

Rate/mixture	Treatment	Rate (oz a.i./M sq ft)	% of diseased areas	
			August 2	August 17
Low rate	Heritage (Azoxystrobin: 50WDG)	0.2	18.8a*	59.6a
	Banner Maxx (Propiconazole: 1.24MC)	1	1.6b	12.7ab
	Bayleton (Triadimefon: 50WDG)	1	19.5a	42.3ab
	Cleary's 3336 (Thiophanate-methyl: 4F)	2	14.1a	36.1ab
	Daconil (Chlorothalonil: 82.5WDG)	2.8	0.0b	7.3b
	Check (no chemical)		14.1a	51.0ab
High rate	Heritage (50WDG)	0.4	15.5ab	39.2a
	Banner Maxx (1.24MC)	2	2.0cd	8.8a
	Bayleton (50WDG)	2	22.7a	38.9a
	Cleary's 3336 (4F)	4	7.2bcd	24.1a
	Daconil (82.5WDG)	5.6	0.0d	2.3a
	Check (no chemical)		11.9abc	43.1a
Mixture	Heritage (50WDG) + Daconil (82.5WDG)	0.2 + 2.8	0.0a	0.0b
	Banner Maxx (1.24MC) + Daconil (82.5WDG)	1 + 2.8	0.7a	0.8b
	Bayleton (50WDG) + Daconil (82.5WDG)	1 + 2.8	0.6a	0.0b
	Cleary's 3336 (4F) + Daconil (82.5WDG)	2 + 2.8	0.4a	8.0ab
	Heritage (50WDG) + Bayleton (50WDG)	0.2 + 1	1.0a	2.5b
	Check (no chemical)		5.8b	30.0a

Table 1
Systemic and contact fungicides evaluated for the control of anthracnose disease at Blackhawk Country Club in Madison, Wisconsin.

Within each rate, numbers followed by the same letter are statistically similar.

Controlling Anthracnose—

(Continued from Page 20)

study.

Except for Banner Maxx, all of the systematic fungicides, regardless of the manufacturer's recommended high or low rate, demonstrated reduced efficacy for controlling the disease.

Conclusion

It was very difficult to perform a field evaluation of fungicides for the control of anthracnose due to the mixed growth of Poa and bentgrass species in the same area. The percentage of infected areas can be easily under- or over-estimated due to the difficulty of differentiating Poa populations from creeping bentgrass populations. However, a carefully designed experiment can be successfully performed if a golf course with a high Poa population can be identified and the percentage of the Poa population is accurately estimated.

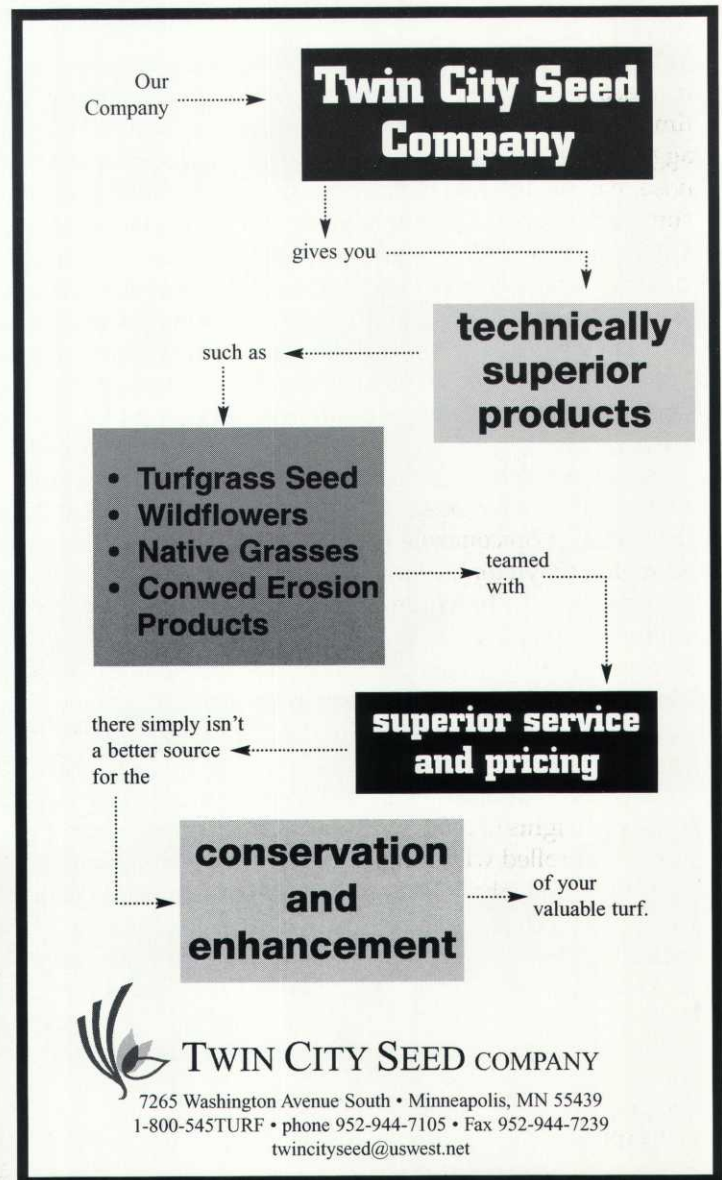
A second year of data is required before drawing any final conclusion. In addition, for a future experiment, anthracnose isolates need to be isolated from the golf courses where the lack of control or reduced efficacy of systemic fungicides has been reported. This disease is becoming an important pathogen. Consequently, it requires more attention from researchers and more research in Wisconsin.

