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Canadian Golfer

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A-Not-Too-Obvious Debt

AS REPORTS emanating from the recent general meeting of the Royal Canadian Golf Association to the effect that a Canadian golf team will visit England; that Summerlea will hold the Open; that Hamilton Golf Club, at Ancaster, will be host to The Amateur; and reports listing the new executive are being circulated by the daily press throughout the country, the public in general is again made conscious of the workings of golf's governing executive and its far reaching influence.

We who were at the meeting were all equally elated over the recent developments, except that in delving a little more deeply into the affairs of the association as presented in the various reports, we had brought to our attention the figures which indicate the current position of the R.C.G.A. insofar as membership support from clubs is concerned.

The section of the President's report referred to read as follows:

"The operating expenses of the Association should be provided by the annual dues. There has been a serious shrinkage in revenue over the past few years: 1930—\$3,200, representing 161 clubs; 1934—\$2,297, representing 112 clubs. These figures clearly indicate the necessity of every effort being made to increase the membership."

The drop in membership, and therefore in income, is not encouraging. To us this falling barometer indicates unsettled going. We like to think in terms of cause and effect. The statement above represents the effect, so the natural thing is to search the cause, or causes.

We will accept the recent world crisis as a contributing factor and dismiss the point forthwith. Its effect, while recognized, is really not a fundamental. Sport, in reality, has been one of the least of the sufferers. We mean from the so-called depression, but not from the infection which is now working into position to attack the foundation of golf.

The point we are endeavouring to establish is not too obvious. Hence the reason for its successful undermining, and disturbing influence in other sports. That is a story in itself, but our interest is golf, so we return to the affairs of our governing body.

Membership in, representing active participation in, the R.C.G.A., is falling off. The cause in our estimation is the general public's lack of appreciation of the far reaching effects of the governing association's jurisdiction. The reasons for the public's lack of appreciation are quite readily understood. The previously mentioned "far reaching effects," of the association's efforts are not too obvious. They are there, however, and investigation will reveal, that these seemingly intangible contributions become definite and positively vital factors in the game we so enjoy. The time is opportune to remind the public of a debt they owe golf's governors.

The guidance and supervision that has been given the game of golf is almost entirely responsible for its continued popularity to-day. The game has romance, tradition, background, almost a soul. It stands for ideals.

This background that must ever be maintained. It has been handed down to us through half a thousand years, and it resolves upon golf's governors to-day to "carry on," holding high the standards. If they fail, golf, like so many other sports, will soon evolve into an incorrigible and uncontrollable muddle immediately losing its fascination.

The smooth functioning of our association has given the general public the impression that it is inactive, and for the most part golfers and club officials are inclined to take for granted the advantages that are made possible because of the grand contributions made by golf's governors.

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Our New President



Mr. E. C. Gould of Brantford

MR. E. C. GOULD, of Brantford, is the new head of the Royal Canadian Golf Association. The former Eastern vice-president took over the reins at the recent Annual Meeting of the Association, held at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, when he was inducted into this important post by Mr. Alfred Collyer, one of his fore-runners in the office. Mr. Gould well deserves this signal honor, both on his own behalf and on behalf of the Brantford Golf & Country Club, the fourth oldest golf club in North America, of which he is a most active playing member, and a former president.

The new head of the governing body of golf in Canada is distinguished by his "Driving force" both on and off the links, as witnessed by his many business activities. He is president of the Gould Baird Poster Company, president of the Gould Lesley Company, vice-president of the Westinghouse Neon Company, E. H. Dickenson Company, and

the Dominion Signs Company, as well as being a director of the Poster's Association and of the Twin Cities Sign Company.

In his younger days when residing in Midland Ontario, Mr. Gould was an enthusiastic and provincially known hockey player. He was an outstanding member of the all star team of Ontario which was famous some three decades ago, comprising as it did in its ranks some of Canada's finest amateurs. He also played a very good game of tennis among his other sporting activities.

Coming to Brantford, he took up golf in 1916, and quickly attained to local prominence on the links. He has held the Brantford Club championship in the past, and is ranked amongst the best players of the Hamilton Golf & Country Club, of which too, he is a valued member. If he had devoted more time to golf he would in all probability

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Highlights From R. C. G. A. Meeting

The yearly get together of golf's governing executives in Canada was recently staged at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto. It was the 36th Annual Meeting of the Royal Canadian Golf Association, and although the meeting was not largely attended, all parts of the country were represented.

