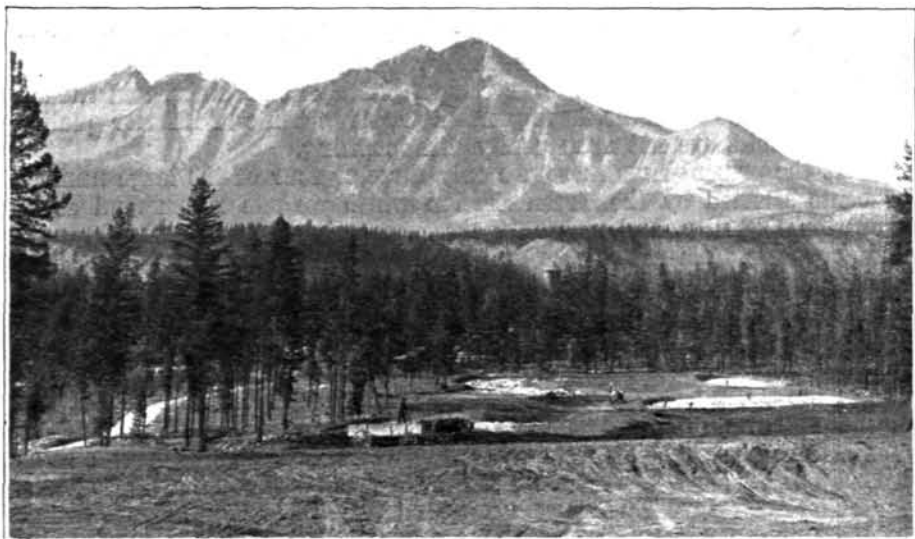


which 3-inch pipes extend along the side of each fairway, and from these in turn 1¼-inch pipes extend to the putting greens. In this manner an unlimited water supply at 160-pounds pressure has been provided.



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

name applies to one particular strain, not to any bent distributed from the Green Section.

3. A third probability is that the clubs, and even commercial concerns, did not keep their records straight. Indeed in many cases the bents were obtained without any records at all.

The different strains of creeping bent vary greatly in the character of the turf each produces. The quality varies from rather mediocre to that of practical perfection. Very unfortunately some clubs, and indeed some commercial concerns, have planted greens to bents of inferior quality and the results are not unnaturally disappointing.

At the present time there are only three or four of the large number of bents selected by the Green Section which we can recommend as of exceptional quality, and now only these are being sent to clubs for nursery purposes. There may be and doubtless are better bents than those we have tested sufficiently; so everyone interested should feel that there are still excellent opportunities to find one ideal for his locality. Apart from a greenkeeper's own selection, the records of which he would be interested in keeping straight, it would be wisest for him to grow but one of the Green Section bents, as it is difficult to handle nurseries of two or more strains without getting them mixed.

Before the great degrees of difference in the various bent strains were fully realized, the Green Section sent out some varieties to clubs for experimental trial which it has since discarded. These were sent out in the belief that a particular strain might be the ideal for one locality if not for others. This may indeed be a fact, but the evidence now at hand indicates that if a bent is not of very high quality under Washington conditions it is hardly likely to be so elsewhere.

The Green Section hopes that if any club has secured unsatisfactory results due to using a poor strain of bent, it will not be discouraged to go ahead with a good strain.

We earnestly advise each club, and doubtless this would apply to dealers also, to plant their nurseries to only one *pedigreed* strain of bent of proved quality. No other strain should be used by any club except in purely experimental tests in comparison with some other strain of proved quality.

Watering Putting Greens

In the October number of THE BULLETIN (page 245) opinions from a number of men were given with regard to the best time of day for watering putting greens. After the October number went to press some additional statements were received which we are glad to present herewith.

"In the old days we were brought up to believe that it was dangerous to water grass in summer until the heat of the day was over. Recently we have come to believe that no such danger exists, and at both Merion and Pine Valley we are inclined to water at such period of the day as best fits in with the other plans for upkeep. Our greenkeeper at Merion seems to feel that with small brown-spot he gets a good result by watering in the early morning, using a rose nozzle, and in this way washing the cobweb or mycelium off of the grass. Theoretically this would seem to