

of particular varieties must await comparison of fruits; and likewise positive identification of some creeping bent strains must await certain stages of development in the turf. The buyer of apple nursery stock must depend on reliable nurserymen to assure getting the variety he orders, and golf clubs must do likewise in obtaining creeping bent stolons unless they raise their own stolons and are careful to do it on land which is free from other strains.

In some cases the same strain of creeping bent has been distributed from different nurseries under different names. If a nurseryman chooses to rename a strain, he is at liberty to do so. The Green Section in its identification of a strain of creeping bent uses the name that was applied to that particular strain when it was first listed in the records of the Arlington turf garden.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Selecting strains of Bermuda grass.—We are considering the substitution of grass greens for our sand greens and are wondering whether it would be practicable for this purpose to make use of a local strain of Bermuda grass. In an experimental way we have just put into play a green which we have sodded with a local strain. (Mexico)

ANSWER.—There are numerous strains of Bermuda grass, but since there has been little experimental work done so far on individual strains the different strains are not named, except in a general way. In Atlanta, Ga., fine strains were selected and were all called the Atlanta strain. This name indicates no strain in particular, but is generally considered to refer to any fine strain. Giant Bermuda grass, on the other hand, is spoken of when referring to one of the coarser strains. The St. Lucie strain of Bermuda grass is found in Florida and is slightly different from other strains in that it produces no underground rootstocks but spreads entirely by stolons above-ground. Pure seed of the St. Lucie strain is not available. From Bermuda seed on the market many different strains of Bermuda grass may be produced. Golf courses in the South should maintain nurseries of Bermuda grass grown from seed, and when particularly fine strains appear, or strains suitable for particular purposes, they should be isolated and planted in separate nurseries. Cuttings from these could then be used for planting putting greens or for other purposes. Certain strains of creeping bent were originally developed in this manner. If particularly fine patches of Bermuda grass are developed on your putting green from one source or another, it would be well to dig up the sod and plant nurseries from them in the manner recommended for planting creeping bent nurseries as described in various numbers of the Bulletin. Such a nursery would, in time, furnish material from which to plant all putting greens with a uniform strain of fine Bermuda grass.

Mixing arsenate of lead with sulphate of ammonia.—In the control of earthworms and grubs can arsenate of lead be applied mixed with sulphate of ammonia in order to let a single application serve for both fertilizing and applying the insecticide? (Ohio)

ANSWER.—The mixing and applying of these two chemicals together will not destroy the efficiency of either.



Looking from the tee on No. 8 hole, Charles River Country Club, Newton Centre, Mass.



A little neglect may breed great mischief. For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy; all for want of a little care about a horse-shoe nail.

Benjamin Franklin

