

# Canadian News

By J. H. EVANS, *Golf Editor*  
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PROF. A. H. TOMLINSON  
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RESULTS of the experiments conducted on the Cutten's Fields Golf course, Guelph, Ont., to eradicate chickweed from the putting surfaces were presented to members of the Ontario Greenkeepers' association when the association held its monthly meeting at the Ontario Agricultural College and later visited the course.

The course and the attractive club house is the gift to the people from Arthur Cutten, internationally-known Chicago millionaire who was born in the city. The course was constructed three years ago and has been afflicted with chickweed.

Dr. G. I. Christie, president of the college, Professors Henry G. Bell, J. E. Howitt, A. H. Tomlinson and Mr. W. E. Gammon joined the party of greenkeepers and course superintendents. Professor Christie briefly addressed the association, expressing his appreciation of the work it had voluntarily undertaken and explained to its members the result of some experiments on pasture land which might be applied to fairways. The field which had been used for pasture land for a great many years, was of a poor type but had improved materially with the use of fertilizers.

## CHICKWEED AT CUTTEN'S FIELDS

WHILE the experiments with the pasture land and the results were of interest to the members of the association, the effort to rid the greens of the Cutten's Fields course from chickweed were of still greater interest. The experiments on the golf course were presented in detail and in a manner that the greenkeeper could understand what to apply and when to apply it and what he should not do.

Chickweed is a problem of considerable magnitude because turf is not uniformly good over the entire layout. The putting greens were seeded with mixtures and with bent stolens of the Clarkson strain.

Results secured from the application of ammonium sulphate, iron sulphate and sharp sand were considered to be highly satisfactory, providing a rapid and efficient kill. Greenkeepers were advised that it was well worthwhile testing. The mixture is three parts ammonium

sulphate, one part of iron sulphate and twenty parts of sand. The ammonium sulphate should be in a fine granular form, while the mixture should be applied on a clear warm day, each plant of chickweed being covered with the material.

Should the chickweed be thick, an average green will require from 300 pounds to 400 pounds and under normal conditions the material should be thoroughly washed in two days after the treatment. The treatments can be applied with the most satisfactory results in the early spring or the late fall.

## HOW THE GREENS WERE TREATED

ON MAY 12 a section of one green received an application of the mixture. A second section of the same green received an application of ammonium sulphate at the rate of five pounds per 1000 square feet with three pounds of sand being mixed with each pound of ammonium sulphate. Ten days later the second section received an application of ammonium sulphate and a third section also treated in a similar fashion.

Eight days later the first section received another treatment of the ammonium sulphate and iron sulphate and the other two sections of the green the ammonium sulphate treatment. Ten days later, the section which had been treated with ammonium sulphate and iron sulphate received an ammonium sulphate treatment and the second section which had been treated with ammonium sulphate received the ammonium sulphate and iron sulphate treatment. The third section received ammonium sulphate again.

The weather was cool after the first application of ammonium sulphate and iron sulphate on the first section and it became necessary to apply it again to eradicate the chickweed. The grass and chickweed turned black shortly after the material was applied. The grass soon became a dark green while the chickweed blackened and died.

The ammonium sulphate made the grass grow much more rapidly, members of the association were informed. On a second green, grass was worn down to the soil in spots. It received three applications of ammonium sulphate and as a consequence the grass grew much thicker and much faster.

## CALCIUM CYANAMID APPLIED WITH SAND

ANOTHER green received an application of calcium cyanamid which was mixed with three parts of sand. A section of the same green was treated with ammonium sulphate without sand and a third section received the ammonium-iron sulphate mixture. The results of this experiment showed that calcium cyanamid and ammonium sulphate should not be used and the reason given was that the materials, while they might be satisfactory, the rate of applications had not yet been determined.

James Foster, secretary manager of the Cutten's Fields course took the party over the entire property and

through the club house. The club uses a fertilizer in which it steams all soil used as compost for the purpose of killing all weeds.

Before the party left Professor Tomlinson showed it the rose gardens and the flower beds of the college. Professor Tomlinson consistently impresses on members of the association the wisdom of beautifying courses by the use of flowers, shrubs and plants.

## Pacific Coast Gossip

By ARTHUR LANGTON

**I**N ONE of their longer monthly jaunts, the greenkeepers of Southern California visited the La Cumbre and Valley clubs of Santa Barbara on July 11. Jack Garner, the greenkeeper at the former course, demonstrated that he has to be somewhat of a game warden in addition to a turf specialist.

He has to cater to the wants of pheasants, ducks, swans, geese, all of which are to be found in quantity on his club's property. The lake, which is the home of the water birds, is bordered by several fairways in such a manner that Garner sometimes expresses the fear that it will be filled by the thousands of golf balls which are shot into it.

### GREENKEEPERS PLAY AT PALOS VERDES

**P**LAYING for the greenkeepers' championship of the Pacific Southwest, approximately twenty-five course superintendents are expected to tee off at the Palos Verdes Country club on August 8 in the second tournament of its kind held in this district. The competition probably will be the blind bogey variety, so each entrant is a red hot favorite to win one of the prizes.

Taking a tip from the annual Gridiron banquet of Washington journalists, at which "no reporters are present," this tournament will have no greenkeepers present; that is, not in a professional capacity. Grass troubles are to be forgotten, and many an old guardian of the green is expected to leave his mark on fairway and green as he unleashes his trusty, or rusty, swing.

What to do with residents in the neighborhood of golf courses in thickly populated areas is the problem of a number of Pacific coast greenkeepers. These residents use the courses as a sort of a common upon which they and their progeny shall stroll during the cool of the evening. Usually no damage is done, the people indulging in this pastime being of a considerate type; but sometimes children in their games, races, and kite flying cause considerable disorder of traps, tees, and greens.

Little can be done about the matter because in a measure the very life of the clubs involved is dependent upon the good will of the local populace. One greenkeeper reports that a group of enthusiasts have taken to racing whippets on his layout.



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Setting a new record for Southern California, L. T. Parker of the Pasadena Country club will have a complete set of the finest of new greens in play just three months after the task of ripping up the old ones was started. Nine of his greens will be in play in exactly eight weeks after work on them was started. It is affirmed by his colleagues that he used dynamite for fertilizer.

### PLAIN SAND FOR BROWN PATCH

**W.** W. BEAVER of the Virginia Country club, whose adobe-bound course has had more than its share of brown patch in spite of a never-ending fight, is trying the very simple remedy of applying nothing but sand to the infected portions of his greens with surprising success. Although this treatment is not a preventative it has the virtue of checking the spread of the disease to a considerable extent. And it is cheap.

Establishing a precedent at least on the Pacific coast, the executive board of the Hacienda Country club at La Habra, California, has started the practice of including the greenkeeper, L. N. Boynton, and the club professional in on the monthly meetings. What is more the board members listen to what these men have to say.

## Golf Tournaments

**August 4-7**—New York State Golf Association Amateur Championship at the Niagara Falls Country Club.

**August 8-13**—Royal Canadian Golf Association Amateur Championship at the Lambton Golf and Country Club (Toronto).

**August 16**—Preliminary Sectional Elimination Rounds for the U. S. Amateur Championship (Courses to be announced).

**September 12-17**—United States Golf Association Amateur Championship at the Baltimore Country Club (Entries close July 26).

**September 25-October 1**—United States Golf Association Women's Championship at the Salem Country Club (Salem, Mass.)