

mum of 5 years with lead arsenate at the rate of 10 lbs. per 1,000 square feet. Lead arsenate is spread uniformly over the surface, and raked into the upper inch of soil. Chlordane, a new insecticide, gives promise of replacing arsenate of lead for use on greens. The correct amount is not yet known.

In the final preparation for planting, care must be exercised in raking the seedbed. The soil must not be moved about, but carefully raked free of irregularities.

A final rolling to firm the seedbed, followed by a light raking to loosen the surface of the soil and the putting-green is ready for planting.

Planting and Developing

The introduction of the new improved selections of creeping bent has renewed interest in and revived the stolon method of planting putting-greens. These improved strains of creeping bent are very poor seed producers, therefore they have to be reproduced vegetatively.

Creeping bent spreads overground by creeping stems called stolons and is especially suited for this type of planting. These stolons have a number of joints, or nodes, from which roots and shoots develop. Once the roots enter the soil and become established, a new plant is formed. From this brief description one can readily realize the rapidity in which creeping bent can increase if conditions are favorable.

The object in planting a putting-green is to produce a good putting surface in the shortest possible time with minimum labor and maintenance.

The planting of stolons is not a difficult job. The soil is prepared in exactly the same way as for seed, with the seedbed firm beneath, but loose on top. If the soil is dry, the area is watered thoroughly and after the surface is workable it is loosened by raking just before planting begins.

Materials needed:

1. **Stolons**, enough so that they can be applied at the rate of 1 bushel per 100 square feet or 10 bushels per 1,000 square feet.

2. **Baskets**, for carrying the stolons.

3. **Pails**, for distributing compost.

4. **Roller**, a water ballast roller about $\frac{1}{4}$ full is used to roll the stolons after they have been topdressed with compost.

5. **Hose with a fine nozzle**. The hose should be long enough so that it can reach all sides of the green. In this way, a person does not have to drag it over the stolons to reach all areas. If all areas cannot be reached this way, have someone hold up the hose so that it will not drag over and disturb the stolons.

6. **Compost-topdressing**. The material used for covering stolons should be a mixture known as compost. This is generally made by mixing thoroughly 2 parts sandy loam, 1 part sharp sand and 1 part organic

MILWAUKEE PARKS HOST TO U. S. AMATEUR LINKSMEN



It was the ambition of the late George Hansen, Supt. of Milwaukee's Parks, to bring the National Public Links Championship to Milwaukee. Although he didn't live to see his ambition fulfilled the nation's public links champs will do him honor when they play for the national championship on the Brown Deer Park GC July 9 to 14. The heavily wooded course, one of seven in the Park system, was laid out and developed from farm land by the late supt. The course is 6,573 yards par 71, with four natural water holes. The 13th fairway is shown above.