

particularly true of the plants grown at hay height.

These observations are interesting, but it must be remembered when interpreting them that the investigators were comparing grass grown as hay with that cut once a week to one-half inch during the early part of the season. It would be interesting to learn if there is any difference noticeable in the water requirements of bluegrass cut at 2 inches as compared with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

FUNGUS CAUSING SNOWMOLD

At Pennsylvania State College last year an attack of snowmold was observed on Colonial bent which has been considered resistant to the snowmold caused by *Fusarium nivale*. The affected grass, therefore, was studied critically by C. C. Wernham, who found the causal fungus to be *Typhula itoana*, which had been described earlier by Miss Remsberg in Minnesota as causing snowmold "on turf and lawn grasses in the eastern United States." He reported his observations in a recent issue of *Phytopathology*. The same treatments apparently are effective in the control of the two organisms. Wernham refers to the disease symptoms caused by *Typhula* as "Eastern Snowmold" to distinguish it from the snowmold caused by *Fusarium*

nivale. He does not present any evidence, however, which would seem to justify his broad conclusion that "the work of Remsberg and the writer indicate that snowmold in the eastern part of the United States is caused by *Typhula itoana* rather than *Fusarium nivale*."

HOW DEEP SHOULD GRASS SEED BE PLANTED?

This subject has been studied in the past and in 1939 R. P. Murphy and A. C. Arny in Minnesota have published a report of their researches in the *Journal of the American Society of Agronomy*. They planted seed in five soil types, varying in texture from a loamy fine sand to a silty clay loam. Several species of legume and grass seed were sown in each soil type, one set in a greenhouse and one in the open. Among these species was Kentucky bluegrass, which was sown on the surface and at depths of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 3 inches. In every case but one more plants of this species were established, both in greenhouse and in field plantings, when seed was sown on the surface than when placed at a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, though on the average there was little difference in the result from these two planting depths when seed was planted in the field. At 1 inch few plants were established