(Editor's Note: This article was re-printed with permission from Wisconsin GCSA's Grass Roots Magazine and Dr. Geunhwa Jung and Dr. Tae-hyun Chang, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin.)

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Managing Basal Rot Anthracnose on Greens

A Disease Update by the USGA

Basal rot anthracnose (*Colletotrichum graminicola*) has become a serious problem on *Poa annua* (annual bluegrass) putting greens in the Mid-Atlantic Region of the United States. Basal rot is very difficult to control once the turf shows signs of thinning. This is especially true when *Poa annua* develops the disease in March, April or May. To alleviate basal rot, increase the height of cut and use walk-behind greens mowers. Divert traffic away from affected areas by moving cups frequently. Apply light rates of soluble fertilizers to improve plant health. A moderate application of nitrogen from ammonium sulfate or urea (0.1 to 0.125 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.) is suggested every 7-14 days. When the disease is active, avoid topdressing, double cutting, core cultivation, brushing, vertical mowing and other abrasive practices. This is because the pathogen enters plants more easily through wounds. Furthermore, avoid mowing when greens are excessively wet and spongy. This will increase mechanical damage which can intensify the disease. Switch from grooved to solid rollers.

In the autumn, after symptoms have dissipated, core aerate and overseed to increase the amount of bentgrass in the greens. Avoid excessive irrigation at any time and water only as-needed to prevent wilt. Poor surface drainage seems to aggravate the disease problem. Winter and spring symptoms of basal rot anthracnose may be different from anthracnose foliar blight traditionally experienced in the summer. Equally, the anthracnose that affects *Poa annua* may be different from the anthracnose that affects creeping bentgrass.

Thus, where concern exists about this disease, preventive applications of fungicides are suggested, beginning two to four weeks prior to the expected onset of the disease. Since disease outbreaks can occur at different times of the season, even within a small geographical area, keep records of when and under what conditions the disease occurs, then use this information as a guide for application timing the following year.

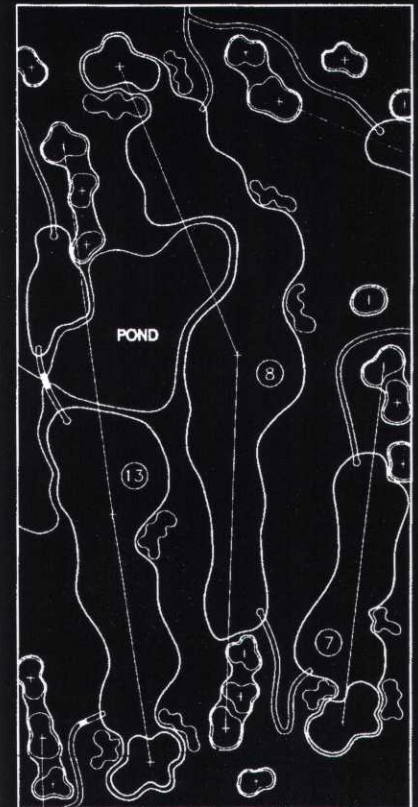
A contact fungicide, such as chlorothalonil (Daconil) tank-mixed with either azoxystrobin (Heritage), fenarimol (Rubigan), fosetyl Al (Signature), polyoxin D (Endorse), propiconazole (Banner MAXX), thiophanate (CL 3336 or Fungo 50), triadimefon (Bayleton), or trifloxystrobin (Compass) should help reduce, but not eradicate basal rot anthracnose after the disease is active. These fungicides work best preventively. Triton, Lynx or Insignia (if or when labeled) can also be included in this spray rotation. For curative sprays, always include a high label rate of chlorothalonil in the mixture and reduce spray intervals. It may be necessary to schedule numerous fungicide applications on 7-10 day intervals to arrest basal rot, particularly in *Poa annua*. Fungicide management control guidelines will follow.

