the greens have been mowed only once each week and the grass is allowed to grow until it is an inch tall and very rank, offering considerable resistance to the ravages of brown patch.

Kansas

C HESTER MENDENHALL, greenkeeper of the Wichita Country Club of Wichita, Kansas, fortunately, has had very little trouble with brown patch this season and he attributes his success in controlling this disease to the steady use of Calo Clor, which he applies to his greens in the powder form to prevent burning. Mr. Mendenhall has eighteen greens of beautiful creeping bent grass and bluegrass fairways that are in perfect condition.

With an efficient watering system he has succeeded in keeping his fairways green and healthy while other clubs in the southwest have lost their fairways through lack of rain.

Mr. Mendenhall is district vice president of the National Greenkeepers' Association of America and has been an active member ever since its organization. During the early days of the Greenkeepers' Association Mr. Mendenhall made a tour of the southwest at his own expense to acquaint greenkeepers with the purpose of the Association and he also secured a number of members for that organization.

Mr. Mendenhall is author of several articles on golf course maintenance. One of the most interesting of these articles was one which appeared in the *Greenkeeper*, entitled "Making Compost" and it was warmly accepted by greenkeepers over the entire nation. Mr. Mendenhall is regarded as an authority on topdressing and soil fertilization.

Two other club in Wichita have been successful in obtaining good bent grass putting surfaces. They are the Crestview Golf Club where N. McCarty is the green-keeper and the Meadow Lark Club. Both courses have good bent turf greens with no foreign grasses showing up.

Canadian News

By J. H. EVANS, Golf Editor, Toronto Globe

P OR the first time in the history of golf in Canada, officials of the Royal Canadian Golf association and officers and members of the greenkeepers' associations of Ontario and Quebec met to discuss the problems associated with the development and maintenance of courses in Canada when they came together at the Royal York golf course, Toronto, on August 12.

Ganson Depew, chairman of the Green section of the United States Golf association, attended the meeting and



extended the goodwill of the United States Golf association.

The original intention of the Greenkeepers' associations of Ontario and Quebec was to hold a meeting in September on the Royal York course with Dr. John Monteith, expert of the United States Golf association, and others associated with course development as speakers. The plan was to have Dr. Monteith view the results of the demonstrations in the plot on the course maintained by the Royal Canadian Golf association with Federal Government assistance and the cooperation of the United States Golf association.

On account of the Canadian amateur golf championship which had brought governors of the Royal Canadian Golf association to the adjacent Lambton course for the tournament it was decided to advance the meeting a month. Circulars distributed by the greenkeepers' associations and by the golf association were responsible for the first representative meeting of its kind in eastern Canada since the greenkeepers and the golf association undertook to do something for the development of courses along scientific lines. As a matter of fact it was the first occasion on which greenkeepers and officialdom of golf met together.

Presidents of a number of small clubs throughout the Province also accepted the invitations. They came to learn, if it were possible, through Dr. Monteith how to secure a modern course at a small cost. Dr. Monteith offered no solution, no panacea, for their problems. Dr. Monteith warned them, however, against proceeding with improvements which might prove costly until they were sure of the value of the treatments recommended.

DR. MONTEITH DESCRIBES PLOTS

"T HIS is a demonstrational plot, not an experimental plot," said Dr. Monteith, explaining that the United States Golf association carried on its experimental work in Virginia and Illinois and was applying the experiments through demonstrations about the United States and Canada to learn how the results of the work in the



two centres in the United States might be applied to other parts of the continent.

"I assume it holds in Canada as it does in the United States that clubs are experimenting frequently along haphazard and costly lines," he continued. "For instance a club which may be having trouble with its greens and fairways will make a comparison with the results of another course and suddenly become panicky and turn to another grass for no reason whatsoever. We had an example of this. A friend sent us Bermuda grass. We sent it to Florida and then we suddenly found that 18 greens had been sown with it. This was ridiculous because it might be a failure. Grass can't be judged in a year."

