JULY, 1967 VOL. 20. NO. 13

ull Sheet Official Bulletin

Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents



NEXT MEETING VILLA OLIVIA COUNTRY CLUB

Elgin, Illinois

July 10, 1967

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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

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

The President's Message

A while back, a fellow superintendent said, "Never pass up the opportunity to host a national tournament." I must concur with his sentiments. I am also ready to write my book!

The superintendent will find that most committee chairmen are pass-the-buck artists. Little details like daily driving contests, putting contests, and circles for closest to the pin events make for excitement. A last minute request to have your maintenance crew serve as caddies livens up the action. At times I wanted to change clothes at noon as a disguise, but feared I'd miss a new experience.

Since this was a national championship the calibre of golf was excellent. Each contestant, a hero in his home town, came here to win. (Even with a rule book in his back pocket). For example, make sure the stakes outlining your bent nursery don't resemble out-of-bounds or lateral water markers.

I was most disappointed to see the sportswriters work in the grill room. The "color" is out on the fairways. "How did this ranch play, Arnie?" Chances are Arnie just 3 putted numbers 17 and 18. Ted Woehrle was right. Pray that somebody shoots a 66. It makes for big headlines, and takes the attention off "grainy greens".

If your job has lost its zest, by all means accept the next big championship.

Sincerely, Dudley Smith

Our deepest sympathy to Rollin A. Clifford, owner of Easy Aces Golf Club on the death of his beloved wife, Lois, who passed away June 3.



Dudley Smith, 1967 President

NEXT MEETING VILLA OLIVIA COUNTRY CLUB

Elgin, Illinois

July 10, 1967

HOST: JOE GRENKO



JULY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FEATURES:

Mr. James Darnoff, known as **Mr. Enthusiasm.** His presentation, "Secret of Getting Things Done." It contains humor, inspiration and offers many suggestions on how anyone can do a better job.

APPLICANT APPLYING MEMBERSHIP AT THIS TIME:

Rodney A. Voykin 964 S. Milwaukee Road Wheeling, Illinois 60090 Supt. Buffalo Golf Club, Buffalo Grove, Illinois Class D.

EDGEWOOD VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB

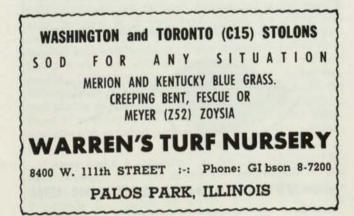
When entering the Edgewood Valley Country Club, one sensed a transformation into a pleasant atmosphere. This was made possible by the well groomed landscape offered by our host Superintendent, Harold Fredrickson. Harold certainly has been following Tom Mascaro's advice, by being up front.

We would like to compliment Mr. Peter Pezzi, Manager and his fine staff for the delicious meal and efficient service offered during this meeting. Also we extend our thanks to the officers of Edgewood Valley Country Club for allowing us to use their club facilities.

Julius Albaugh



AQUA-GRO QUALITY BLENDED WETTING AGENT AQUA-T LOW COST BLENDED WETTING AGENT STOMA-SEAL CHEMICAL CONTROL OF WILT AQUA-GRO GRANULAR CONVENIENCE OF APPLICATION



GOLF REPORT

By Golf Chairman - Oscar Miles

Harold Fredrickson, Edgewood Valley Country Club, host superintendent had his golf course in beautiful golfing condition. The 46 M.A.G.C.S. members who played golf were very lucky to have the opportunity. Every area was in the finest of condition. Congratulations, Harold!

We could call this the Voykin Bros. golfing event since 3 of the 4 brothers won prizes. Pete Volkin won the prize for low gross with 9 hole rounds of 40 and 39, 7 over par on this par 72 course. Pete also won the closest to the pin event with a drive on the 15th hole, to within 239 inches of the cup.