In some chronically infected *Poa annua* greens, especially when managed at mowing heights of less than 1/8 of an inch for maximum green speeds, basal rot may not be controlled with fungicides. In these extreme cases, chronically infected greens that consist mostly of *Poa annua* may have to be renovated and regrassed to the latest generation of low-growing creeping bentgrasses. There are several options including resodding, fumigation and reseeded, and complete reconstruction of the diseased greens. Contact your USGA Green Section regional office for recommendations.

Another common denominator that we have seen on greens with this disease in the spring is that these courses experienced significant loss of *Poa annua* (*Poa annua*) the previous year. Basal rot anthracnose may be less of a problem on greens that have not experienced a significant loss of grass in recent history. In addition, low mowing

(Continued on Page 23)

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Basil Rot Anthracnose—

(Continued from Page 22)

heights of 1/8 of an inch (0.125 in) or less, along with the associated mowing stress, contribute to the initiation and difficulty in controlling this disease.

Anthracnose Management

Cultural Practices:

- ~ Do not mow when greens are excessively wet (spongy).
- ~ Use walk-behind mowers and reduce mowing frequency (floating head mowers preferred).
- ~ Mow at 5/32" (0.156 in) using solid rollers (raising mowing heights may be easier said than done)
- ~ Avoid excessive irrigation. Syringe to prevent wilt.
- ~ Apply 0.1 to 0.125-lb. N/M sq. ft. from ammonium sulfate or urea every 7-14 days. Tank-mix with fungicide applications.
- ~ Avoid PGR's when anthracnose is active.
- ~ Avoid grooming operations (topdressing, dethatching, verticutting, brushing, aeration) when anthracnose is active.
- ~ When grooming operations cannot be avoided, apply fungicides tank-mixed with soluble fertilizers prior to grooming, even if anthracnose is not active. Syringe after grooming.
- ~ Attempt to suppress or control *Poa annua* seedheads in the spring.
- ~ Monitor parasitic nematode activity in spring and early summer as nematode activity may be another predisposition factor to the development of anthracnose during the summer and fall.

Fungicides

If the disease is active, rotate penetrant fungicides from the classes shown: Thiophanate (CL 3336 or Fungo 50) in the first 7-10 days; followed by a strobilurin (Compass Heritage) or (when labeled) Insignia) in the second 7-10 days; followed by a sterol-inhibitor (Banner, Bayleton, Eagle, or Rubigan) or (when labeled)) Triton or Lynx in the third 7-10 days period. Consider including Signature in this

rotation at least once per month. Endorse is an additional penetrant to consider. Do not use a fungicide from the same chemical class in succession. Keep changing the rotation. Also, as temperatures increase, be mindful of growth regulating side effects of sterol-inhibiting fungicides. Always tank-mix a penetrant with a contact like Daconil (or other chlorothalonil products).

NOTE: Strobilurin and thiophanate resistant biotypes of anthracnose have been reported on bentgrass in Georgia. There is no current acceptance on how widespread resistance is occurring on *Poa annua*.

Finally, the best long-term control strategy for chronic

Fungicide Rates

- Daconil Ultrex	3.25 oz - 5.0 oz
- Signature	4.0 oz
- CL 3336	4.0 oz - 6.0 oz
- Endorse	4.0 oz
- Heritage	0.2 oz - 0.4 oz } } Rotate
- Compass	0.25 oz
- Banner MAXX	1.0 oz - 2.0 oz } } Rotate
- Bayleton 50W	0.5 oz - 1.0 oz
- Rubigan 1AS	1.0 oz - 1.5 oz } } Rotate
- Eagle	0.6 oz - 1.2 oz }

basal rot anthracnose is to encourage bentgrass, which is much more tolerant of this disease. Reducing thatch, mat and soil compaction by core aeration, topdressing, verticutting, etc., when anthracnose is not active and maintaining healthy turf remain Best Management Practices (BMP's).