Dr. Monteith pointed out that Illinois red top had been sold in the United States as German mixed bent. He explained that the product from Illinois had been shipped to Germany and had come back as the most desirable seed for greens. Clubs purchased it and failed to secure the result promised from the German mixed bent. He claimed also that the only difference between two varieties of bent as placed on the market was the price and the name.

Dr. Monteith expressed the opinion that while Canada might be a natural climate for velvet bent results revealed that it did not stand up as well in Canada as in other parts of the continent. He added, however, that velvet bent was a slow grass to become established.

COMMENTING ON BROWN PATCH

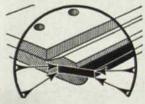
Commenting on brown patch, Dr. Monteith remarked that it was with some amusement that he received reports commenting on the rarity of the disease in Canada. He referred to some of it which he had seen in the plot and remarked that it would be of no concern to people in other parts of the continent, in St. Louis for instance.

"When a method for treating any condition arises some people desire to apply it to everything," said Dr. Monteith. "For instance, in Pennsylvania beetles do a great deal of damage. Methods taken to destroy them should to some officials be used to destroy other vermin. All that we can say is that there are certain places for certain treatments."

Members of the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College who followed Dr. Monteith through his discourse stated that the two lessons to be secured from his visit was the supremacy of Washington bent and the value of fall seeding instead of spring seeding.

President Plant, of the Royal Canadian Golf association, presided at the dinner held in the club in the even-

ALL CAN HAVE THEM NOW!



"Would like to have them but can't afford it" is a thing of the past. Increased production and decreased manufacturing cost bring this efficient, 4-cutting-edge blade within the price of all. Write for new price List "NN" and full details. A postal will do.

BUDD MFG. CO.

Ravenna, Ohio

BUDD . BED . BLADES

ing. Mr. Depew commented on the cordial relations existing between the golf associations of Canada and the United States.

"The United States Golf association has worked faithfully through its green section for 16 years and we hope now in the interests of the greenkeepers of Canada," said Mr. Depew. "We like to regard the greenkeepers of Canada and the United States as one of a happy family. I consider it an honor to carry a membership in the National Greenkeepers' association."

Pacific Coast Gossip

By ARTHUR LANGTON

News eminating from the Pacific Coast for the past the Olympic games, although it may be difficult to conceive how golf courses and the Olympiad could in any way be connected. Nevertheless, the phenomenal success of the American team as a whole may be laid to the fact that the athletes of this country constructed for themselves on the spacious lawns of the Olympic village a miniature golf course.

The architect, layout, greenkeeper and other details have not been ascertained, for although it may be a comparatively simple task to drive a camel through the eye of a needle, it was practically impossible for all but athletes to invade the sacred confines of the village.

Much amusement was afforded the Italian athletes by the rotating sprinklers employed to keep the grass green. Mussolini's muscular men spent minutes at a time viewing the wonders of water pressure whirling the sprinkler arms. It would seem that sprinkler manufacturers have been neglecting a market in Italia.

The Riviera Country club of Santa Monica contributed largely towards the procedure of the international sports program. It was here that the equestrian events were centered.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA GREENKEEPERS ELECT OFFICERS

THE newly-organized Northern California Green-keepers' Association recently elected the following officers: Will Rogers, Contra Costa club, president; Tom Nichols, Los Altos club, vice president; H. Sam Smith, Union League club, secretary and treasurer. These men will serve on the board of directors in addition to T. Duncan MacFarlane, California club of San Francisco; William Mayo, Presidio club; Roy Hanna, Castlewood club; and E. W. VanGorder, Stanford University golf course.

Incidentally, the new president, Will Rogers, is no relation to the Oklahoma and Beverly Hills comedian, but his friends will testify that he is a humorist in his own right. The last meeting of this group was held at Stanford University Golf course. There are thirty-five members.

Scientific American reports the latest innovation from California in the world of golf. A player from Girard,