

Southern California Section PGA members are virtually unanimous in opposing proposed bill to register golf professionals under jurisdiction of the state's athletic commission. The pros don't want to get tangled with politics. In view of the mess the California State Athletic Commission got into with fighters and wrestlers, and the stink of graft that came out of that affair, the Southern California pros seem to be plenty smart in shying off.

important are those that defoliate trees; or that burrow beneath the bark of deciduous trees, and plant lice which cause malformation of ornamental shrubbery.

Defoliating insects are spectacular in their work and cause many questions. On deciduous trees, defoliation for about three successive years will kill many trees. Young or unhealthy trees may be killed more quickly. However, as a rule, a deciduous tree after defoliation in the spring will put out new leaves and recover.

As a usual thing, trees that are infested by defoliating insects will be attacked periodically. In the case of canker worm, gypsy moth, tent caterpillar, and the walnut worm it occurs yearly; as is also the case with Japanese beetle, Asiatic beetle, elm-leaf beetle, and willow-leaf beetle. In the case of the June beetle, which happens to have a predilection for oak trees, the defoliations will not come every year but usually at three-year intervals. Fortunately, the feeding habits of defoliating beetles are such that a poisonous material placed upon the tree at the time of the attack will result in their eating enough poison to bring about their death.

It should be apparent that there is little object in putting poison on to kill the insects after most of the damage has

been done and it should also be equally apparent that, if the poison is put on while the insects are small, there is more likelihood of a quick kill. June beetles, of course, are full grown at the time they start feeding and, as they feed at night, it would be a good idea to keep in mind that they occur at three-year intervals and ascertain when they are due in the particular locality where trees are to be protected. Application of arsenicals usually is used in the control of leaf feeding and can be brought about only through the employment of high-powered spraying or dusting machinery.

It is just as futile to undertake the control of defoliating insects on a large oak or elm tree with inadequate machinery as it is to undertake to come out of a deep sand-trap with a driver. Ordinary orchard equipment will not suffice for control under such circumstances. The only thing that can be done, the only kind of equipment that will work for such operations, is a high-powered tree spraying or dusting outfit. Such machinery is extremely expensive and it is, of course, a good idea to supply control measures before the outbreak becomes large, because it will become increasingly expensive as it is spread.

In line with the matter of the expense attached to spraying large trees for certain insects such as canker worms and gypsy moth it is a good idea to keep in mind that bands of sticky material such as Tangle-foot can be applied about such trees with a good chance of protecting them if the application is made at the proper time. In the case of canker worms in Michigan the larger portion of the difficulty arises from the fall cankerworm, the

General Outdoor Adv Co

Kansas City fee course operators are sharing the expense of a billboard campaign which will be continued for 3 months. The copy will be changed monthly. The first board is shown in accompanying cut.

The district's fee course operators began what will be a season of lively promotion with a special bogey event at 6 courses. The prize at each club was a year of free golf. The initial competition and billboard advertising stirred up golf interest earlier than usual in the community, indicating that the cooperative work will give the course owners additional weeks of play.