FOOTNOTE: This information is presented in cooperation with Dr. Peter Dernoeden, University of Maryland, Dr. Peter Landschoot and Dr. Wakar Uddin, Penn State University and the staff of the USGA Green Section's Mid-Atlantic Region, Darin Bevard, Keith Happ and Stan Zontek. We thank everyone for their input on this project.

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IT'S IN THE HOLE



The Minnesota Golf Course Superintendents' Association moved into its new office on April 1. The new address is 11900 Wayzata Boulevard, Suite 130, Minnetonka, MN 55305. The phone numbers remain the same at 952-473-0557 and toll free at 800-642-7227. The fax has changed to 763-253-1661 Congratulations to **Rob Adams**, the new Superintendent at the Ponds at Battle Creek. Former Assistant Superintendent at Brackets Crossing, Rob will always have a labor supply. Good luck Rob, and keep a "heads up"! ... **Minnesota State Women's Curling Champions** display their bronze medals earned at the 2003 U.S. National Curling Championships held in Utica, New York. Pictured from left to right are Pam Cavers (alternate), Patti Luke (lead), Nicole Vorachek (second), **Norma O'Leary** (Vice Skip), and Shellan Reed (Skip). Norma O'Leary is an MGCSA member and Superintendent at Silver Bay Country Club, Silver Bay, MN... **Matt Walsh**, Anoka Hennepin Technical College, was the recipient of a 2002 Trans-Mississippi Turf Scholarship valued at \$1,500 **Brent Berkovitz** recently



accepted an Assistant Superintendent position under John Granholt at Eau Claire Country Club **Troy Carson** recently was honored with the University of Minnesota Department of Horticultural Science's Civil Service Outstanding Performance Award. Golfweek's *Superintendent News* came out with "America's Best" golf courses. Included from Minnesota on the classical courses list (pre-1960) were #88 **Minikahda Club**, #49 **White Bear Yacht Club** and #48 **Interlachen Country Club**. On the modern courses list (post-1960) was #34 **Hazeltine National Golf Club** ... **John Meyer** from Simplot Partners was promoted from Regional Sales Manager to National Accounts Manager. **Stephen Kimball** has been appointed Sales Representative for the newly merged (Bayer/Aventis) Bayer Environmental Science. Bayer's product line includes among others - Bayleton, Compass, Merit, Chipco, Signature, Banol, Tempo, Deltaguard. Stephen will be responsible for Iowa, Minnesota. The Dakota's & Western Wisconsin. Stephen lives in Ankeny, Iowa and can be reached at 515-371-4673 **Overheard at the Low Voltage Electrical class:** "This really sucks."

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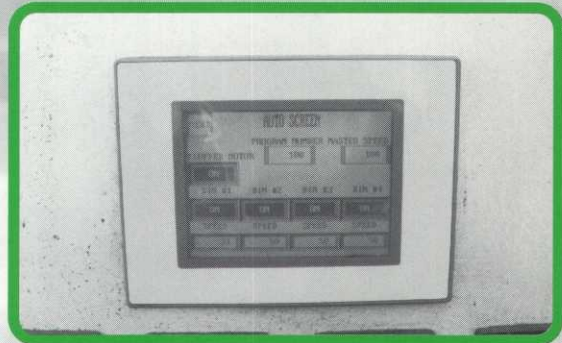
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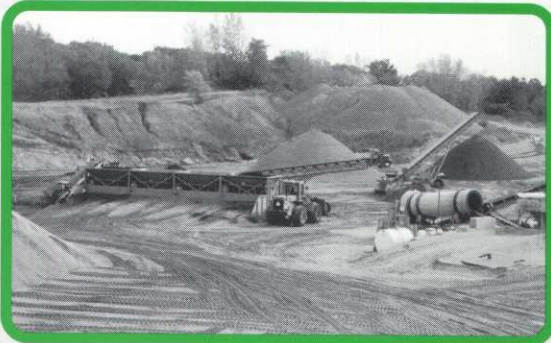
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144 Attend Phosphorus Seminar

One-Hundred and forty-four MGCSA members attended the March Mini-Seminar on Phosphorus at Midland Hills Country Club on March 18. Host Scott Austin, CGCS, made sure everything was in order for this informative session.

MGCSA President Rick Fredericksen, CGCS, Woodhill Country Club, welcomed attendees. Jim Nicol, CGCS, Hazeltine National Golf Club, followed with a review of last year's PGA Championship as host superintendent.