PEORIA HANDICAP EVENT WINNERS

Peter Voykin, Idlewild C. C. 79 low gross Ken Goodman, Riverwoods C. C. 67-1st low net Peter Voykin, Idlewild C. C., closest to pin-239 in. William Hargrave, Kankakee C. C., 70-2nd low net Paul Voykin, Briarwood C. C., 72-3rd low net Daniel Taggart, Arlington Hts. C. C., 72-4th low net 73-5th low net Rodney Voykin, Buffalo Grove, Roger LaRochelle, Oylmpia Fields C. C., 73-6th low net 75-7th low net Bruce Sering, Evanston C. C., Oscar Miles, Olympia Fields C. C., 75-8th low net Keith Fuchs, Glen Eagles C. C., 75-9th low net Ed Devinger, Armour Agr. Chem. Co., 76-10th low net Dick Trevarthan, Prestwick C. C., 76–11th low net Thomas Gilman, Riverside C. C., 76–12th low net Mike Bavier, Calumet C. C., 76-13th low net 76-14th low net Joseph Canale, Deer Park C. C., 76-15th low net Don Griws, Valley Lo Club,

JUNE SPEAKER

Thanks to Tom Mascara who showed slides and gave an outstanding presentation on "The Betterment of the Superintendent."

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"'66 - THE YEAR THE GRASS DIED"

BUT AMERICA WILL BE BEAUTIFUL AGAIN By Vaclav J. Zolman

The "Lima News", Lima, Ohio, on December 1, 1966, published an article by Paul Harvey entitled: " '66 The Year the Grass Died." Mr. Harvey seems to be really interested in the condition of our parks, gardens and golf courses and tries to mobilize "our brainpower" to save our turf grasses. His aim is therefore to be commended, because not only our turf grasses, but also the health of our broad public is at stake.

With all respect for Mr. Harvey, we have to realize that we are not living in the time of old fashioned alchemy and therefore cannot expect any miracles. Although we are living in the atomic age, we know that the **only** way to save our turf grasses (and that means business also) is by following the Law of Nature.

The evolution of turf management is similar to and is following in the footsteps of certain branches of agriculture. These may be described in three significant periods:

- 1. The basic one, depending largely on practical experience, without any research.
- 2. The temporary period of practice connected with certain results of research.
- The period in which all or most decisions are based on results of research. For example, animal breeding is, so to speak, in the third period, while turf management appears to have reached only the second period.

If we want to save our turf grasses we have to take advantage of and apply the results of research, which in many instances is wasted because it is not applied in practice or is applied only in a general way or in a wrong way. There must be very thorough and systematic research of each part of the golf course (greens, tees, fairways) to find out and locate any problem. After locating the various problems, we must find – through research again – the best way by which these problems can be eliminated.

At the present time the main problems confronting golf courses are grass diseases and fungi. We are still not in possession of absolutely resistant varieties of turf grasses and we cannot control the climatic conditions. However, we can help partially by irrigation. There are some chemicals to control diseases and fungi. But if there is a deep seated environmental problem in the soil or irrigation water, resulting in lowering of grass disease resistance, the chemical means connot stop the disease.

The turf superintendent has at his disposal today all kinds of weapons which he can successfully use if he has at hand all results of research gained primarily from his golf course and information from his immediate area. For example: analytical research and suggested corrective treatment of the superintendent's golf course, can be obtained by contacting a soil expert. Two pamphlets which will give turf superintendents a deeper and more thorough understanding of problems in the immediate area are "Golf Course Problems in the Atomic Age" and "Irrigation Water and Related Golf Course Problems in the Chicago Area." Both of these by Vaclav J. Zolman are ready for publication.

Systematic work based on research always brings good results. Mr. Williams, the superintendent of

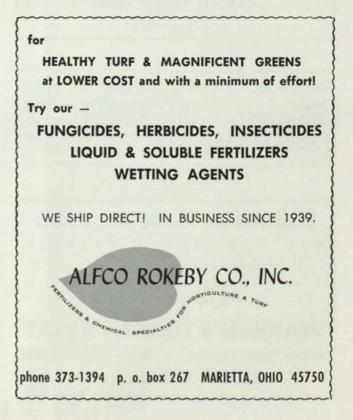
Bob-O-Link Golf Course, is one of the most progressive Chicago area superintendents. He had his problems with unbalanced soil environment and defective irrigation water but he eliminated these problems a few years ago. In 1965 he had the best balanced fairways in the entire Chicago area. He "raised" a few young men who are today superintendents on their own, and we can say that undoubtedly the proverb, "Pupils will be better than the teacher" will be fulfilled.

