Leonard Strong (accepting gift), for 18 years supt. of Saucon Valley CC, Bethlehem, Pa. and onetime
director, vp and pres. (1953) of the GCSA, retired at the end of 1958. He is being succeeded by David
Miller, his asst. for nine years. At a retirement party, Strong was feted by club officials, his friends in
the Philadelphia and Mid-Atlantic GCSA including those shown above (l to r): Joe Valentine, Burt Musser,
Paul Weiss, V. J. Payetti, Charles K. Hallowell and F. L. Gustin. Strong will remain in the golf field as
a turf consultant.

Warren Bidwell photo

the seed bed first. Sodium arsenite is ap-
plied twelve times at ½ lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.
each time by spraying. It is mixed with
the soil after each spraying to a depth of 4 to
5 inches with a spring tooth harrow. Then
stolons are planted immediately.

This method was used lengthwise on
one-half of a test area at Brynwood in
Milwaukee in Sept. Immediately afterwards Old Orchard bent stolons were
planted across one-third of the strip. Penncross seed was used at 1 lb. per
1,000 sq. ft. across the center strip
and Merion blue was seeded across the
other third at 2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.
Growth started promptly by all three, but
was retarded slightly by the heavy rate
of sodium arsenite. There were no weeds,
poa annua, or worm casts on the sodium
arsenite treated strip. This promising steri-
lization method deserves further testing by
anybody interested in starting a nursery.

Nursery Treatment
A bent grass nursery should be treated
exactly like the greens. It should be fer-
tilized along with the greens and should
be mowed exactly like the greens. Then
the turf can be used to repair bad spots in
a green and for re-sodding a rebuilt green.

The tendency in the past has been to
use too little sand in the topsoil on new
greens and in top-dressing mixtures.

A number of clubs in Southern Calif.
are rebuilding bad greens. Some are using
85 per cent sand in the topsoil mixture
based on investigations conducted by O.R.
Lunt at USLA. The other 15 per cent is
about equal parts clay and fibrous type
humus. Lunt prefers sand in the range of
medium to fine, but he objects to very fine
sand and silt. They aggravate compaction.
Most of the clay soil of the Mid-West is
actual silt loam. Its use in place of a true
clay might make the difference between
success and failure.

Certainly, the use of almost pure sand
is justified in hot, dry areas where greens
are watered twice a day — once at night
and showered at noon in times of exces-
sive heat. An open texture soil will not
become waterlogged, because surplus
water passes down through it rapidly. The
extra waterholding capacity provided by
the use of more clay and humus will not
permit less frequent watering. Surface
evaporation is too rapid. Over-saturation
within the soil and ponded water are to
be avoided.

Mixture for Northern Greens
In the North where average annual rain-
fall is 20 ins. or more, a mixture of two
to three parts sand, one part good loam
soil, and one part fibrous type humus has
been very satisfactory. The preference has
been for sand in the range of coarse (ex-
cluding fine gravel) down to medium fine,
with little or no fine or very fine sand.
Both pack like silt under the impact of
traffic and power equipment. Aside from
its granulating and waterholding proper-
ties, the organic fraction helps overcome
the compacting effect of traffic.

The investigations by Lunt, and similar
(Continued on page 71)