A brief review of the current phosphorus law was next up on the agenda. Peter Beirman, University of Minnesota, gave a talk on basic soil science and soil testing.

Dr. Brian Horgan, University of Minnesota, spoke on Phosphorus Chemistry and later in the day about fertilizer management.

Jim Turner, Simplot Partners concluded the day with a session on dry soils and wetting agents.

Attendees received a certificate of completion.

Basal Rot Anthracnose—

(Continued from Page 7)

were applied on 14-day intervals beginning mid-May through mid-August in 2 gallons of water/1000 sq. ft. The entire study received a total of 1.5 lb N/1000 sq. ft. in periodic increments during the season. The nitrogen treatments applied were over

and above this amount.

In closing, there is debate among pathologists that there may be several strains of anthracnose, each reacting differently to different fungicides. This study certainly indicates control differences by chemical class at this single location. Additional research will be required from multiple locations and years for a more complete understanding of this disease complex. However, several solid conclusions can be drawn:

Utilizing the nitrile class (Daconil) provides "excellent disease control" in a preventive fungicide rotational program.

A balanced nutritional program including nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium are required for vigorous healthy plants that can fend off disease and/or have a speedy recovery post infection.

Correcting underlying problems that place stress on the plant will assist in reducing the severity of outbreak.

Although not thoroughly tested, late fall fungicide applications, in conjunction with snow mold applications, have been observed to reduce disease severity for the following spring season. Whether inhibiting late season infections, reducing over-wintering populations, and/or increasing plant health, the effect to the plant is relatively unknown. However it is known that early preventative applications coupled with good fertility and reducing plant stress, can reduce the economic loss associated with anthracnose. Fortunately, these types of studies give golf course superintendents short-term solutions until a longer-term solution is determined.

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ON BOARD

Musing the Monthly Minutes

By Rick Traver, CGCS, Monticello Country Club

Wow, if anyone had told me being secretary for the MGCSA Board meant writers cramps, I may have been less than enthusiastic. Actually it has been fun thus far, even if your Board of Directors meetings have been relatively long.

We met on Monday, March 10th at MTI Distributing. All but two members were present. The highlights to this month's meeting were the Power Limited Technician training and license, as well as ways to fund The TROE center and the possibility of a new membership category to boost membership.

As the many of us who took the PLT training class are painfully aware, the state passed a new law requiring us to have a form of electricians license. This license, while it encompasses a number of professions, is a State of MN requirement for all people planning to work on or add irriga-

tion to your existing system. President Rick Fredricksen, CGCS invited John Schultz, the Executive Secretary for the State of Minnesota, Board of Electricity to attend this meeting. Mr. Schultz explained that this law was not new, however it actually was a lessening of previous requirements. Currently non-compliance is a misdemeanor and carries a penalty of up to \$1000 fine and 90 days in jail.

He went on to explain that over 5000 exams will be given during the months of March & April, and that the legislature was introducing a bill to allow the extension of the April 29 deadline, into September. While Mr. Schultz did not touch on this, one thing we did learn in our training class is that the test will get tougher in July due to an expansion of the license.

Mr. Schultz also informed us that one option if you are only going to do "mainte-

nance only" to an existing system, you can contract a licensed electrician to supervise. For maintenance, the licensed individual does not need to be "on site".

Mr. Schultz also informed us that future individuals would be able to gain their needed three years of experience under a licensed Power Limited Technician, it does not need be a master electrician.

While Mr. Schultz said that most of the policing of individuals would be by their peers, if an inspector were in your area, he could stop in. I have heard many superintendents talk that this sounds a lot like the whole "roll bar" program from OSHA, but you each have to make your own decisions. For those whom are planning on getting licensed, I wish you all well as you take your training and test.

While I don't want to get too deep into the TROE Center funding, Jack Mackenzie, CGCS presented a "Hole-in-One" program where-by superintendents would sell chances on a par 3 at your course. I am sure Jack will elaborate in future issues and you will be getting a flier promoting the program with more details. It does sound like it has been thought over very carefully and the Board did have some input regarding details.

As mention earlier we were also looking at a new category of membership. Mike Nelson presented a proposal to the Board of Directors to allow clubs to be members without having to fulfill the dual membership with the GCSAA. It would be to have a Course or Club membership. We still would encourage everyone to be a member of both organizations, but some clubs cannot because of budgetary concerns. There are many details to work out and it would require a bylaws change, but the idea is to attract more members to our association. Currently we are sending out copies of the latest Hole Notes as well as invitations and applications to those courses that are not currently members.

