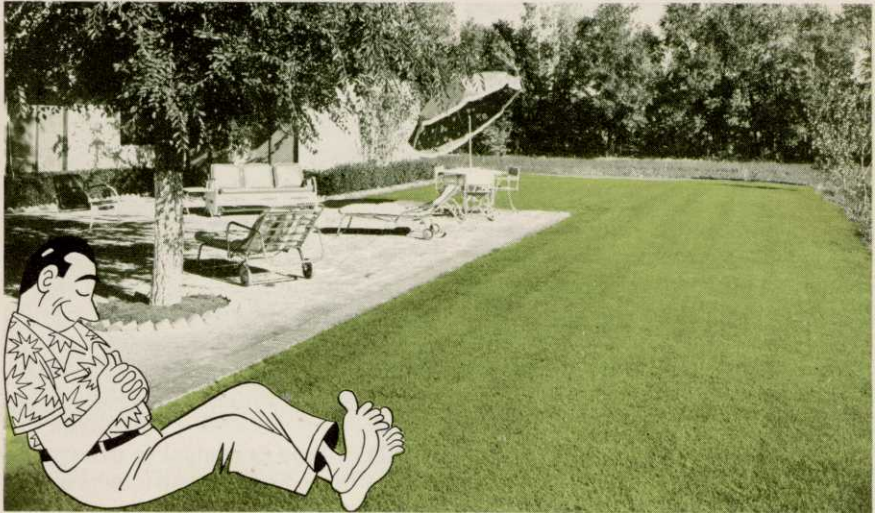


Lawn Care

Lawns should be spring green, not summer tan

T.M. REG

SUMMER SPARKLE FOR LAWNS



WESTERNERS have learned that a lawn affords greater pleasure than any other type of garden. It gives practically twelve months of use and beauty year after year.

Summer is the time a lawn is used the most. That is the season of greatest outdoor living—the barbecues, the games, the parties and even the siestas. Of all gardening wishes, people want most to have a cool, green inviting lawn throughout the summer. It can be a reality instead of only a mid-summer dream.

Feed It—If you want grass to be a sparkling green it must be healthy. To be healthy it has to have nourishment; not stimulants but a solid meal.

Nourishing food is complete and well balanced. Nitrogen gives sparkle and “zing” to a lawn. Phosphorous builds strong roots to support the top-growth. Potassium adds tone and vigor.

When these are provided in the right forms they are mild and long lasting. That means the ingredients must be organic as well as chemical—a happy combination that feeds without burning, that is clean and free from unpleasant odors, effective yet economical.

Lawns grow the year round so they need food constantly. Your lawn does not have a chance to show what it can do unless fed spring, summer and fall with Turf Builder. Contrary to some beliefs summer feeding with the right material is safe. So roll out the Scotts Spreader, set it at mark 5 and give an energizing meal of good Turf Builder to rid your lawn of that tired look.

Water It—A scorched earth can not be expected to produce any better turf than roses. Grass has to have moisture too, but how much and how often depends on enough different things that each individual lawn will have its own requirements.

Although grass roots can penetrate one or two feet under ideal conditions, the lawn is largely dependent on the top six inches of soil for its room and board. This is the layer to keep moist. It is one key to proper watering.

The type of soil is another. Sandy and gravelly soils need to be watered frequently instead of heavily. Clay soils need water less often but more at a time. Thus porous soils may require sprinkling three or four times a week but heavy soils only once or twice. Whenever the top half inch of earth shows signs of drying, the time is ripe to provide more moisture.

Heavy clay soils such as adobe quickly shrink and crack if allowed to thirst. This makes air vents that aggravate drying and it is hard to close them up. Start watering before cracking occurs.

Turf in full sun, sloping toward the sun or subjected to daily winds will dry out faster and therefore need more frequent watering.

Don't apply water at a faster rate than your soil absorbs it. On sloping areas it results in runoff and the lawn is deprived of its share. On level areas it results in puddling, then under the misconception that the soil is saturated the water is turned off before the lawn has had enough.

Most lawns are just as well watered one time of day as another. The idea that it is bad to water grass in the hot sun bobs up repeatedly. Actually, mid-day is a good time to water because it tends to cool the soil and grass plants.

Banish Weeds — They need no longer be a headache. Most all of them can be kept out with scarcely a lick of work, simply by spreading 4-XD for the broadleaved types like Bur Clover, Japanese Clover and Dandelions. It is easy and safe to use and one or two applications a year keep a lawn clean and weedfree.

If your weed problem is Crabgrass—Scutl it. As Mr. DeGray relates on page 4, the Scutl treatment is not only the surest way but by far the easiest. Either

Orchids To Scutl



In our mail these past weeks have been clippings and comments from lawn enthusiasts about a feature article in one of the important national home and garden magazines which had conducted a contest called "How I Licked Crabgrass." Our well wishers were as pleased as we that the first and second prize winners used SCUTL and gave it major credit for their successful battle against Crabgrass. Mention was made too of the geographical adaptability of SCUTL with one winner on the East Coast, the other in New Mexico. As one reader summed it up—"Take a bow SCUTL, you have slain the Dragon."

4-XD or Scutl is applied in a few minutes with a Scott Spreader which you can buy or rent at leading garden supply stores.

Control Pests — The West has more than its share of insects. Fortunately, lawns are not bothered by such a variety as plagues garden plants.

