



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 applied twelve times at $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 sterilization 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 fertilized 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 excessive 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 rainfall 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 (excluding 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 properties, the organic fraction helps overcome the compacting effect of traffic.

The investigations by Lunt, and similar

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