content. You say that your pH is perfect which indicates that you may not need to apply limestone at this time. This will give you time to locate a source of high magnesium dolomitic limestone ready for your next application. My feeling is that with reading of "medium" and "good" you do not have a problem of magnesium deficiency nor are you likely to have one in the near future.

Less costly greens

Q—*Anticipating some curtailment in operating expenses, several of us have been discussing the possibility of some other grass for putting greens than bent or bermuda. Didn't you write once about some zoysia greens in the Washington, D.C., area? What kind of zoysia is it and are those greens less costly to maintain? Do they satisfy the golfers?* (Virginia)

A—The putting greens at the Naval Ordnance Lab near Washington are Meyer (Z-52) zoysia. They were installed in 1948 to 1949 as the result of a request for greens that could be maintained at low cost. Several years ago Ed Ault redesigned and relocated some holes that were dislodged because of highway construction. The new greens were Meyer zoysia. Those people wouldn't have anything else now. They are mowed at one-fourth inch whenever they need it. Very little irrigation water is used. No pesticides have been used to my knowledge. Slow-release fertilizer maintains reasonable color and slow steady growth. You have to see them and putt on them to believe them.

Q—*We are studying about what kind or kinds of grass to plant in the roughs of our new course. Someone mentioned weeping lovegrass as a possibility. What would be your opinion? Our soil is on the sandy side.* (Tennessee)

A—Weeping lovegrass (Eragrostis curvula) could be very good choice for your roughs. I saw a lot of it in golf course roughs in South Africa, which is its native habitat. It makes a bunchy clumpy turf which exacts rather severe penalty. It is extremely drought tolerant and singularly free of insects and diseases. It grows well on extremely poor soils and can tolerate occasional mowing. The seed is very small and usually not more than five to 10 pounds per acre are required. It is used extensively on high-

way slopes and in combination with lespedeza and crownvetch through a large part of the South and as far north as Maryland.

Q—*We have sodded our tees with Warren's A-20 bluegrass. Should we remove the clippings? What is the best mowing height? What is a good level of nitrogen feeding?* (Maryland)

A—Yes, remove the clippings by all means. Mow regularly at three-quarters inch except for a three-foot wide strip in the day's teeing area; mow this at one-half inch. Maintain nitrogen levels the same as for Merion, at about six pounds nitrogen per thousand square feet for the season. Balance nitrogen with approximately equal quantities of potassium sulfate of potash. Maintain PH at 6.7 to 7.0; keep the phosphorus level low with a once-a-year fall application of 20 per cent superphosphate. Irrigate as needed. □

DuPont discontinues Corfam

Plagued by insufficient sales volume, **DuPont** has announced plans to discontinue the manufacture and sale of Corfam, a material used extensively in golf s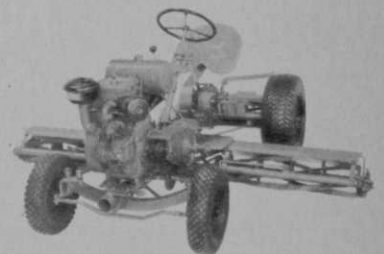hoes and to a lesser degree in golf bags.