Harold Fredrickson, superintendent of Edgewood Valley Golf Course never had a better golf course than in the year 1966; Oscar Miles, superintendent of Olympia Fields Country Club on Chicago's south side had his best turf in the 1966 season; George Druzizski, a very modest superintendent of Thorngate Golf Course in Deerfield, Illinois, had one of the best shaped turfs, especially on the fairways. These and other golf courses in the Chicago area are examples of the value of turf management based on sound research analysis of soil and water supply.

From the figures of research analysis it is possible to predict certain troubles on greens and fairways when the soil environment is extremely unbalanced. Trouble is imminent when some factors are at a harmful level and other elements are absolutely depleted, especially on the golf courses 30-50-60 years old, which were badly constructed or have been chemically ruined. Very often the harmful effects in the soil are compounded by the use of defective irrigation water.

The superintendents were rarely sleeping at night during the 1966 season. It is admirable the way they were vigorously fighting for every inch of their green turfs. In the most critical period (June 15 to the end of July) they were doing everything possible for the prestige of the golf clubs and for the recreation of the golfers.

Success of the summer of 1966 proves we can keep America beautiful and our turfs in excellent condition if we will use the research and apply the scientific principles which are available.







HOLMES CORNER By James L. Holmes

I have been calling in the Chicago area for the past week and have observed serious cases of Fusarium patch and Anthracnose. This can be an extremely serious disease and occasionally is difficult to control. Fungicides known to be effective against this malady are Actidione ferrated or Actidione-RZ, a mixture of Thiram - Parzate (Fore) - iron sulfate and phenyl mercuric acetate - 10%. Rates are: Thiram - 3 ounces per 1000 square feet; Parzate - 4 to 6 ounces per 1000 square feet; 10% PMA - 1/4 ounce per 1000 square feet; iron sulfate - 1 ounce per 1000 square feet. About five years ago, Bill Lyons at Firestone had a severe attack of this disease and was simply unable to achieve effective control. Samples were sent to Dr. Couch, who was then at Penn State, and the inciting organism was identified as Fusarium roseum. In the final analysis, the material which did the most good for Bill was magnesium sulfate or Epsom salts. It was applied at a rate of 2 pounds per 1000 square feet and watered in. Gradually the disease condition cleared up. Invariably, this disease condition is most severe on greens, or fairways for that matter, adjacent to trees or where tree root competition and shade are factors.

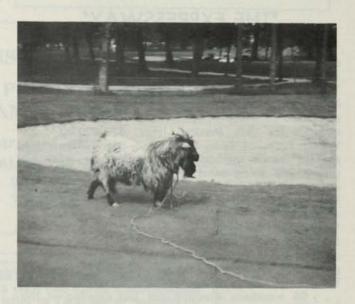
During April and May, grass went off-color. Various shades of purple, red, tan and light green could be noticed. This was brought about from the fact that nightly frost was quite common. When frost and cold conditions are present, chlorophyll is not readily manufactured or is destroyed. There are other pigments in the plant blade such as anthocyanins, carotenoids and xanthophylls. These pigments rather than being green are various shades of yellow, red and purple. Consequently, when chlorophyll is lacking, different wave lengths of light are reflected from the leaf blades and these various shades are seen. Simply, there is nothing which can be done with this situation other than being patient until some warm weather arrives.

I must make a correction in the last "Holmes Corner" whereby the rate given for application of calcium arsenate through the spray tank was listed at 2 pounds per gallon of water. Rather, this should read 2 pounds per 10 gallons of water. I'm afraid if we tried it at the 2 pounds per gallon rate, we would wind up with varying consistencies of concrete in the spray machine.