Greg Hubbard, CGCS, reported on the MTGF and that the U of M is currently interviewing candidates to fill Dr. White's vacant position. He also reported that while candidates are being interviewed, and that the Dept. of Ag. is proud of the turf program and what is happening with the TROE center, they do not know what is happening with the state legislature and some programs may not get necessary funding. Therefore, the MTGF is taking a wait and see approach to funding in an effort to see which direction funds should be dispersed.

Rob Panuska reported on the Research Committee and echoed Greg Hubbard's statements. For now the research committee is taking a short wait to see how everything turns out at the U of M.

I hope you all have an excellent spring.

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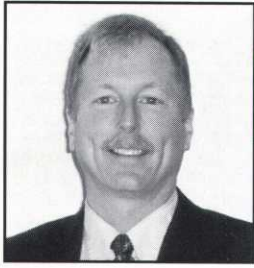
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In Play

By Jack MacKenzie, Jr., CGCS
North Oaks Golf Club

Typically, I don't read the obituaries. However, when I do, the age of the deceased usually catches my eye. Anyone achieving 90 or more years gets a smile and nod; those around or under the age of 50 receive a frown and further investigation. As my digits increase, it seems that I reflect more upon the preciousness of life.

While reviewing the latest issue of *Golf Course Management* I happen to peruse the In Memoriam column and this caught my eye: Jeffery P. Hayden, 52, died December 6, 2002. What followed was a list of accomplishments achieved in his short life. There also was an essay titled "Final Words of Wisdom and Advice From Jeffery Haden". He shared this brief with his friends and coworkers in the industry and I thought I would share it with you.

"If I could live my life over, I would abandon the philosophy of not seeking medical guidance. I was probably aware of symptoms and problems, but chose to ignore them. I would now urge all my brothers in the turfgrass industry to realize that they are not invincible and to seek preventative medical advice. Not every visit to a doctor results in catastrophic problems; in today's world most of the problems are treatable and prolong your life with your family and friends. As we are well aware, the turfgrass industry is a high stress industry and, unfortunately, extreme stress can cause problems to our bodies. These are treatable and can prevent what I caused. Remember me fondly and know that you can still call on me at any time... I'll be watching and thinking of you all."

Wow, some pretty heavy words. Upon investigation into Mr. Hayden's life I found perhaps a typical situation. Not having a physical for over 25 years caused him to be unaware of the toll his life style was taking upon him. He smoked, enjoyed his beverages (though I'm told not too excess), didn't have a formal exercise program and lived a rather sedentary life style. And now after 52 years he is no longer with us.

When my turf is ailing, I take full advantage of my resources. If the challenge is beyond my professional scope,

I call in specialists. The USGA Turf Advisory Service can be enlisted or an irrigation specialist or even on site visits from fellow superintendents who maintain a different perspective. Testing can be done. Both soil and water evaluations will often lead to better appreciation of the problem at hand. Technology resources such as the computer, pH meter, automated weather stations and the microscope can aid in the prevention and diagnosis of turf damaging issues. But what about when I am ailing?

Sure I do the easy stuff, two visits to the dentist each year, an adjustment from my chiropractor on occasion and a trip to the clinic to have a displaced piece of skin reattached. Each of these procedures is simple in that I can predict the results fairly accurately. How about the scary stuff?

At the age of 43, I really need an in depth physical. But then again, I said that three years ago. The little finger on my right hand will sometimes just lock up. I can "un lock" it with a twist and pull, but is there a bigger problem? Upon my hands and face I have discolorations that should have been looked at a couple of years past. And how about that "other" test? The probe. The internal inspection. The violation of a very personal part of my body.

Eight years ago I challenged the demon of alcoholism and I won. And I am proud to say that as recently as this second, I continue to wage war and conquer that battle. However, that issue was different in that I realized choosing not to drink was my decision. The contraction of cancer or any other life-threatening malady will not be a choice. Thus to preserve my love for life I must really make an appointment or two and address the effects that age and my life style has had upon my body.

I am human, and I have fears. Fears of what others might find wrong with me.

I need to see a skin specialist to enjoy summer afternoons on the boat with my children. And a visit to the proctologist is in order to assure me my internal passageways are healthy. In fact, a total health inventory is important today so I will be ready to enjoy the challenges of many more tomorrows.

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