidly changing developments. Opportunity will unfold for those having skills in these new technologies and the vision to apply them in new situations for greater overall work efficiency.

The need for professional turf specialists will increase. Not only will there be more golf courses by 1980, but competition between golf and other recreational activities will become more intense as man's leisure time increases. Many of these other activities will need professional turf guidance, and the capable golf course superintendent will be the most logical candidate.





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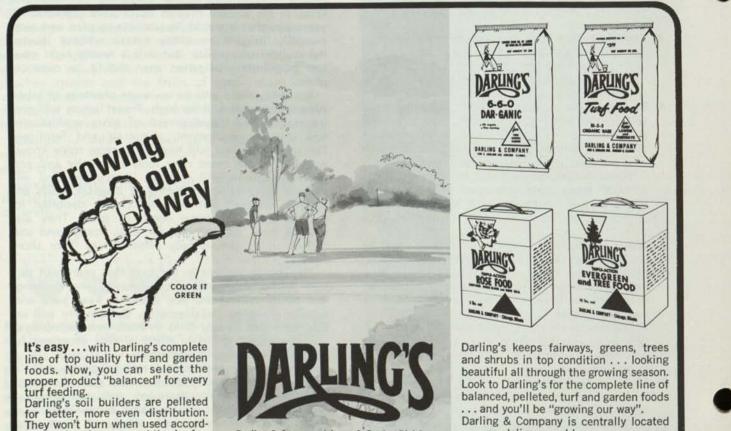
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Speak TO the person at the other end of the line, not AT the telephone.

4. be attentive

The person at the other end will appreciate your listening politely and attentively. You would not turn away in a face-to-face conversation; just apply the same rules of courtesy in telephone conversation.

5. take time to be helpful

It's better to spend seconds **keeping** a person happy than months **regaining** his good will.

6. apologize for errors or delays

Maybe things won't always go right, but you can always be courteous! And if you're genuinely sincere and natural, you won't sound "artificially" sorry.

# 7. say "thank you" and "you're welcome"

People know that courtesy on the telephone means courtesy in your business dealing. The use of such phrases is one way to smile over the telephone.

From: Illinois Bell Telephone

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**Two-year and four-year** undergraduate programs, as well as graduate study are offered by the University of Maryland. Four-year and graduate programs are administered by the Department of Agronomy; two-year program by the Institute of Applied Agriculture.

**Dr. Elwyn E. Deal** directs Maryland's four-year turf training, which leads to a diploma, and also graduate study towards M.S. and Ph.D. degrees. Newer two-year course, offering a certificate on completion, is directed by George D. Quigley. Maryland's under-graduate turf studies began about 1956, while graduate training was instituted in 1964.

**Two-year training** began in 1965, and currently there are seven sophomores (the first class) and 14 freshmen enrolled. The Institute of Applied Agriculture, designed to provide technical agricultural training beyond the high school level, also offers programs in Arboriculture and Park Management, and Horticulture and Landscape.

**Dr. Deal teaches** graduates and four-year undergraduates, Douglas T. Hawes (turf management) and Breck Debnam (agricultural engineering) handle teaching of two-year students. Tuition for all Maryland undergrads, including fees, totals \$346 for two semesters to residents. Assistantships for graduate study are available. Entrance to four-year course calls for high school diploma and entrance exams. Diploma and approval of Director are needed by two-year students.

Address four-year and graduate inquiries to Dr. Deal, two-year inquiries to George D. Quigley.



Tom Mascara (left) and Walter Fuchs, Sr., at our June - meeting.



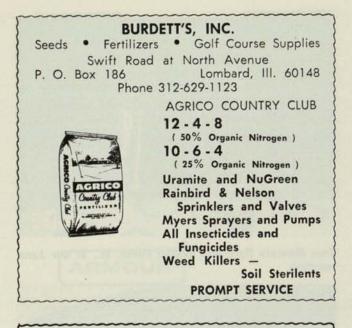
New shelter at Edgewood Valley Country Club.

Superintendent Harold Fredrickson designed and contractors did the construction.



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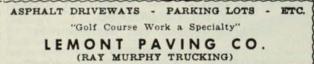
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