Ammonium sulphate, a common available in crystalline form from fertilizers, has been found by the moss and some other weeds in lawns.

The ammonium sulphate is dissolved at the rate of 22 ounces in a gallon of water. It may be put on with any kind of a spray pump that will deliver a fine spray at fairly good pressure. The common compressed air sprayers are very satisfactory for use on small lots. The spray solution should be strained through cheesecloth to remove dirt and to prevent clogging of the spray nozzle. The spray should be applied during a period of clear weather. All of the grass, moss, and weed leaves must be thoroughly coated with the spray. On mossy patches there should be a very liberal application in order to get it thoroughly soaked up. With heavy moss, after two or three weeks it may be necessary to make another spraying. Two sprays on the O. A. C. campus were very effective in controlling the moss even where it was quite heavy.

Probably the best method where the moss is quite thick is to rake the thick patches and then spray. The moss absorbs considerable spray and if the thick bunches are raked out less spray is required. After the spraying if the lawn is thin reseed with some good grasses as bent grass or Kentucky blue grass.

While the experiments are not complete enough to name all weeds the spray will kill, it may be expected to kill moss and broad soft-leaved plants like chickweed, buckhorn, mustard and similar weeds, but it does no injury to grass or the common false dandelion so often in lawns.

No discoloration of the grass occurs as the result of the spray.

It will kill white clover so the method is not suited to white clover lawns.

Do not spray except during periods of clear weather.

Badly tramped grass as on school grounds, etc. may be injured. In such a case that grass should be sprinkled liberally with water after about 36 hours.