

EXHIBIT SCHEDULE—Tuesday, January 18

Exhibits will be open from9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Wednesday, January 19

Exhibits will be open from9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Thursday, January 20

Exhibits will be open from9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

LADIES' PROGRAM—Monday, January 17

Registration and meet at Ladies' Headquarters at Hotel Jefferson during day.

Get Acquainted and Reunion Hour, Hotel Jefferson, 5:30 to 7:30 P.M.

Tuesday, January 18

Tour of Pevely Dairy followed by Brunch Morning

Russ David Radio Show—"Recall It and Win"

Theatre Party Evening

Wednesday, January 19

Tour of Proctor and Gamble Mfg. Co. Morning

Luncheon and style show 1:30 P.M.

Stix, Baer & Fuller

Banquet, Hotel Jefferson Evening

Thursday, January 20

Grand Tour of St. Louis and vicinity with stop over at Anheuser-Busch Brewery for lunch. Via Gray Line Service.

Leaves Hotel Jefferson 11:00 A.M.

Returns to Hotel Jefferson 4:30 P.M.

Friday, January 21

Shopping tours.

REGISTRATION FEES

\$10.00 fee with Banquet ticket covers—

Members of GSCA

Ladies

Banquet ticket for Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, is included in Registration fee for the above. Additional Banquet tickets may be purchased at \$6.00 each.

\$10.00 fee without Banquet ticket covers—

All others except holders of complimentary tickets.

Banquet tickets for above registration may be purchased at \$6.00 each.

Club officials are given gratis registration to Conference and Show as guests of their Golf Course Superintendent—either Member or non-member—when such Superintendent has previously registered.

Registration fee for Thursday, January 20, 1955 is \$5.00.

Registration, either gratis, complimentary, or by payment of fee, permits admission to Get Acquainted and Reunion Hour on Monday, Jan. 17, 1955.

The only reason a registration fee is charged is to offset the Educational Conference expenses. It is not charged for the purpose of increasing the Association's treasury. Should a surplus accrue, it will be earmarked for developing additional educational requirements of the Association.

Application for membership in the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America can be made on forms provided for that purpose. Such forms will be available at the Registration Desk. Dues in the Association are currently \$35.00 per year—no initiation fee is charged.

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Jerry Dearie becomes the new Superintendent of Medinah Country Club on January 1. Jerry Dearie Jr. is to take over his father's job at Edgewater Country Club.

Bill Krafft says of the dinner at Big Oaks that the chicken came his way five times and that he caught it four times, but missed it the fifth try. However, Bill made up for his loss by getting his share of the beef and ham.

A number of the Superintendents are planning to leave for Florida and other points south immediately after the St. Louis meeting.

WINTER ENEMIES OF PUTTING GREEN TURF

Each year a considerable amount of turf is lost due to winter injury. In most cases, winterkill or winter injury of turf is the result of drying out of the turf because of a lack of snow cover and the occurrences of dry winds that take the moisture out of the soil and out of the storage organs of the plant. The drying out of the soil and the grass is called "desiccation" by the plant physiologists but is usually called merely "winterkill" by the golf course superintendent.

Winterkill of this type may be avoided by using a mulch over putting greens that are exposed and that cannot be watered during the winter months. This mulch may take the form of straw, manure containing large amounts of straw, pine branches or any number of mulching materials. Its purpose is to prevent the movement of wind near the soil so that the soil is not dried out so rapidly. A good cover of snow will accomplish the same purpose, but the covering of snow cannot be relied upon.

There is one danger in providing a mulch or a snow cover on putting green turf during the winter. That danger lies in the encouragement of snowmold, which is caused by fungus organisms. Snowmold develops on putting green turf when there is sufficient covering to slow down the movement of air near the soil so that the humidity remains at a rather high level.

Snowmold ordinarily is noticed in the spring when the snow cover begins to go off of the grass. Hence its name. It is not necessary, however, to have snow in order to have snowmold. Any covering of material which allows conditions of high humidity to exist and so that the soil can warm up sufficiently for these fungus organisms to grow may create conditions favorable for this disease. Therefore, when precautions, such as mulching with various materials, are taken to prevent drying out and desiccation of the grass, it is wise to take some preventive action so that snowmold will not damage putting green turf.

There are several materials that have been effective: the phenyl mercury products, applied according to the manufacturer's directions, have been successful, and mixtures of calomel and corrosive sublimate are old standbys in preventing snowmold. Such mixtures should be applied at the rate of about three ounces to 1,000 square feet. Still other superintendents have reported good results from the use of Tersan, applied at rather heavy rates in the fall, before the mulching is done or before you are likely to have snow. Winter injury to turf can be minimized a great deal if these two enemies, snowmold and desiccation, are ward off by wise treatment in the fall.

—UGA Journal and Turf Management: November, 1954

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It gives us a great deal of pleasure to have two of our younger Superintendents elected as Directors of our Association, Ed Stewart and Pete Bild. It had almost become a must that the "old guard" be elected to these posts, and the election of some younger blood is a step in the right direction.

Our two fire chiefs, Walter Hoyt and Walter Killmer report a very quiet fall season as far as fire were concerned. There were scarcely any grass or brush fires and according to the boys, things became a little dull at times.

We never did get a full report on the Paul Burdett's river cruise. It seems that they know somebody on a river tow boat and got to take a trip down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and various canals clear down to Texas somewheres and then back home again. Paul probably got a lot of navigating experience which will come in handy in Florida this winter.