As the meeting was called to order by Mr. Gould he announced that Mr. Geo. H. Forster, the president from Montreal was forced to be absent due to illness. Mr. W. H. Plant the Association's president in 1932 was asked to carry on for the absent president, and on the short notice conducted the meeting in most admirable fashion. Before presenting the president's report, Mr. Plant remarked concerning the disappointment he knew it would be to Mr. Forster not to have been able to be present to complete his term of office. His message was most appropriate for we are in a position to know a little better than most others just how disappointed the now ex-president was to have been an absentee.

The opening remarks in the president's report concerned the progress made in the furthering of golf throughout the Dominion, and the close co-operation that had been maintained with the Royal and Ancient and United States Golf Associations. These are general statements, but represent much honest toil from which major benefits will soon be recognizable.

The reference to the championships reminded of the change to the "All match play" system in the Amateur, the grand golf displayed in the Open, and the unfortunate falling off in the spectator attendance in both these events.

The Association's relationship with the Provincial Associations is being well cemented. Unified handicapping systems are in general operation and the various provincial bodies are developing to a point where they are in strong financial positions.

All member clubs are being furnished with copies of Dr. Monteith's



ALFRED C. COLLYER

Mr. Alfred C. Collyer, of Montreal, known to the golfing world as 'Cap', this year retires from active participation on the R. C. G. A. board. He has been one of golf's greatest benefactors in this country and just tribute was paid him at the recent annual meeting in Toronto.

three year summary of the developments recorded from the experimental turf gardens. This information will be of immense value to all clubs.

The distribution of the new rule books has been made through the various Provincial Associations, and in this way the circulation is controlled in order to prevent the issuance of unauthorized copies.

The actual operation of the Association was conducted, showing a small profit. A grant of slightly over \$500.00, however, was taken from the surplus account to be distributed to the Provincial team fund. The current financial report of the Association showed a surplus of \$7,223.69.

Following the usual business in the president's report was the mention of the retirement from the executive of

Mr. Alfred Collyer of Montreal. Mr. Forster had asked that Mr. Collyer's great work on behalf of the Association be given very special mention and in this regard Mr. Plant certainly did the ex-president due justice. Mr. Collyer has served on the board since 19... Special thanks to Mr. Gould and Mr. Geo. L. Robinson was also formally recorded. As according to Mr. Forster, these two gentlemen gave constant and willing support to his every endeavour. The new president through his efforts in the past year, according to Mr. Forster, has more than justified his selection as the Association's new head, and a most successful year under his guidance is promised.

The membership in the Association is growing slowly, but non-payment of

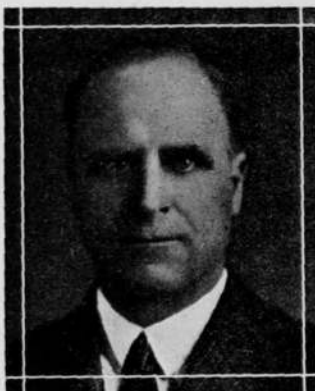
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 18)

Introducing Canada's

Robert Jacob



ROBERT JACOB, K.C.
Of Winnipeg, Manitoba
Vice-President



MAJOR J. D. GUNN
Of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Member of the Committee



O. S. LEIGH-SPENCER
Of Calgary, Alta.
Member of the Committee



W. S. CHARLTON
Of Vancouver, B.C.
Member of the Committee

Mr. Robert Jacob, K.C., is Manitoba's representative on the R.C.G.A. He is one of Winnipeg's prominent lawyers, being a member of the law firm of Jacob & Borden. He was formerly Attorney-General for the Province of Manitoba.

Golf is his main recreation, and in this he has distinguished himself as a player, as well as an executive. He has been a member of the Elmhurst Golf Course for many years, and is one of the club's most active and popular members. He was president of the club during the years 1927 and 1928. His powers as an executive in this capacity were immediately recognized and he was soon chosen president of his Provincial Association, this office he held during the years 1930 and 31. Under his stimulating guidance golfing interest in the province grew tremendously, and the results of the great strides made in Manitoba have been quite evident as members of the Manitoba Provincial golf team have become nationally recognized celebrities. In 1933 he was wisely chosen for the R.C.G.A. executive. During the summer of 1933 when the Amateur championship went West to Vancouver, Mr. Jacob accompanied his Provincial team to the championship as the team captain. His nickname of "Bob" was then changed to "Skipper." He certainly guided the interest of the team in a most competent manner. He again accompanied his team to Montreal last year and has made a host of friends in these golfing visits. No tournament will seem quite the same without "Skipper" Bob Jacob on hand.