Fairway turf this spring is quite good at all golf courses. I was especially impressed with the fairway turf which Dave Burke is gradually developing at Green Acres. Approximately 8 years ago, fairway turf at Green Acres, for all intents and purposes, was **Poa annua**. Today it is a mixture of bentgrass and **Poa trivialis**. However, certain spots continue to support considerable **Poa annua** and Dave plans to continue to open soil and overseed in September. In any event, great progress has been made at Green Acres and some of his fairways, such as Number 18, are as fine as there are in Chicago.

In the last BULL SHEET, I promised to include some pictures regarding mulching work by Jerry Chessman at Park Ridge. I must renig on this. Even though the pictures have been taken, it is impossible to tell any difference from the pictures. However, from observation, it is apparent that turf under the polyethelyne developed rapidly and, according to Jerry, is superior to other mulches, which were straw and fiber matting.

I ran into a real cute method of installing bridges while visiting at Pete Dye's new golf course in Columbus, Ohio. Pete simply made bridge abutments and purchased a railroad flat car and a box car. The ends were cut out of the box car and it, along with the flat car, were placed on the abutments. They made rustic and beautiful bridges. Further, the box car acts as a shelter.



The grass has really been growing fast in the Chicago area and superintendents will go to many extremes to get it cut. Above, "Billy" does an excellent job at a north side country club.

DID YOU KNOW: 52% of the American citizens never travel more than 200 miles from their birthplace!



"THE EXPRESSWAY"

Mr. and Mrs. Henery Frenzer will vacation all summer in Germany . . . Les Mach is now superin-tendent of the Tuckway Golf Club in Crete, Illinois. Tuckway is $31/_2$ years old . . . Gerald Dearie of Medinah C. C. will be installing many cart paths this summer . . . Medinah is currently constructing living quarters for their Mexican labor, \$20,000.00 . . . Walter Fuchs of Glen Eagles has been using chain saw-slit trench method for draining low areas on greens and using sand in lieu of calcine clay with excellent results . . . Didider Construction Company has designed and is constructing 2 additional holes at Northmoor C. C. to make a total of 27 holes . . . Northmoor now will keep their south 7 holes . . . Bill Hargrave of Kankakee C. C. has re-sodded two of his tees with Warrens Turf Nursery Dwarf Bluegrass sod. Warrens has cut the sod at 3/8 of an inch for the last two years and Bill says it looks real good. . . . 96 members attended our last meeting at the beautifully manicured Edgewood Valley C. C. in La Grange - Congratulations and thanks to Harold Fredrickson, our host . . . Doug Jabaay, superintendent of Woodmar C. C. has architect Diddle of Indianapolis re-designing 5 holes . . . Superintendent Joe Grenko, our July host at Villa Olivia C. C., Elgin, reports their new 1966 clubhouse has another addition going up this year . . . Joe reconstructed 6 tees in 1966 and will do 6 more this year and will construct a sky slope with 4 tows this fall . . . Elvy Staudt, superintendent at Geneva G. C. tells of a complete renovation program of the clubhouse and area; clubhouse air

condition, Swimming pool, tennis courts and area landscaping, plus a complete green, tee, fairway irrigation system this fall . . . Joe Grenko of Villa Olivia is looking for an assistant . . . Howard Torkelson, Brookwood-Addison C. C. reports renovation of their #16 hole . . . #2 and 17 greens were reconstructed last fall and will be open in the near future, also the Addison Sewerage and Trenching Co. will install approximately 2000 feet of 6-inch tile . . . Roy Hanneman of the Glenview Park and Golf Club rebuilt all 18 tees in '65-'66 and a new \$50,000.00 maintenance building is now under construction. **Harold Reed**, superintendent of Ridgemoor C. C. underwent surgery and is now at the Michael Reese Hospital.



Tom Burrows, BULL SHEET Editor. Please see me at Villa Olivia for items to be in the next "EXPRESSWAY."

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

East Lansing, Michigan

Michigan State's Department of Crop Science offers two-year technical training in turf management, fouryear undergraduate study, graduate work for M.S. and Ph.D. degrees, and short courses. Dr. James B. Beard directs turf education, with John King coordinating the two-year program.

