

much less after planting than that of sown greens. We find it advisable to reinforce our mixed bent green with a new sowing of seed every fall; this involves labor and cost of seed, from which vegetative greens are exempt. Indeed, to be effective, sowing seed on old sod involves much well-directed labor, since every seed is wasted the roots from which are not given a means to reach the soil below. We find also that our German mixed bent greens require more weeding and other attention than the vegetative greens. This latter feature, I think, is due to the density of the sod and grass on our vegetative greens, rendering it more difficult for weed seeds to find lodgment in the soil."

Planting Vegetative Greens among the Pines in Canada

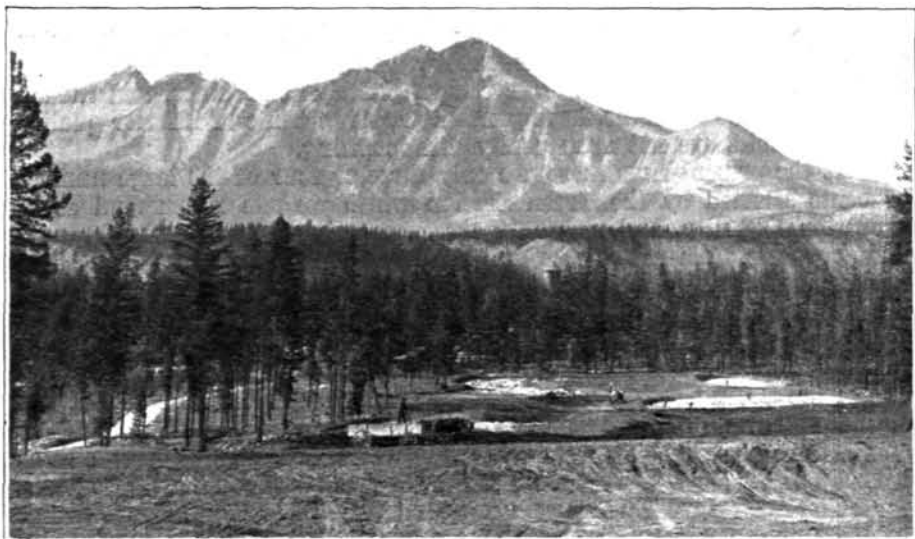
The accompanying illustrations are interesting in showing the northward advance of the creeping bent putting green and the successful methods which have been worked out for the planting of such greens vegetatively on a large scale. The views are of the new course laid out by the Canadian National Railways at Jasper, Alberta, in the Canadian Rocky Mountains, about 1,200 miles northwest of Winnipeg. In one of the photographs the actual operation in the planting of the stolons is seen, and in the other a view of No. 18 green is given as seen from the tee 300 yards distant. The 18 greens were all planted in August of this year with stolons of the Washington strain of creeping bent.



Planting creeping bent stolons at Jasper, Alberta.

The interest shown by the railroad in transforming a rocky situation of this character into a golf course of real beauty is inspiring especially when it is considered that most of the top soil had to be freighted in and hundreds of tons of rock had to be blasted and removed. An adequate water supply has been arranged for by a reservoir built in the mountains, the water being carried through the fairways by a 6-inch main, from

which 3-inch pipes extend along the side of each fairway, and from these in turn 1¼-inch pipes extend to the putting greens. In this manner an unlimited water supply at 160-pounds pressure has been provided.



No. 18 Green, at Jasper, Alberta, as seen from the tee.

It will be of interest also to note that the railroad has just completed another beautiful course at Minaki, Ontario, 120 miles east of Winnipeg, where likewise the 18 greens have been planted from creeping bent stolons.

Confusion in the Identification of the Named Strains of Creeping Bent

By C. V. Piper and R. A. Oakley

In the October BULLETIN was published a list of the seven strains of creeping bent named by the United States Golf Association Green Section. Much recent correspondence has revealed that there has been a lot of confusion in regard to the identities of these strains. Beginning in the fall of 1921, before any of these bents were given names, a number of them were sent to golf clubs to start nurseries, each kind being designated by a number. Later, names were given to the seven which in our trials showed greatest promise. Some of those sent out at first, have never been given names,—indeed, have been discarded by us. The confusion which has occurred is perhaps due to three causes.

1. A first possible source of error may have been mislabeling at the time of shipping; but if this error has occurred at all it was in a very few cases.

2. A second source of confusion is due to the idea held by many that any bent obtained from Washington is "Washington" bent. This last