Mr. Jacob was appointed Western vice-president in 1934 and was re-elected at the recent meeting. It is understood that he will possibly accompany the Canadian team to England this Spring. He is a big man with a deep voice and a big smile, he wears a sunburn well and we like the angle at which he wears his hat.

W. S. "Bill" Charlton

THE TIME: 1924.

THE SCENE: Vancouver, British Columbia. An office in the well-appointed men's furnishing store of Mr. W. S. "Bill" Charlton.

Enter Mr. Harry Wilson.

MR. WILSON: "Bill, we're forming a 'Point Grey Golf Club' here in Vancouver and we'd like you to buy a share."

MR. CHARLTON: "Golf? That sissy—that OLD MAN'S game? G'wan away, I got work to do!"

MR. WILSON: "C'mon, Bill, it's a great game. You'll love it."

MR. CHARLTON: "Not for me. Hunting, baseball, fishing—okay. But golf—no!"

MR. WILSON: (boldly) "Tell you what I'll do, Bill. I'll give you a sporting chance. I'll toss you to see whether or not you buy a share in the original Point Grey Golf Club."

MR. CHARLTON: (wearily) "O.K."

They toss.

Mr. Charlton loses.

Thus inauspiciously, "Canadian golfers," did Mr. W. S. "Bill" Charlton get his introduction to the "grand old game." A mere flip of a coin—a quirk of Fate—was to give to Western Canada one of its most outstanding golf executives.

For a long time, after Mr. Harry Wilson won that fateful toss, Bill Charlton was still a non-golfer. But one afternoon a friend phoned him at his office and said that "a bunch of boys" were going out to Point Grey for a round and urged Bill to come along.

He broke down and assented. But, not knowing what kind of clubs to use in the game, he phoned Charley Rolston, a Vancouver sporting-goods man, and asked him to send over some "bats." It was on a Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Bill Charlton has never missed a Sunday round of golf since that day!

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Golfing Governors

George L. Robinson

Geo. L. Robinson, of Toronto, needs little introduction to the golfers of Canada. He is one of the best known, and best loved personalities in the game, and in the not too distant future should make a grand president for the Association. He has only recently retired from the presidency of the Ontario Association, which capacity he filled nobly.

His business is insurance, and in this field, he writes many and mounting policies. If you can catch him in his office the golfing atmosphere is quite apparent as his working partner is none other than Bob Gray. We all remember that they are both ex senior champs. Mr. Robinson plays his golf at the Lambton and Toronto Golf Clubs in particular, as he is a member of both. He plays regularly and enthusiastically, settling down to business on every stroke. Yes he breaks into the "70's" very regularly. He supports a provincial handicap of ten. His golf swing, until this spring, would never be copied for its style or rhythm, but this year it might be different. Here's the secret. Twenty minutes a day this winter under the watchful eye of professional Davie Spittall, one of the games' finest swingers will certainly make a difference. His handicap will likely have to be cut. The new swing will perhaps stretch out George's distance, but his fort has always been the chip to the pin. "The Winnipeg, Sneak-Shot," as it is sometimes called, has saved the bright-eyed veteran many a stroke. His colour scheme is black and white. Being one of the old school he plays in a coat. At the office or on the links, his friend Bob Gray is usually among those present.

Mr. Robinson has a jolly disposition and likes to keep on the move. In fact even his famous big coon coat can't slow him down as he hustles about. His car like himself is kept perfectly groomed, and in the finest working order.

"Just had one thanks" is a little joke that Mr. Robinson has all to himself. It is now a standing pass-word used by others like Mr. Robinson to politely refuse an invitation to sit in for a round.

His Saturday morning visit to the market is a regular event in his weekly programme.

As a top-ranking senior, Mr. Robinson will be a certain choice to represent Canada in the Senior's competition which will this year be played in England.

