

## Weed Society of America Plans Feb. 10-13 Confab in Chicago

Program arrangements are now being completed for the 1964 meeting of the Weed Society of America, set for the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10-13.

First call for papers to be submitted for the convention has already been issued, with the deadline for submission of titles and abstracts set for Oct. 1. Titles and abstracts should be sent to the appropriate section chairman, with copies sent to the program chairman for the meeting, Prof. G. F. Warren, Department of Horticulture, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Chairmen of sessions of special interest to contract applicators include: Section III, The Control of Weeds and Woody Plants in Rights-of-Way and Other Industrial Sites, chaired by Dr. R. P. Upchurch, Field Crops Department, University of North Carolina, Raleigh;

Section VII, Weed Control in Turf, with Dr. R. W. Campbell,

Department of Horticulture, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, as chairman;

Section XI, The Control of Aquatic and Marginal Weeds, chaired by James T. Davis, Fish and Game Division, Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, P.O. Box 308, Monroe, La.; and

Section XII, Chemical and Mechanical Weed Control Equipment, with W. G. Lovely, USDA Agricultural Engineering Department, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, as chairman.

For more information on the 1964 meeting, or membership blanks for the Weed Society of America, write to Dr. F. W. Slife, treasurer-business manager, Weed Society of America, Department of Agronomy, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

More program details will appear in *Weeds and Turf* later this year.



Anti-bridging agitator on the Greenskeeper, new spreader from Sunnyhill Research and Manufacturing Co., broadcasts peat moss, fertilizers, herbicides, lime, and seed, among other materials. Spreader has an independent power supply, with agitator and feeding mechanism electrically controlled by magnetic clutch.

### Sunnyhill Markets Spreaders

Three new tractor-pulled material spreaders, the Greenskeeper, the Landscaper, and the Suburban, are now being manufactured by Sunnyhill Research and Manufacturing Co.

Machines have an independent power supply to operate the spreader mechanism, eliminating the need for power take-offs from the pulling vehicle. Powered by Clinton gasoline engines, spreaders can broadcast material over a 25-foot swath.

A special agitator bar prevents any clogging in the hopper opening, the firm reports. Auxiliary dual feed and agitating members feed material to the hopper opening by moving the material back and forth, and also keep material in the hopper in motion to prevent bridging.

A new brochure on the three spreaders is available to CAs without cost. Write the Sunnyhill Research and Manufacturing Co., Imperial, Pa., for a copy.

### West Coast CAs Set Sprayorama

New developments and equipment will be the theme of the 1963 Northwest Sprayorama, scheduled for Sept. 14 at the William Moshier Memorial Park, Burien, Wash., and sponsored by the Washington Assn. of Ground Sprayers, in cooperation with the Oregon Pesticide Sprayers and the Oregon Chemical Applicators Assn.

For more information on this day-long display and program, write M. A. Faulkner, secretary, Washington Assn. of Ground Sprayers, 2820 S. 150 St., Seattle 88, Wash.



An insect-free rose bed was the result of soil sterilization conducted by William Spitz (right), president of Big State Exterminating Co., Houston, Texas, and William Basham (left), the city's horticulturist. Methyl bromide was used to clear the way for more than 3,000 roses in the 11,000 sq. ft. plot.

### Houston Plots Rose Garden

Houston, Texas, expects to have one of the most beautiful rose gardens in the country, when final preparations are complete.

More than 3,000 roses were set out in the garden, which covers more than 11,000 sq. ft., late in March. Immediately before the roses were planted, the entire area was sterilized with methyl bromide, conducted by Big State

Exterminating Co. of Houston.

A rich soil was created by mixing dirt with 100 bales of peat moss, 72 yards of wood chips, 250 bags of sheep manure, and several truckloads of clay, topsoil, and sand. Plants were set out with bare roots, to prevent the possibility of any disease entering through a root-ball.

Total cost for the garden is estimated at \$30,000 by city officials.