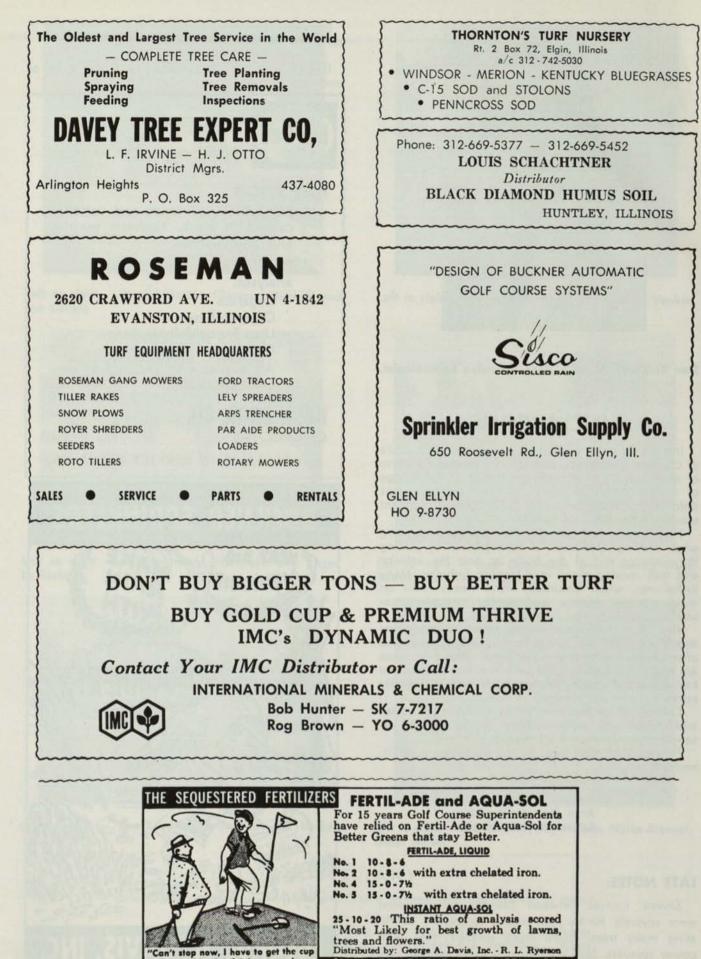
Four-year graduates receive a B.S. majoring in turfgrass management. Students may specialize in the science, business, or general aspects of turf, preparatory to graduate study, sales-oriented careers, or field work. Graduate study has been offered since 1945, four-year study since 1965, and two-year technical training since 1966. Short courses began in 1930.

Entrance to two-year program requires a high school diploma and carries tuition costs of \$118 per quarter for Michigan residents and \$340 for nonresidents. Yearly starting date is Sept. 20. Dr. Harold Ecker can provide additional information on this program, which has a current enrollment of 15.

High school grades, rank, and courses taken determine admission to the four-year undergraduate program. Tuition is \$108 per quarter for residents and \$290 for non-residents. For information on 1967-68 admission, write Dr. Beard. Professor Leyton Nelson is contact man for MSU's short course.

Turfgrass teaching responsibilities are shared by Dr. Beard, Dr. Paul E. Rieke, John King, and others in supporting departments.

-Reprint from: WEEDS, TREES & TURF



in before this Fertil-Ade green closes

SMITH EQUIPMENT and SUPPLY CO 1615-21 N Central Ave Chicago 39

Illinoi



Stan Rachesky, U. of I. Area Extension Entomologist.

INCHWORMS

Inchworms — the current scourge of the north shore of Chicago. This worm, also called a measuring worm or spanworm, is now feeding on most of the foliage of various deciduous trees and often causes serious defoliation. There are some 1,200 known different species in the U.S. and Canada.

They acquire their name by the way they inch along when moving. Movement is accomplished by placing the posterior end of the body up near the anterior end thus moving along in a looping fashion. Many Inchworms, when disturbed, stand nearly erect on their posterior prolegs and remain motionless, resembling small twigs.

