

available **NITROGEN** that doesn't get away...

Available nitrogen that is non-leaching is a feature of both Vigoro and Swift's Special Golf Fertilizers. This means grasses are supplied nitrogen during cool weather when growth is most active, and you avoid possible waste from leaching.

This is one of the features that helps to make the Swift feeding plan more satisfactory and more economical in the maintenance of greens and fairways.

Fall feeding of greens and fairways is a wise investment. Complete feeding of your turf the Swift way will bring maximum returns on your fertilizer investment.

SWIFT & COMPANY FERTILIZER WORKS

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Play Safe WITH **SCOTT'S CREEPING BENT STOLONS**

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Bent Seed with a weed
content far below cer-
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SCOTT'S SEED makes BEAUTIFUL TURF!

N. E. Greenkeepers Test Bents on Green at Ponkapoag GC

THE USGA has sponsored the planting of twenty greens throughout the U. S. and Canada to try out the ability of various bents to withstand the wear of playing traffic. The green for New England is planted at Ponkapoag GC, Canton, Mass. It will be used as a practice putting green. This green has had a few sections added and is 8,000 ft. in area.

The green is laid out in a regular shaped circle with a 100-foot diameter and then divided into 16 pie-shaped sections. The stock to plant 12 of these was supplied by the USGA—nine sections to creeping bent planted with stolons, two sections with colonial bent seed, and one section with seaside bent seed. The seeding rate was 5 lbs. per 1,000 feet.

The other four sections are as follows: 1 section of Kernwood bent seed that came from R. I. Mitchell, greenkeeper at Edison CC, Schenectady, N. Y.; 1 section of Piper velvet bent seed from Dr. DeFrance of Rhode Island State college; 1 section of a mixture of 75% colonial seed and 25% Prince Edward Island velvet seed, which is the mixture we expect to use on the new nine here at Ponkapoag. The last section is divided into thirds. One third planted with Raritan velvet from MacMullen-Terhurne Co. of Rochelle Park, N. J., through Dr. Sprague. One third planted with Piper stolons from stock I had here. One-third planted with Piper sod from T. Swanson of Bear Hill GC.

The green site was stripped of loam and a sub-grade with a slope of 1-foot drop across the green established. The subsoil is a well drained open gravel. 8 inches of loam was put back and 6 or 7 inches of Royer screened loam with 25% sand, 25% nature peat and 50% loam put on for top. We used 100 lbs. of 8-7-6 fertilizer raked in. Green was planted on May 17, 1939.

1-inch x 6-inch boards on edge were pegged into place to separate the various sections. Some differences were noted in germination of seed and also in starting of stolons. Seeded areas are about alike now but there are still big differences in the creeping bents.

—Samuel S. Mitchell in N. E. Newsletter

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