are taken at a standardized level of 6 feet above ground. But the lowest air layers immediately attached to the ground are subject to quite different conditions.

The differences between the "plant climate" of these layers and "human climate" as to temperature, number of frosts, frequency of extreme heat, humidity and wind velocity often are almost incredible and of extreme interest.

A new branch of research called "microclimatology" yielded scores of striking facts. Eastern flanks of hills receive the bulk of precipitation, although they are usually and with good reason considered to be lee sides; southwestern and not southern hill exposures record temperature maxima.

Microclimate is the more pronounced the higher the mass of vegetation; the climate of a forest is so influenced by the lack of wind velocity with resulting weakening of turbulence and of mixture of air that a very definite forest climate is encountered. Turf managers are much less interested in "plant climate" than foresters or farmers, because golf courses and lawns do not prevent the mixture of air between the lowest and higher levels. But everyone should be aware of the fact that the erection of buildings, walls, dams and the planting of trees highly influences the microclimatic conditions of the vicinity.

Greensmen Meet at Arlington Last Time; Plots to Beltsville

FOURTH annual turf meeting at the USGA's Arlington turf gardens on Sept. 22-23 was attended by some 200 greenchairmen, greenkeepers, and others interested in the problems of turf maintenance. As usual the meeting was sponsored jointly by the Green Section and the GSA.

Interest in the meeting was especially high, since the site of the Arlington Gardens has been requisitioned by the War Department. Accordingly this was a farewell meeting. The plots are being moved to Beltsville, Md., but it is doubtful if they will be in shape for an annual turf meeting in 1942. As soon as something definite is developed at Beltsville, it is hoped that the meetings, which have attracted larger and larger attendance each year, will be conducted again under the same joint sponsorship. Experiments had been conducted continuously on the Arlington plots from 1920 to the present.

TIMELY TURF TIPS

MILARSENITE

In the fall of 1940 a mixture of Milorganite and specially prepared sodium arsenite was offered in limited quantity for clover and weed control in fairway turf. We named this mixture: "MILARSENITE." Several clubs used it on all fairways, while others treated only one or, at most, a few of their worst fairways. Everything considered, results obtained with this new product exceeded expectations.

In order to further explore the possibilities of this promising mixture, it was decided to continue production during 1941, but to limit sales again. Without advertising or solicitation of any kind, production this year more than doubled 1940. The increased demand was created by the fine results obtained from last year's treatments.

MILARSENITE has been used on watered courses devoid of suitable permanent grass, to kill weeds and clover before re-seeding. It has been eminently successful when applied three to four times at 250 to 300 pounds per acre each time. Play has continued without interruption during treatment and re-seeding.

Where permanent fairway grasses are uniform but thin, MILARSENITE used in a similar manner has given good results without re-seeding. This is true of unwatered as well as watered fairways. After killing clover and weeds the Milorganite in it nourishes the grass so it spreads and forms dense turf.

MILARSENITE has worked well on crab grass, too. On heavily infested areas in need of re-seeding, one or two moderate to heavy doses killed the crab to permit early seeding. With lighter infestations several lighter applications prevented seed production without destroying the good grasses.

If you have a weed or clover problem, let us furnish the name of some nearby club which has used or tried MILARSENITE, so you can investigate and profit by their experience.

October, 1941