Mr. Robinson is a great booster for the young fellows. He is a keen judge of character and thoroughly enjoys his associations with the young men he encounters in his association work.

John I. Rankin

Mr. John I. Rankin is one of Quebec's new representatives on the Dominion executive, his services to golf have been generously given as a club and Provincial executive, and his appointment to the main body is a just tribute. Mr. Rankin is an extremely well-known figure in the business, social and sporting life in the big City of Montreal.

His business interest is in mining, and his rapid climb to prominence in that field is a tribute to his ability. He is associated with N. A. Timmins Incorporated. He is the father of a family of five, all boys, the oldest, Colin, also being prominent as an executive and as a player. The Rankins play their golf at the Beaconsfield Golf Club in Montreal, their summer residence, being on Golf Row, adjacent to the club. J. I. can hold his own on the Golf Course is pretty fast company, as he is able to break the "80" mark regularly. Along with his son Colin he had the distinction of winning the Quebec Father & Son Title a few years back. Mr. Rankin is a past President of the Beaconsfield Club.

In other fields of sports the name Rankin has also been right to the fore. As a curler Mr. Rankin is noted. His rinks have been winning awards for almost a score of years. He represents the Thistle and the Seignior Curling Clubs and is a past president of the Thistle and also the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Association.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 24)



G. L. ROBINSON
Of Toronto, Ontario
Member of the Committee



JOHN I. RANKIN
Of Montreal, Quebec
Member of the Committee



L. W. BARKER
Of Montreal, Quebec
Member of the Committee



B. L. ANDERSON
Of Toronto, Ontario
Secretary-Treasurer

Captains Canadian Team



C. ROSS SOMERVILLE
London, Ontario

AFTER years of discussion it now seems definite that Canada will have the opportunity of presenting a nationally representative team in an International golfing contest. Announcement was made at the general meeting of the R.C.G.A. that Canada was this spring sending a team of eight golfers to the Old Country. The selection committee have chosen the representative team and there is no doubt about the team's potency in playing ability.

C. Ross Somerville has been named captain, a selection which would render the committee no difficulty. Sandy is to be supported by Phil Farley and Fred Hoblitzell from his province; Gordon B. Taylor and Ed. Innes are the Quebec representatives, and three more players from Western Canada are still to be named. The Western representatives will be picked from among such players, as Ken Black, Dick Moore,

Stan Leonard, Bud Donovan, Bobby Reith and Stuart Vickers, whatever the choice. The eight man unit will not lack in playing ability.

The team is definitely going, but their programme has yet to be completed. Canada has hoped to be included in games such as the Walker Cup matches for some time, but has not yet been invited. This is natural as Canada in the past has not taken any steps to indicate that desire by sponsoring a program that would bring out her actual playing strength as a country. The trip this year is therefore, a goodwill mission, and no individual international match of outstanding importance will be played. On the other hand the team will play in a series of friendly contests with various districts and teams in the Old Country, thereby, promoting goodwill and attention to Canada in the Mother country.

The Matches though to all purposes just informal encounters will give our players plenty of opportunity to test their skill, as the boys always manage to get fairly serious about the results in these supposedly friendly affairs. They'll be friendly all right, but every man will be giving his best on both sides.

The definition of an amateur rules that player's expenses can be paid only when they are competing as a team for their respective provinces or country, therefore, it must be definitely understood that the R.C.G.A. are sending their eight representatives to compete as a team on what might be termed a goodwill tour, and not as a backed invasion to compete in the British Amateur. The last effect would be definitely contrary to the amateur rules, and is not the purpose of the trip as recently interpreted by the daily press.

To make the trip that much more interesting and to aid the trip's purpose the Canadian visit is being planned just prior to the British Amateur Championship thereby providing our players with the opportunity of competing. In this connection, however, they will have to look after their own expenses. Our Canadian entry in the Amateur Championship will naturally create world wide interest, and will further the mission of the visit to that much greater an extent.

Canada has been needing a mission of this kind for some time, and the resultant recognition will represent a great accomplishment on the part of the Royal Canadian Golf Association, not only for what the team will do for golf in Canada, but for its effects upon the general relationship between Canada and England as countries.

With a gentlemanly group of young men such as have been chosen as envoys we can look with just national pride to the impressions they will leave. They are all friends, because of having competed against one another, competing together, the spirit of comradeship will be further developed.

