best were checked for only a few days. As the reports
filtered in, we were about to blame the disease on
fungicide resistant low temperature strains of Rhizo-
tonia solani and we were going to publish a note about
the resistance problem. Fortunately, Dr. Robert
Sherwood of the U.S.D.A. Pasture Research Laboratory
asked a most important question: How do you know the
fungus is Rhizoctonia solani, the cause of the common
warm temperature Brown Patch? To make a long story
short, we didn't and it wasn't. The fungus superficially
looked like R. solani, but there the relationship stopped.
After much literature and laboratory searching the
fungus turned out to be a Ceratobasidium sp., a
Rhizoctania relative to R. solani but completely different
in temperature requirements and fungicide sensitivity.

(continued on page 5)
Sulfur

would require 1 lb. of phosphorous; 2 lbs. of potash and 1 lb. of sulfur. Sandy soils would require more sulfur because of leaching tendencies.

CAN SULFUR BE TOXIC TO GRASS?
The major sulfur villain is sulfur dioxide usually produced by smelters. This atmospheric contamination can completely kill plants. It is rare that sulfur added to the soil will harm plants. However, in arid or poorly drained soils, high concentrations of sulfates can cause problems by making calcium unavailable.

SULFUR DEFICIENCIES
Plants deficient in sulfur have very similar symptoms to those with a nitrogen deficiency; yellowing of leaves, faint scorching of leaf tip continuously until the whole leaf withers and dies.

SULFUR IS NEEDED TO LOWER pH OR INCREASE SOIL ACIDITY
If your pH is 7 add 2 lbs. of sulfur per 100 sq. ft. for every 3/4 degree of pH you want to decrease. For example, if your pH is 7, 2 lbs. of sulfur per 100 sq. ft. will bring your pH down to 6.5 and 4 lbs. of sulfur per 100 sq. ft. will bring the pH down to 6.0. In sand, cut these amounts by one third.

Never add sulfur or lime to correct pH until you have tested your soil and known what the pH is.

Robert A. Brown


8 TIPS TO MAKING NEW FRIENDS

1. REMEMBER that the time to make friends is before you need them.
2. BROADEN your friendship base (including all age groups) so that when you lose friends through death or geographical separation others will remain to take their place.
3. REGULATE your routine and business affairs so that friendships receive proper attention.
4. MAINTAIN good listening habits (which means active listening and thoughtful responding) so people will look upon you as a friend.
5. RENEW past acquaintances with a willingness to fade in or out as the vibes indicate.
6. MINIMIZE little inconsistencies and oddities that you notice in your friends, for you too have your share.
7. COMMUNICATE by brief, thoughtful gestures such as phone calls or notes. I’m not talking about writing long letters; instead send clippings, snapshots, or a pressed flower with “Hi! Thinking of you.”
8. DARE to tell your friends that you love them and that they matter to your life.

Boswell in The Life of Samuel Johnson says, “If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in a constant repair.”

Credit: Cooperative Extension New York State