are less readily seen, such as the spines on the leaf sheath, which are present in most plants in the Standard strain, but absent in the Fairway strain.

In the field the two strains are distinguished by the more conspicuous variations in characteristics of the spikes, height and color of the plants of the Standard strain, as contrasted with the greater uniformity among the plants of the Fairway strain. These variations are most conspicuous just before blooming, after which it becomes increasingly difficult to distinguish between the two strains.

"PRACTICAL LAWN CRAFT"

A new book on grass growing has recently been written by R. B. Dawson, Director of the St. Ives Research Station, Bingley, England. The book is entitled "Practical Lawn Craft" and is published by Crosby, Lockwood & Son, Ltd., London. Although the title indicates only an interest in lawns it, to a large extent, also covers the field for turf maintenance on golf courses and sports fields as well.

The book is written primarily for English conditions and therefore the turf under consideration is composed chiefly of bent and fescue. A mixture of these two grasses is said to produce the best lawn turf in England.

The whole range of turf maintenance is thoroughly covered in chapters on grasses, construction and drainage, the purchase of grass seed, seeding, mowing, fertilizing, weeds, diseases, and many other topics. Extensive references are given to scientific work in this field but unfortunately the author has apparently not carefully checked his references to give full credit to original sources.

The book is well prepared and is a definite contribution to the literature on turf culture. Even though it is written for conditions that are not generally common in the United States, it no doubt would be found to contain much useful information for those who maintain turf in this country.

NAME OF THE FUNGUS RESPONSIBLE FOR DOLLARSPOT

The fungus responsible for the dollarspot disease of turf grasses was first recognized and isolated in the United States. A description of the symptoms of the disease and of the organism was published in the Bulletin of the United States Golf Association Green Section. On the basis of the appearance of the mycelium or hair-like vegetative growth of the

organism on the infected areas of the grass leaves, it was classified in the same group of disease-producing fungi as *Rhizoctonia,* which is the cause of brownpatch. At that time the spores, which are a much more certain basis for classification of fungi than the mycelium, could not be found on the fungus growing either on the grass or on culture media.

Since that time the organism has been found to occur in Great Britain and in Australia as well as in the United States and Canada. With the further study of dollarspot the early investigators agreed in all major respects with the first findings, and F. T. Bennett suggested the name *Rhizoctonia monteithianum* for purposes of reference.

Recently Bennett published a paper in the Annals of Applied Biology, describing his work on the dollarspot disease in England. In his article he emphasized the spores which he found in some cases after much experimenting with specimens of the organism from the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Australia. Bennett discovered that several strains could be distinguished. He found that one strain of the fungus produced two kinds of spores; some strains produced only one kind or the other, and others never produced spores in cultures. The strains from the United States and Australia do not produce spores in cultures.

On the basis of his findings concerning the types of spores formed, Bennett concluded that the fungus causing dollarspot is a *Sclerotinia* and suggested the name *Sclerotinia homoeocarpa* for the species represented by the various strains found in America, Australia and Great Britain.

As a result of physiological studies on the various strains of the organism he found several interesting facts concerning the response of the fungus to acidity and temperature. The rate of growth was not affected by changes in acidity between pH 4.0 and 8.0. The optimum temperature for the growth of the organism was, for the British strains 68° to 77° F., and for the American strains 86° F. The American strains have apparently become adapted to higher temperatures.

SPREADERS TO INCREASE THE WETTING PROPERTY OF SPRAYS

Spreaders have not been adequately tested with sodium chlorate or other weed eradicators when used on turf areas, but they have been found of service in spraying shrubs as *Ribes petiolare* in the white pine blister rust campaign. The use of sodium