The British are looking forward to the visit with great interest and have assured the team that they will be well looked after. At first it was hoped that the arrangements would lead to a recognized international test between two representative teams but the British felt that such arrangements were not possible at this time. They seem to have some very definite reason for not setting

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)

How to Get the Best Results From One's Swing—

By BOBBY JONES

Maximum Speed At Impact

It was especially noticeable in Turnesa's method that the hand and wrist action of the downswing was delayed until the movement was about half completed. That is, until the hands were below the waist level. Having gradually built up momentum from the top chiefly by means of the body-turn, the final uncocking of the wrists was saved in order to provide the maximum speed at contact.

It should have been an inspiration

Bobby Jones discusses the results of proper timing in the accompanying article and in the illustration is shown holding the cocked position with his wrists as the swing gets underway. This power must be reserved until late in the swing

for many struggling golfers to see a little man hit such shots. More than anything else it should have made them appreciate the futility of lunging and straining at the ball instead of trying to swing the club smoothly and correctly.

Naturally, a golf ball has to be hit hard in order to make it go any great distance. But this does not mean that greater effort necessarily means greater length. The average golfer when he "presses" a shot is using all the effort he can muster. But almost invariably he is using up the power potentialities of his hands and wrists long before his club has come near the ball. With less determination to hit it a mile, making a leisurely start downward and saving the wrist action for the final acceleration of the clubhead, he would surprise himself by the length obtained with relatively little effort.

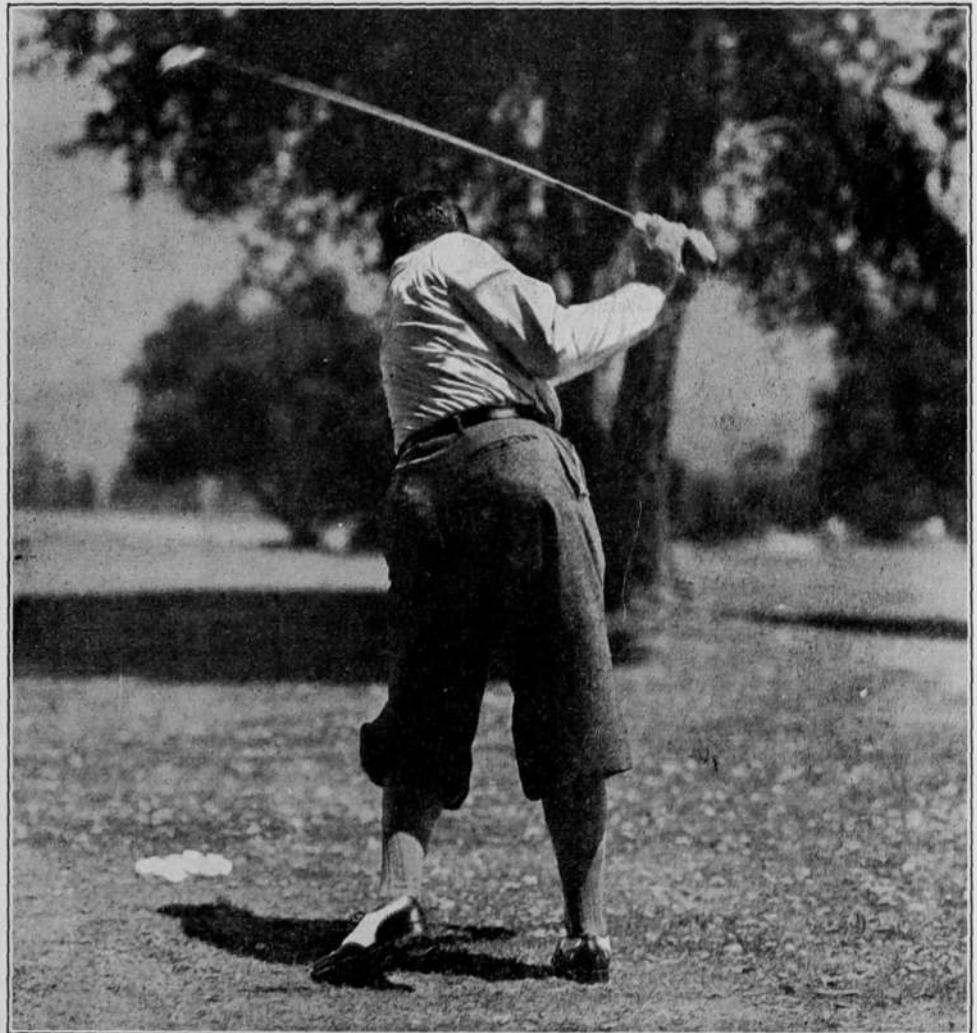
Anyone who wanted a fine demonstration of what it takes to make long driving possible could have had it at the U. S. amateur championship at Brookline by watching little Willie Turnesa hit a tee shot. The very big hitters are all big powerful men, which is only natural. But they also have what we call "form," only the demonstration of it is not so impressive as it is when the element of physical strength is obviously lacking.