The adult moths are mostly small, delicate, and slender-bodied. The wings are usually broad and often marked with five wavy lines. The two sexes are often different in color and in a few species the females are wingless. This group of moths is chiefly nocturnal and are attracted to lights.

Control can be accomplished by spraying your trees and shrubs with either carbaryl (sevin) or lead arsenate when the worms are first seen or feeding.

Follow label directions for correct amount of insecticide to use.

> Very truly yours, Stanley Rachesky Area Adviser–Pesticides Extension Entomologist

LATE NOTES:

Several courses between Glencoe and Evanston were severely hit by inch worm, completely defoliating many trees. Some clubs sprayed trees with power sprayers. Skokie C. C. trees were sprayed two times by helicopter, resulting in a 100% kill of the insects. Economy does not consist in saving coal, but in using the time whilst it burns.

If at first you don't succeed, you'll get a lot of unsolicited advice.



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Left to right — Gerald Dearie, Clarence Mitchell and Joe Canale.



Left to right — Bill Hargrave, Bill Krafft and Roger La Rochelle.



Left to right - Ray Schei, Jack Swanson, Ed Burke.



Left to right - Paul, Peter, Andy and Rodney Voykin.



Left to right — Fred Opperman, Bruce Sering, Mike Bavier, Dick Trevarthan.



Left to right – Ben Chlevin, Roy Nelson, Norm Kramer, Oscar Miles.

MISCELLANY

Behind every successful man you will find a woman who has nothing to wear.

Asked to officiate at a friend's wedding ceremony, Justice Felis Frankfurter explained that he did not have the authority to perform the ceremony. When asked why a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States didn't have authority to marry people, he said, "I guess it is because marriage is not considered a federal offense."



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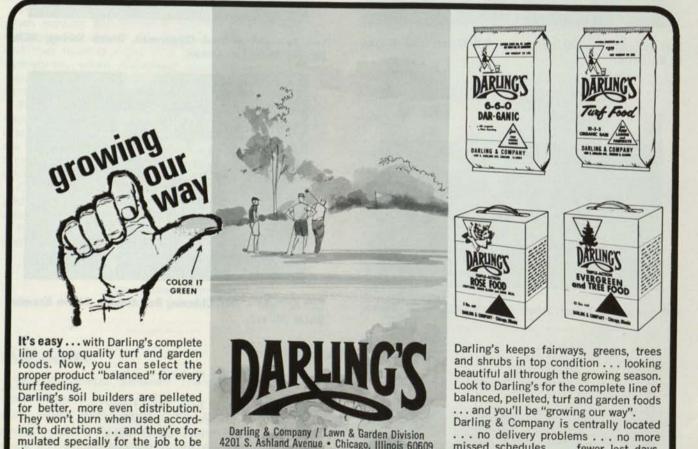
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MABLEY'S REPORT

From: Chicago American

WHO SAYS WE JUST TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER? By Jack Mabley

IT TURNS OUT WE ARE doing something about the weather. We are changing it.

By paving our city, and making 50 or 60 per cent of the surface concrete, asphalt, or roof, and filling the air with smoke and dirt, we change the weather considerably.

Warm weather literally lasts a month longer in Chicago than it does in surrounding counties. This city's frost free season is 197 days. Outside the city it is 167 days.

Chicago gets 30 percent less sunlight and 90 per cent less ultraviolet rays because of the gigantic filter that hovers over the metropolis.

It rains about 10 per cent less in Chicago than it does out in the country.

Since 1950 the earth has cooled as much as it warmed up in the previous 150 years. The increase in dust in the atmosphere coincides with the change in temperature.

Reid A. Bryson, who received his doctorate in meteorology at the University of Chicago and now heads the meteorology department at the University of Wisconsin, says it's not true no one ever does anything about the weather. Many things are done.

Prof. Bryson summarized what he has been telling his students for the Saturday Review. Because of the garbage our civilization is dumping into the air, temperatures today are comparable to those of the 1830's, when records carried such interesting comments as

"Portage, Wis., July 1, 1838. Light snow last night." In southern Ohio in 1816 the temperature dropped so low the corn crop was destroyed.