The principal summertime lawn pests are Sod Webworms (Lawn Moth Larvae), Ants and Earwigs. They can all be readily controlled and outdoor living made much more pleasant. Just fill the Scotts Spreader with Lawn & Turf Pest Control and make a quick easy trip across the lawn.

Now — Take It Easy — To have a good lawn you formerly had to be an alchemist, measuring, proportioning, and making up mystic solutions. No more. The modern lawn care aids come ready to use. You need only to put them on.

Three basic tools are needed to maintain a good lawn—a mower, a sprinkler and a spreader. Newest and most welcome of these is the spreader for it emancipates the home owner and allows

him to enjoy his lawn instead of slaving over it. Simply (a) *dump the ready-to-use material in the hopper*, (b) *set the spreader for proper flow* and (c) *walk across the lawn*.

By following this program you can have a sparkling lawn in the summer when you use it most.

Effect of a Wet Spring

As LAWN CARE goes to press, folks are talking about the unusual spring with its cool temperatures and frequent rainfall through April and May. It could affect your lawn in these ways:

Lots of rain leaches plant nutrients down through the soil and increases the need to give your lawn a summer feeding.

Cool damp weather also brings on fungus diseases, causing brown spots or dark rings in lawns. Scutl comes to the rescue because its mercury content is one of the best fungicides. One or two applications at two week intervals are suggested. Scutl is quick and easy to apply.

Extended cool springs may be followed by a quick jump into hot summer. If that happens, raising the height of cut provides added protection to soft, lush grass.



Send for these free timely summer lawn discussions if they are not already in your garden file:

Lawn Food is a Turf Builder—114PS
(*about feeding lawns efficiently*)

Wise Watering—123PS
(*moisture without waste*)

Lawn Weeds out of Style—127PS
(*about weeding the easy way*)

Crabgrass—122PS
(*about Scutling this grass weed*)

Keep your Lawn Pest Free—105PS
(*sure cure for bugs*)

Perk Up Parched Lawns—117PS
(*treatment for sun-tanned grass*)



Streamlined Spreaders

New streamlined models of Scott's Spreaders are now in production. They are more compact, lighter in weight, yet sturdier than ever.

A new agitator has been developed so the handy machine can now be used to spread lime and gypsum quite evenly.

Chlordane Caution

Chlordane is generally accepted as the best of modern insecticides for use on lawns. More and more people are using chlordane products for control of turf insects. Furthermore Chlordane is now being suggested for Crabgrass control. However, the results of our researches on clay and loam soils have indicated that excessive applications have a tendency to build up concentrations which are harmful to turf. The injury is of a delayed nature.

Scutl Has Many Uses

1. Controls growing crabgrass
2. Pre-emergence (i.e. before sprouts appear) control of weeds and grasses if applied just before sprouting time
3. Controls the harmful activity of fungus diseases to grass
4. Improves color and vigor of desirable grass varieties
5. Repeated usage reduces growth of algae and moss.

The Crabgrass And I

Customarily Lawn Care is a digest of material from many sources and is written by our staff. But this page from the garden diary of R. J. DeGray was too good to keep. He has not only told his story well but with feeling. That is why we asked him to share it. ED.



When we moved into our present home in 1948 I surveyed the long-neglected lawn, feeling something like Old MacDonald, with "here a little crabgrass, there a little crabgrass, everywhere some crabgrass." But the situation was not one to sing about so we promptly set to work and our garden diary for 1949 and 1950 records the blow by blow account of what seemed a losing battle.

We tried to pull it up with our bare hands, only to find that every time we uprooted a stalk at the northeast corner of the lawn, a seedpod shook at the southwest corner. We tried herky-jerky mowing, mowing from different directions, and one of us raked ahead of the mower in a vain attempt to chop off the raised stems before they could seed. The result was a herky-jerky backache and just as much crabgrass as ever.



Then, in 1951, we tried Scotts Scutl (phenyl mercuric acetate). According to our diary it was applied on June 25. It rained on June 26 and kept it up for three days. Scutl was applied again on July 1, just after a light rain, followed by four days of clear weather. By July 7 we felt like setting off a belated fire-cracker for here and there the crabgrass was turning light green and

then the sickly yellow that foretold its eventual demise.



By last year our determination to lick crabgrass knew no bounds so we went into experimenting. We used Scutl again on the east lawn but reserved the west lawn for parallel testing of other treatments. The application was on July 5, following a light hose sprinkling to help adherence of the compound to the blades of grass. The second application was made on July 12, again after a sprinkling. There was no rain until July 17. These good conditions gave ideal results. Occasional patches of surviving crabgrass were glaringly obvious and so few that we easily pulled them out by hand.

No such success with our test area, the west lawn. An initial treatment with a liquid applied as a spray failed completely and by August 1 the lawn was a mass of crabgrass.



Next we tried a powder designed for spray application when crabgrass is mature. We followed directions exactly, even to measuring off areas of 135 square feet, each to receive 5 teaspoons in dilution. Application was made with a sprinkling can . . . how my arms and back ached. By August 9 the crabgrass was as healthy as ever. The next time we used a commercial sprayer that wet down every last blade of grass. The whole job took back-breaking hours — never again! The results were fine for six days but before frost a whole new generation was flourishing. The Scutl-ed east lawn, however, stayed completely free of the hated intruder.

O M SCOTT & SONS CO.



MARYSVILLE - - OHIO



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EVERY PACKAGE OF SCOTTS LAWN CARE PRODUCTS BEARS THIS TRADE-MARK AND IS SEALED FOR YOUR PROTECTION