Lawson Little is a very long driver. He has a fine swing, he uses his hands and his waist muscles very well, and he is big and powerful. He meets the ball with an explosive force which tells instantly that it is starting on a long journey. But Turnesa, weighing about 135 pounds, because he also swings the club well and has good timing with far less show of power, can keep in quite respectable distance of Little's booming tee shots. This is what should start one thinking.

Speed and Timing

The important factors in long hitting are speed and timing. Given the same method and as good timing, superior strength usually means greater clubhead speed and, therefore, greater length. But the smaller man, if he hits the ball, will rarely find that his lack of length will be a fatal disadvantage. I saw Turnesa use but two strokes to place his ball five yards short of the plateau green of the fourteenth hole at Brookline—520 yards in length—playing into a light breeze, on soft fairways. At the same hole, Little was ten yards ahead off the tee, but he still had to take wood for his second, which he pushed into some bushes on the right.

The two most important sources of power, which is club-head speed, are the unwinding of the hips and the discharge of the cock of the wrists. An ample turn of the body during the backswing increases the potentialities of the first source, and a free, supple hand and wrist movement enhances those of the second. But the real test comes when the stored up energy is to be used. Good form consists mainly in using it where it will do the most good.



Fairway Watering at the Royal Ottawa

By Lt.-Colonel W. Fraser Hadley, A.M.E.I.C.

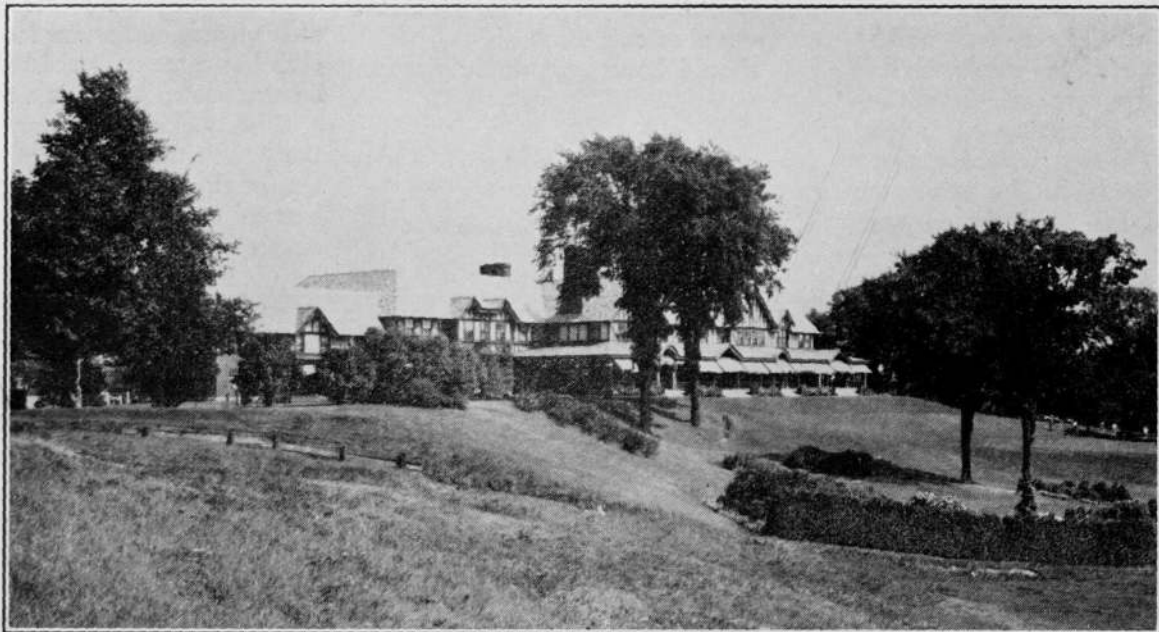
SOONER or later, all golf clubs which desire to satisfy their members are going to be faced with the question of the installation of a fairway watering system, that is if they are not so fortunately situated that nature can be relied upon implicitly for moisture.