Prof. Bryson is not an alarmist. He says what we do intentionally is no problem. But "What we do unintentionally is a problem because we don't stop doing it until we realize what we are doing and appreciate what it means to us and to our children and to their children," he says.

Polluting the air is unintentional.

His warning to urban society is implied. He and his Wisconsin associates are doing something about the weather in another part of the world. While flying over India he couldn't see the ground because of the dust in the air.

This intrigued him. Later he found the main source of dust was the giant Rajputana desert. Centuries ago this was fertile land, but the land was tilled and the grass cover was destroyed.

Now they're working on a plan to literally seed the desert. If they could sow seed from an airplane, some grass might take hold in one of the infrequent rains. This would anchor the soil. With the soil anchored, there would be less dust. With less dust in the air, the air would sink less. With less sinking, there would be more rain. More rain would support more grass and more grass would hold down more dust.

All of which is quite a distance from the hot summers in Chicago. The main point is things are being done about the weather. The intentional is good, the unintentional harmful.

MOVES:

Chuck Reed has moved to Hill Crest C. C. as superintendent and Bill Brenner has moved to Highland Park C. C.

THAR SHE BLOWS

(but from many directions)

It may come as a blow, so to speak, but winds in the Chicago area waft in from all directions, and NOT mostly from the SOUTHWEST as many superintendents assume.

A report issued by the meteorological firm of Murray and Trettle of Skokie, Illinois, based on 85,000 weather observations made over a ten-year period this works out at hourly around-the-clock recording for ten years — showed that the wind directions were as follows:

F	rom	the	southwest	-	16%	of	the	time	
F	rom	the	west	-	15%	of	the	time	
F	rom	the	South		13%	of	the	time	
F	rom	the	southeast		6%	of	the	time	
F	rom	the	east		10%	of	the	time	
F	rom	the	north		7%	of	the	time	
F	rom	the	northwest		11%				
F	rom	the	northeast		10%	of	the	time	

For 12% of the time the wind was at a dead calm or registering a velocity of less than 3 miles per hour.

From the above it would appear that it is wrong to permanently install irrigation water valves or sprinklers to compensate for some predetermined wind velocity and direction.

C. E. (Scotty) Stewart



"SAFETY"

A fire extinguisher on a maintenance vehicle may sometime prove very worthwhile.

ADVERTISERS:

The editor will be seen by telephone appointment only, after 6:00 P.M. Phone: 272-6265.

> JULY 10, 1967 Villa Olivia C. C. Elgin, Illinois

Don't miss our inspiring speaker.





Benny Kronn



Left to Right — Gerald Dearie, Jim Johnston, Harold Fredrickson, Bill Krafft and Bill Hargrave.



Roy Hanneman, superintendent of the Glenview Golf Club, standing in front of their new club house. Their new \$50,000 maintenance building will be modeled after their club house.



Cyclone fence being installed at Bob-O'Link Golf Club. Part of a 3-year program.



Left to Right — Julius Albaugh, Ted Sokolis and Arny Bodhaine.



A WOMAN'S EYE-VIEW Frances Peabody McKay

A letter was read to the Clearwater Beach Rotary Club last week which was written in reply to an appeal for funds. It would be extremely funny if it did not imply a situation which is as "not funny" as it possibly could be.

"In reply to your request to send a check, I wish to inform you that the present condition of my bank account makes it almost impossible. My shattered financial condition is due to Federal laws, State laws, County laws, mother-in-laws, brother-in-laws, sisterin-laws, and outlaws.

"Through these laws I am compelled to pay a business tax, amusement tax, head tax, school tax, gas tax, light tax, water tax, sales tax, liquor tax, income tax, food tax, furniture tax and ecise tax. I am required to get a business license, car license, operator's license, not to mention a marriage license and dog license.

"I am also required to contribute to every society and organization which the genius of man is capable of bringing to life; to women's relief, the unemployed relief, and the gold digger's relief. Also to every hospital and charitable institution in the city, including the Salvation Army, Community Chest, Red Cross, Purple Cross, Double Cross, Boys' ranch and Boys' Town.

