

Prompt spraying with a little iron sulphate stops iron chlorosis. When chlorosis is severe, loss of grass is likely. Then the spots look like scald. Not more than half a pound of ferrous sulphate, commonly called "Copperas," should be used on the average green with not more than 20 to 50 gallons of water. Best results occur when the iron is absorbed directly into the leaves. Success depends upon spraying immediately when the yellow color appears with a minimum quantity of water. Do not water immediately afterwards. The low rate for copperas is necessary to avoid scorching the grass. In aggravated cases, repeat spraying may be necessary.

Crab grass seems to be more prevalent on greens than before the war—in other words, since Chlordane replaced lead arsenate for worm control. The phenyl mercury acetates have given good control of crab grass, especially of the narrow leaf kind. It is less effective on the large variety. Pre-emergence sprays seem to be in most favor with the phenyl mercury preparations. Little or no lead arsenate is being used now, and may be one reason for the greater amount of crab grass. It would be well to try lead arsenate this spring just before the time crab grass normally germinates in the locality. From 5 to 10 pounds should be used per 1,000 square feet. Some oldtimers still swear by this method of controlling crab grass. It is fairly cheap for weed control, and the single application is an added advantage in these days of labor shortage.

Bent greens should be cut close. High

cutting develops a matted condition and does not necessarily strengthen the grass. Only the green part of the plant is useful, brown portions cannot manufacture food and are a potential liability. A height of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ inch is about right, because most of the better clubs cut at $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or less. It is wise to let the grass get well started in the spring before beginning to mow. This enables the leaves to make the additional food which the plant used to initiate growth. Frequent cutting is important to prevent mat formation. An undesirable mat is bound to develop from mowing two or three times a week, even if the mower is set to cut at $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or less. Many clubs skip mowing one day a week.

Some brushing on a regular schedule is desirable. It helps prevent the development of mat. Most mowers are equipped with brushes, or provision is made for attaching them. The use of a solid scalping roller in front of the reel is another way to encourage mat formation. They should be discarded.

Most courses use power greens mowers, although a few have gone back to hand mowing. Others are using hand mowers on low-lying greens that give trouble in hot weather. On many courses power greens mowers are operated at excessive speeds. This happened on fairways. Fast operating speeds tend to bruise the grass if the leaves are the least bit tender. Abrupt turning on the edge of the green also bruises the grass and soon develops bare ground. The apron should be of sufficient

ANNUAL TURF CONFERENCES

Jan. 11, 12—Annual Conference, Mid-Atlantic Association of Greenkeepers, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Jan. 22-26—20th Annual Rutgers One Week Turf Course, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N. J.

JAN. 29-FEB. 2—22nd NATIONAL TURF CONFERENCE AND SHOW, SHERMAN HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILL.

Feb. 12-14—Texas Turf Conference, Texas Turf Association, College Station.

Feb. 26-Mar. 1—20th Annual Turf Conference, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Mar. 5-8—Annual Turf Conference, Midwest Regional Turf Foundation, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.

Mar. 6, 7—Fourth Annual Turf Conference, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mar. 7, 8—Fourth Annual Turf Conference, State College of Washington, Pullman.

Mar. 8, 9—Annual Turf Conference (Concluding 10-Weeks Winter School), Univ. of Mass., Amherst.

Mar. 12-14—17th Annual Turf Conference, Iowa Greenkeepers Association, Iowa State College, Ames.

Mar. 7-9—Annual Turf Conference and Short Course, Minnesota Greenkeepers Association.

May 10-11—Southern Turf Conference, Tifton, Ga.

Oct. 24-26—Central Plains Turf Conference, Kansas State College.