

## Dates of Wash. State Meeting Changed to March 21, 22

Dates of the Fourth Annual Turf Conference to be held on the campus of the State College of Washington have been changed to March 21 and 22 to avoid conflict in dates with the Midwest conferences according to a recent announcement by E. G. Schaefer, Asst. Dean, College of Agriculture.

## 25th YEAR SEES NGSA

*(Continued from page 37)*

by the many first ranking veteran greenkeepers in the large audience to be something that alone warranted convention expense inasmuch as it gave them a clear, elementary picture of how various chemicals extensively used in course maintenance worked on the plants and plant diseases. (For complete text of Ryker's paper turn to page 45).

The great extension in golf that had been caused by giving the game prominence in the public recreation program was outlined by Patrick J. (Packey) Walsh, golf supervisor of the Chicago Park District. Walsh detailed the increasingly high demands of public course golfers as something that was beginning to bring greenkeepers into higher public recognition than they'd ever had before. He told of the Chicago parks program of course alteration to bring their courses nearer to the private club standard. He expressed the opinion that the tax situation and the necessity of far more public golf facilities to care for young Americans who would learn golf through military installation recreation programs would produce a bigger demand for the services of first class superintendents of golf courses.

Colin Smith, supt., Shaker Heights CC, Cleveland, O., and Bruce Matthews, supt., Green Ridge CC, Grand Rapids, Mich., spoke on fairway turf maintenance, expressing agreement on the importance of liming and fertilizing by guidance of soil tests. Smith urged aerifying and told of improving turf by using about half the water he formerly used. He has mainly bent fairways.

Matthews recommended, also, a program of weed control to be completed with some seeding and fertilizing so good grass will take over promptly and give the weed control work a good starting chance for permanence.

Dr. Eric G. Sharvelle, associate pathologist, Purdue university, reported "Results of National Cooperative Turf Fungicide Tests," showing charts of test summaries on the screen. A full report of the two years of tests will be made available at the

Midwest Regional Turf Foundation meeting at Purdue in March. Sharvelle told of the tests so far being valuably "suggestive but not conclusive" and said that there was to be considerable extension of the tests this year. He also reported that putting greens had been constructed at Purdue so turf fungicide tests could be conducted under playing traffic instead of on experimental plots from which traffic was missing.

Alex Repin, supt., Tulsa (Okla.) CC gave a practical program of bent green maintenance in the south. He stressed thorough preparation of the soil so the greens would have a chance on soil of good physical structure. He related his successful procedures in fertilizing, top-dressing, mowing, watering, aeration and protection from diseases. He told of controlling invasion of Bermuda into the bent greens by spading out Bermuda deep around the bent greens and using tear gas for killing Bermuda remnants. He then sods the area with nursery turf which has a chance to hold its own against Bermuda. If the Bermuda isn't discouraged it will encroach at the rate of a foot a year.

Linus C. Palmer, supt. Kent County Parks, Grand Rapids, Mich., told of mosquitoes and flies being eliminated or controlled as pests to the extent that public patronage and enjoyment of parks under his management was tremendously increased. Palmer said he'd started the program after consultation with Profs. Hudson and McDaniel of Michigan State college and worked through various materials and methods until DDT dust at 3% strength for mosquito control and 5% strength in liquid for fly control was proving the most effective and least expensive control they had discovered. Cost is about \$1 per acre.

Dusting is done in early morning or early evening when mosquitoes are at their worst but wind is low and the dust gets a good drift. Mosquitoes are driven out of shrubbery by a nicotine spray. Dusting is done three times a year, although warm wet falls may require an additional dusting.

Palmer said that mosquitoes breed only in water and not in wet grass, therefore it's necessary to keep close control over the breeding places.

Continuing with the educational program Thurs. morning Chrm. Leonard Bloomquist, supt. Superior CC, Minneapolis, Minn., introduced Charles K. Halliwell, Agri. Ext. Rep., Penn State College, who reported observations and studies of golf turf made on his trip across southern United States into Mexico, up the west coast, in Canada and back across the northern states through the Midwest during the first six months of 1950. Halliwell