

# Canadians Face Problems

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WILL it be a famine or a feast. Will it be a happy blending or will it be a season with problems to concern all until it closes?

The queries are those of the course superintendent and greenkeeper in Canada as he follows growth on fairway and putting surface—backward on account of conditions which prevailed in the fall of 1929. The answer is that conditions to which discriminating golfers are prepared to direct attention will adjust themselves shortly, but in general the reply is a wish which is father to the thought.

Canadian courses were maintained in excellent condition throughout the drought of the summer of 1929 which took its toll on the prairies, in fruit belts and generally throughout the Dominion. After they had passed through the summer, the expectation of greenkeepers was that courses could be tucked away without a worry. However, September was dry, October was dry and winter appeared with courses frozen and without the benefits of rainfall.

Opening in November, the winter of 1929 in Canada was earlier than any winter of a decade. It continued until February when its back appeared to have been broken and the prospect appeared to be an early spring. There was growth on putting surfaces on courses along the shores of Lake Ontario; in fact their appearance was more promising than in April when they returned to the conditions usually anticipated with the arrival of winter. However, the winter came on again and that early growth was killed or retarded until it became a winter kill, when the courses were opened.

## Worst April in Years

DURING April scores of greenkeepers pondered over their problems without a spring shower to help them along. In April, conditions were described as the worst in many years. Greens which were considered a pride contained evidence of growth only in spots. There was some rainfall this month, another dry spell and

then more rainfall. The drenching which courses received provided the essential growth on fairways and lent color to the argument insofar as the putting surface was concerned that what appeared to be kill was retarded growth.

Experts made the prediction in April that within a month they could determine the extent of the damage which could be traced to the fall of 1929. The damage while not as great as expected by clubs whose officials had commenced to prepare to meet the condition with a generous treatment of the course exists to a larger or lesser extent irrespective of soil or the character of the grass. As a consequence, something more than the usual attention will be given to courses this season.

The situation has revealed the obvious and focuses attention upon the necessity again of liberal care of the course during a year when younger organizations are forced into cautious financing. The older clubs which commenced with a course and followed with a recognition of the social aspirations have found that early expenditures provided fairway and putting surface which could stand up under trying conditions. Annual treatment, whether necessary or not, has been the argument of the chairman of more than one Green committee when the explanation of winter kill and burnt fairways was offered and when he was told of what might have been avoided.

A touch of humor was provided in an item released by the publicity department of the

### Seed that lives up to your Expectations



Mr. H. G. Peterson, who has the worries of the Corey Creek Golf Course at Mansfield, Pa., on his shoulders, writes:

"We seeded our greens with a 50-50 mixture of R. I. Bent and German Bent. In six weeks we had a wonderful stand of grass. I have never seen a more uniform seeding. The grass came up thick as could be and we used about five pounds per one thousand square feet. The writer personally supervised the building of the greens and you may refer to me any time you please."

There is a vast difference in seed. Most authorities will agree that the purest seed is not only the best to sow, but the cheapest in the long run. We invite a comparison of Scott's Seed with any on the market. Write or wire for quotation.



More than 1000 golf clubs sow Scott's Seed

Canadian National railways while discussing the prospects of the Jasper Park season. The course is located in a game preserve and special warning is issued to golfers not to molest the deer, the bear and other animals who wander about the course.

It was found necessary during the winter to erect fences about the putting surface to prevent the elk and deer from feeding on the grass of the expensive greens during the spring, and also to prevent them from destroying the putting surface with their hooves.

President John Morley and his executive officers of the National Greenkeepers' association are to attend the annual convention of the American Seed Association which is to be held in the Royal York hotel from June 23-27. President W. J. Sansom and officers of the Ontario Greenkeepers' association intend to extend a royal welcome and show the national executives some of the best courses of the district.

The visit of Mr. Morley and his associates to Toronto for the first time in an official capacity will do more for the greenkeeper in Canada than any other effort on the part of the association. The Canadian greenkeepers to a limited extent are connected with the National association. The Canadian member, however, is a strong advocate of the organization and the recognition afforded his small group will assist him materially with his propaganda.

By the time Mr. Morley and the executive committee meet in Toronto, the Ontario Golf association will have accepted the offer of the Federal Government to establish an experimental station in Toronto, Winnipeg and Montreal to serve the needs of golf. All that the Federal Government asks is a piece of land, apparently as an evidence of good faith, whereupon it will provide the funds to maintain it and the requisite seed, fertilizer and material for the experiments.

### Royal York Course Opened

THE Royal York golf course opened on May 19 with Grant Hall, first vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway driving the first ball in the absence of E. W. Beatty, president of the system. While the eyes of all sections

of the golfing public were riveted on what one of the world's greatest carriers can offer in the nature of a golfing test came the announcement that another course to be better would be located in the eastern suburbs of Toronto.

The course which expects to provide competition for the Royal York is to be known as the Glen Mawr Golf and Country Club. It is to have a riding section with bridle paths extending through its extensive acreage into the neighboring country through an arrangement with public officials. The club includes in its membership and among its active officers the socially prominent of the city and also individuals of wealth and substance.

Stanley Thompson, of Toronto, has been selected as the architect. Mr. Thompson's first important contract in Canada following the war was the Jasper Park course of the Canadian National railways. He carried his contract out to the satisfaction of officials of the railways and was then engaged by the Canadian Pacific railway to reconstruct its inadequate course at Banff after which he was given the Royal York course in Toronto by the same railway.

### THE HEART OF A GOLF COURSE— THE WATER SYSTEM

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