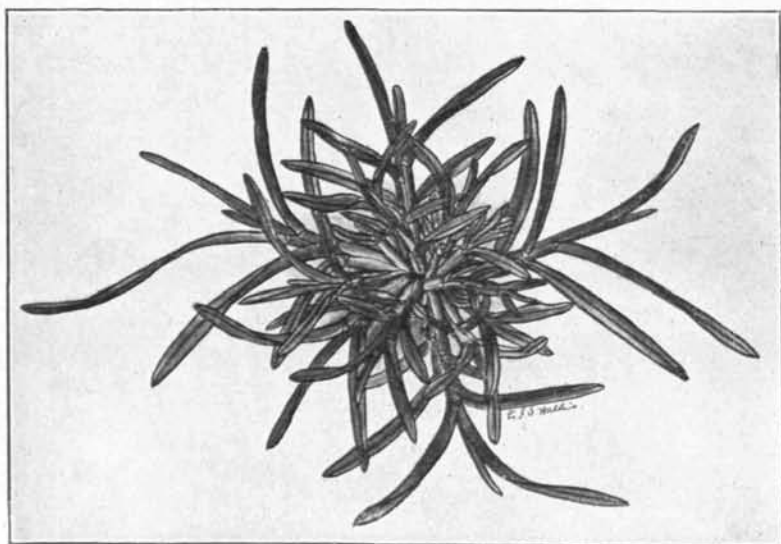


Controlling Goose Grass or Silver Crab Grass

This is a weedy grass which, uncontrolled, is capable of doing great damage in putting greens. Fortunately, however, its control is a simple matter if promptly and intelligently undertaken. It is a very common weed throughout the country, occasioning trouble in the South the year round, and in the North in summer. Experimental work with fertilizers indicates that it will disappear under the use of acid-reacting fertilizers, such as ammonium sulfate and ammonium phosphate, but that its spread is encouraged by the use of most of the other common turf fertilizers. The effects of the various fertilizers on goose grass have been reported in the articles beginning on page 50 of the BULLETIN, March, 1925, and page 269 of the BULLETIN, December, 1925.

Goose grass is readily distinguished by its flattened, compressed form, tightly hugging the ground, and by its tough, flattened, silver-



A young plant of goose grass (*Eleusine indica*).

colored stems radiating from a common center. It is also known as yard grass, wire grass, and silver crab grass.

Charcoal as a topdressing.—We have never been able to see any beneficial results from the use of charcoal as a topdressing. Certainly it is of no value as a worm eradicator. The best that can be said for it is that it does no harm.

Covering compost piles.—A covered pit is preferable to an open pit for keeping compost. Where a compost pit or pile is exposed to the weather there is always considerable loss caused by rains and other agencies. Yet a covered pit makes it possible to keep a compost pile in the proper stage of moisture, as it is necessary to keep the compost always fairly moist in order to promote the proper rotting. A covered shed or pit moreover enables the greenkeeper to work with the material at times when it would be too wet to work in the open.