Unfortunately, all golf course sites have not been and will not be selected with a view to ideal growing conditions. So many factors enter into the choice of location that nature has to be assisted in providing that excellence of turf so essential for the proper playing and enjoyment of golf.

The principal aids are watering, fertilization, draining, seeding, and spiking. In this article, it is proposed to deal

and there, was of little use as a base for a fairway system. After a thorough study, the sub-committee recommended the installation of the present system which may well be described as a "Belt Line" with internal offsets. The "Belt" takes care of all fairways with the exception of the 1st, 2nd, and portions of the 3rd, 17th, and 18th which, because of geographical considerations, are serviced by a separate line. This line is, however, tied in to the "Belt" externally.

It is most important that water be given as many ways as possible to reach the outlets where it is to be used. For this reason and to facilitate repairs, the "Belt" has a cross connection. The lay out of the course is such that the "Belt"



The Royal Ottawa course is among the recent converts to complete fairway watering. Like all clubs that have taken this step the Royal Ottawa Club are most pleased with the results. Col. Hadley, the club manager, presents the details in his article

only with watering, based on the experience of the Royal Ottawa. All the other aids mentioned are most important and play their part in the production of fine turf.

In common with other clubs in the North, the Royal Ottawa found that, in the past few years, the summers had been dry, particularly at the beginning. This resulted in winter damage being slowly repaired and weeds getting firmly established before the grass had an opportunity to assert itself. It is well known that weeds cannot compete with good rich turf which crowds them out.

As an experiment, the water system, which only took care of greens and tees, was extended to one fairway. The results were so satisfactory that it was decided in 1933 to, if possible, install a complete fairway watering system. A sub-committee of three engineer members of the Club was formed to study the problem. This committee consisted of Messrs. G. Gordon Gale, M.E.I.C., Allan C. Ross, M.E.I.C., and the writer.

The existing Club system, due to its arrangement, small

pipe, and the practice of having added odd sized pipes here is almost square.

From the old system, two sides of the belt and many of the connections to greens and tees were utilized to reduce cost. Had a complete new system been installed, some further improvements would have been made in the lay-out. It was necessary to replace the line to the river—1,600 feet of 6-inch cast iron, bell and spigot pipe being installed to replace a 3½-inch pipe which would not deliver enough water and in which the friction loss was high.

The system is designed to take care of twenty to twenty-five sprinklers whose capacities vary from 12 to 15 gallons per minute at 40 to 50 pounds nozzle pressure. Pipe lines are laid in the centre of fairways. Economy valves, to which hose is readily attached by means of quills, are installed every 150 feet. This eliminates the use of great lengths of hose in which friction loss is greater than in pipe. The tops of the valves are just below ground level and do not interfere with mowers or play.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 16)

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Major Greenkeeping Problems of Canada

By O. J. NOER

IN agriculture, soil and climate determine crop selection. Although grass is a major necessity on the modern golf course, the agronomic phase of turf production receives scant attention in the selection of a suitable site. This is in marked contrast to agricultural practice so it is fortunate that grasses are more tolerant of soil and climate than most economic plants. Even so, climate is a factor for in the British Isles exceptional turf is the result of more suitable climate rather than more expert maintenance. Since it is impossible to reproduce British climate on this continent, the only alternative is to adapt maintenance practices to local climate and soil.

For turf production, the eastern half of the North American Continent is divided into two climatic zones, with Kentucky as a rough dividing line. The so-called Northern grasses are adapted to the Northern region, but for the South Bermuda and other typically southern grasses are recommended, except that northern grasses can be used to provide green grass during the milder winter season when southern grasses are dormant.

One might conclude that all northern grasses thrive throughout the northern zone, but climatic differences within the zone affect selection of grass, and influence maintenance methods. For convenience, further subdivision into a southern, northern, and central belt is advisable.

