

# Collyer Encourages Greenkeepers

BY J. H. EVANS  
*Golf Editor, Toronto Globe*

PAST President Albert Collyer, of the Province of Quebec Golf association, is to be the next president of the Royal Canadian Golf association. And it will not occasion surprise if Mr. Collyer revives interest in a green section by the introduction of co-operative methods which have appealed to the club secretary and his course superintendent alike in sections of the United States and within a comparatively short time have been a marked success in Quebec. Mr. Collyer established a green section in Quebec under the direction of the Provincial association, supported by contributions from member clubs, and with a practical individual at its head who donned his overalls and took his place with the greenkeeper and his workmen. Mr. Collyer also gave the clubs of Quebec a co-operative system of purchasing material and equipment. The idea was simple and not at all novel for it had been successful elsewhere, but it gave members of the association something definite and immediate in return for their material support.

In addition to revealing to the golfer of Quebec what might be done in the matter of economies, Mr. Collyer overcame the antagonisms which appeared to exist between the greenkeeper with his vast fund of experience and the technical expert. These differences appeared after the unfortunate experience of the Royal Canadian Golf with a green section, the prime purpose of which was the dissemination of technical advice.

"Of the two ideas—the scientific and theoretical versus the practical program of the Province of Quebec, I am sure the practical has been the more successful," said Secretary B. L. Anderson, of the Royal Canadian Golf Association. The scientific individual lacks the point of view of the practical expert. On the

other hand practical co-operation gives the golfer something in his annual statement and with the proper man directing it, there is to be found someone who has the confidence of the worker—one of the most important factors in the sport.

"I think there is more to be said for the practical," he continued. "For instance, Mr. Sansom, of the Toronto Golf club, is an illustration. He has had extensive experience. He is able to take hold of a greenkeeper who has been a farmer and became a greenkeeper because he ploughed the ground on which the course had been built. In a few trips over a course, he can teach the inexperienced superintendent and greenkeeper a good deal. Men of Mr. Sansom's type are worth as much to golf as the scientific, and I think a bit more.

"Mr. Collyer is expected to direct the Royal Canadian Golf association in 1930 and it should not surprise any of us if he urged the adoption by each province of co-operative methods and the establishment of sections with practical men to direct them. His success in Quebec has made him an enthusiast for co-operation. The idea isn't new, but it remained for the association in Quebec to put it into effect as far as Canada was concerned and to illustrate what might

be accomplished through a central information bureau and a central repair department. There has been no feeling against it among the greenkeepers."

## Cooperates With Greenkeepers

TO a small extent, relations have been established between the Royal Canadian Golf association and organized greenkeepers. These relations will continue in 1930. Frequently, the association receives from the British Isles requests for positions and work on Canadian courses. It adopted the practice in 1929 of



MR. ALBERT COLLYER  
*A friend of the greenkeepers*



MR. B. L. ANDERSON  
*Secretary, Royal Canadian Golf Association*

turning these applications over to the club secretary's association which in turn passed them on to the greenkeeper. Thus, Mr. Anderson brought new men into contact with the organized greenkeeper and assisted him to prevent an overcrowded labor market with its consequent conditions.

The opportunity to render service to the applicant for work is a more vital matter in Canada which has formerly drawn its greenkeepers from the British Isles. There is no quota law to protect its wage earners, and it is annually faced with the problems presented through the arrival of hosts of immigrants from the British Isles attracted by the glowing accounts of the abounding prosperity in the Dominion only to find the opportunity for employment decidedly limited.

Commencing its project as a course of the most modern character and a club house at some future date, the Royal York Golf club has decided to build a club house in keeping with the C. P. R. scheme of things. George S. Lyon, Canada's outstanding golfer on December 14 laid the corner-stone of the structure, work on which is to proceed forthwith. The course is to open in the spring of 1930.

Work on another course to be known as Glen Mawr, located in another suburb of Toronto, is to commence in the spring. The plans of this club are pretentious also. They include an 18-hole course and club house for men, and a nine hole course and club house for women with membership fixed at 600. Adjacent to this new club are the homes of millionaires and modern estates.

### About Tobacco

In regard to pulverized tobacco. I would not advise using it in the fall of the year where putting greens have a hard time pulling through the winter months. After the first of December about three hundred pounds (300) to a green should be used. The tobacco used for winter protection must be coarse, if too fine it may smother the grass.

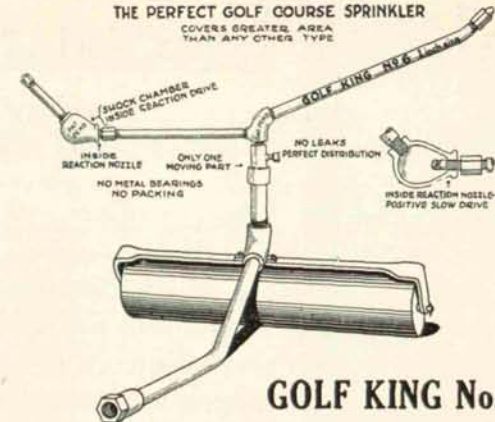
By John Morley

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