"For my own safety, I am required to carry health insurance, life insurance, fire insurance, property insurance, liability insurance, earthquake insurance, tornado insurance, unemployment compensation insurance, and old age insurance.

"My business is so governed that it is no easy matter to find out who owns it: I am expected, inspected, suspected, disrespected, rejected, dejected, examined, re-examined, informed, required, summoned, fined, commanded and compelled, until I provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire, or hope of the human race.

"I can tell you honestly that except for a miracle that happened, I could not enclose this check. The wolf that comes to many doors nowadays just had pups in my kitchen. I sold them and here is the money. Very truly yours,"

GOLF COURSES NEARING 10,000 From: "Turfgrass Times"

Recent statistics by the National Golf Foundation (NGF) indicate there were 7868 regulation golf courses and 804 par-3 courses in the United States by yearend 1966. During 1967 they estimate 532 new courses and additions will be added, bringing the total to well over 9,000 in the United States alone (Including Alaska with a total of 2 courses and Hawaii with 25).

Some 4500 driving ranges are not included in these figures. Add an estimated 1,000 courses in Canada and the total on the continent exceeds 10,000.

The number of U.S. golfers (all groups) playing 15 or more rounds per year increased during 1966 to 8,500,000-up an overall 10% from 1965.

During the past year the greatest increase in play came from the juniors with 870,000 players-up 14.5% over 1965. Women players increased by 10.2 percent to 1,856,000 players. Men continue to dominate the nation's fairways (5,769,000 players) but their rate of increase over 1965 was only 8.7. It is a healthy sign to note the increased interest and activity by juniors. After all, the future of the game will ride with this group. Obviously there are many reasons for increased activity by juniors, including our population statistics in this age bracket, the relative era of good times, the advent of private golf camps for youngsters, the impact of TV and the expansion of secondary school athletic programs.

An interesting statistic shows that the number of daily fee golfers (not rounds of play) **increased** over 1965 by almost the identical figure as municipal golfers—340,000. However, **percentagewise**, daily fee players increased 12 percent compared to 9.4% for muny players. In contrast, the number of private golfers increased 8.8%.

120,000 Golf Cars

Another interesting statistic from NGF's 1966 annual report, involving the number of golf cars. For 1966 they estimated 104,000 electric and 16,000 gasoline cars for a total of 120,000 golf cars.

The world now has about 3 billion people; in forty years it will have twice as many.

The majority of the world's people will receive less than \$80.00 income this year.

The U. S. contains about 9% of the free world's people, 8% of its land area, but consumes about half of its materials. . . .

- From Tangled World

BLUEGRASS WEBWORM

Bluegrass webworm moths have a wing span of approximately one inch, are tubular shaped and buff in color. The larva is also an inch long when mature, gray to dusky green with a dark brown head and brown spots over its body. The larva are found in the thatch of the grass.

The insect passes the winter as a larva. In northern Illinois the larva hatch about June 15. Three days after emergence the buff colored female can be seen flitting across the grass about dusk. Six days later the eggs hatch and larva appear. Four weeks later the second flight of adults emerge. The entire life cycle takes from six to eight weeks.

Damage to the grass is accomplished by the larvae clipping the blades of grass just above the sod, leaving grass stubble. Brown spots appear in the turf where larvae are numerous. These brown areas will recover, while similar spots coused by grubs will not.

Early detection is important for control. Look for large numbers of moths flying zigzag just above the grass at dusk. Two weeks after a heavy moth flight inspect the sod for larva. The presence of unusual numbers of birds, especially robins, may indicate the larva are present.

Control–Well cared for turf can support a considerable population of the webworm larva. Usually 100-200 gallons of water per acre should be used to distribute the insecticide. Use approximately 8 pounds actual Sevin (carbaryl) per acre. Do not water for 72 hours after treatment. Sevin is also available in granule form. If rain occurs you may need to repeat the treatment.

> By: Stanley Rachesky U. of I. Extension Entomologist



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