The National Greenkeeper

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.

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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 greenkeeper 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

H 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



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