

## Stolon Planting Method

The method of stolon planting used at Juniper Hill is as follows: Prepare soil and surface as you would for seeding a green. Incorporate in the soil 15-20 lbs. per 1,000 of complete fertilizer (we use 8-6-4). It is highly recommended that aero cyanamid be used for weed seed control, this being the last operation. Apply 50 lbs. per 1,000; two-thirds of which should be harrowed in 2-3 in. and the remaining third applied to the surface and raked in. (The cyanamid, by the way, will push along the growth all through the spring and into the summer.)

Then leave untouched for one month making sure the soil is moist for complete and satisfactory action of the cyanamid.

When ready to plant the stolons the surface should be roughed up and leveled by raking in order to make a soft surface receiving bed for the stolons. Men doing the planting should start at a convenient end of the area working side by side each with a basket of stolons, planting in front of them and working backwards parallel with one another. Bend over and scatter stolons close together over entire surface keeping working hand near the ground, (to avoid wind disturbance). When one section has been completed another man or men should follow up with a top soil application, using a spreader loaded lightly and go two ways with just enough soil to anchor plants. (Soil required approx.  $\frac{3}{4}$  yds. to 5,000 sq. ft.) Roll lightly.

If windy it may be advisable to roll lightly just as soon as stolons are dropped.

Watering is all important, using a fine nozzle spray to start with. Keep surface moist at all times.

Don't drag hose over surface. It will disturb stolons.

Grass should be growing well in 2-3 weeks and should be ready for first mowing in 4-5 weeks. Al Radko suggests mowing height should start at approx.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. leaving clippings on the ground. Two to three topdressings will be required after this to true-up green surface.

—Golf Course Supts.' Assn.  
of New England

## Moisture Factor in Arsonate Use

The new disodium methyl arsonate compounds were used on 20 plots. The first spray was applied July 19, and a second, a week later. In all plots the crabgrass was killed 100 per cent. The only crabgrass in plots which was not killed were escapes due to faulty spray coverage. Unfortunate-

## Plan Miller Open



Negotiations for holding the \$35,000 Miller Open at the Tripoli Country Club next Aug. 16-19 have been completed by Norman R. Klug, president of the sponsoring Miller Brewing Co., and George Kroening, Tripoli president. Par for the 6,380 yard Tripoli layout will be changed from 71 to 70 for the Open. Cary Middlecoff won the 1955 Miller event, held at Milwaukee's Blue Mound CC.

ly the top growth of the bluegrass was severely burned. This injury proved to be only temporary. The bluegrass greened up rapidly following a rain.

Take your choice — use pre-emergence treatments and have a small percentage of crabgrass survival and keep a green lawn; or use one of the arsonate compounds and kill all the crabgrass and injure the bluegrass top growth. All of the arsonates were applied at the minimum rate suggested by the manufacturer.

There is little doubt but that with moist soil the injury to the bluegrass might have been less severe. Since the root and rhizome system of the bluegrass were uninjured, it appears to your editor that the injury to the bluegrass is of small consequence. The chief objective is to kill the crabgrass. The bluegrass will fill in later.

H. L. Lantz, Iowa Golf  
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## Four Kinds of Drainage

There are four kinds of drainage you must consider:

1. *Air drainage:* Make sure that air circulation over the green is provided for. If surrounded by brush and trees, cut a path in the direction of the prevailing wind and clear away all brush possible.

2. *Soil drainage:* A good soil is made up of approximately 50 per cent solids, 25 per cent air space, and 25 per cent water space.