In the southern belt climate alone determines grass selection. Fairway choice is limited to Kentucky blue grass, and for greens, ability to withstand high temperatures and resist summer disease are deciding factors. Even so, maintenance is most difficult during the exceedingly hot and humid period from June to mid-September. Excessive turf loss from winterkill rarely occurs.

Conditions are largely reversed in the northern belt. Soil rather than climate is the important factor in selecting fairway grass, for blue grass, fescue, and bent all thrive. For greens resistance to winterkill and low temperature diseases is important. Maintenance during the growing season is simplified by mild temperatures, but severe turf loss during winter is a common complaint, and spring recovery is retarded because of adverse growing weather.

The central belt is a transition zone where climatic conditions are less extreme. Here again soil and not climate is the deciding factor in the selection of a fairway grass, but resistance to summer disease determines choice of grass for greens. Summer maintenance difficulties are confined to abnormal hot humid weather, and winter troubles are restricted to occasional attacks of snow mold, and some winterkill, particularly if *poa annua* is prevalent. Maintenance in this region depends upon ability to cope with brief periods of abnormal weather.

Since intimate contact with Canadian clubs is confined to Ontario and Quebec, any discussion of climate and its effect upon turf maintenance must be confined to these provinces. For illustrative purposes, the Toronto and Montreal districts may be cited as specific examples.

In Toronto climate resembles the central belt. Summer troubles may occur during brief spells of hot weather, but winter injury is confined to snow mold, and some loss of *poa annua*. Favorable spring weather speeds turf recovery.

Winter is the gravest season in Montreal. Besides more serious damage from snow mold, extensive winterkill is likely on fairways as well as greens. Fairway winter kill occurs on moist, lowlying areas, and poorly drained pockets in which water stands. In these areas bents are seldom affected, but blue grass and fescue may be completely killed. Turf recovery in the spring is necessarily slow, and the establishment of new seedings uncertain, due to cool days and recurring frost at night. Since summer maintenance is relatively simple, the chief problem in this district is to prevent extensive turf loss during winter and early spring.

In the States summer problems of turf maintenance have multiplied during the past decade, and Canadian clubs are apt to suffer the same fate, but to a lesser degree, because of more favorable climate. Some blame new methods, but overlook or ignore the attitude of present day golfers. Even the average player of today is not content to play on the mediocre turf of bygone days. This is the underlying cause, and it would be easier to convince Mr. Average Citizen to discard the automobile in favor of the horse and carriage of bygone days, than to convince Mr. Modern Golfer that turf quality and excellence has no effect on low scoring ability. The better solution is to evolve methods most likely to maintain the type of turf desired. The fundamental principles are of universal application, but must be adapted to suit local variations in soil and climate, so it may be helpful to discuss some of these briefly in the light of Canadian conditions.

Greens always receive major emphasis on any Course. Players prefer a fine textured grass with an upright habit of growth, and demand smooth true surfaces, with just enough resilience to hold a pitched ball. Obviously uniform turf coverage is expected throughout the growing season, and woe to those in authority if wholesale loss of turf recurs. Playing quality of greens depends principally upon type of grass and soil texture, correct use of water and fertilizer, together with control of disease and other related factors.

Before the advent of vegetative planting, and the commercial introduction of seaside and colonial bent, south German mixed bent and the finer leaved fescues predominated on greens. Even today there are more greens of south German bent than any other grass, but fescue has largely disappeared because it cannot survive modern close mowing practice.

Most of the south German Greens have excellent putting surfaces. Occasional player objection and maintenance difficulties arise from the various creeping bents always present south German seed. Some players object to the patch work appearance of these greens, and dislike localized

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 22)

SHORT PUTTS

By RALPH REVILLE

Qualifying Golf Rounds Will Commence on May 13

The United States Golf Association announced have that 36-hole sectional qualifying rounds for the 1935 open championship would be played May 13 over 22 courses throughout the country. The qualifying centres will be assigned shortly.

Similar preliminary tests for the amateur championship, which for the second year will be conducted along an all match-play basis, will be played over 24 courses, Aug. 20.

The open tournament is scheduled for June 6, 7 and 8 at Oakmont Country Club near Pittsburg, and the amateur will be held Sept. 9 to 14 at the Country Club, Cleveland.

Entries for the open will close April 24, and for the amateur, Aug. 7.

Summerlea Ready for Canadian Open

Summerlea Golf Club is prepared for the Canadian Open golf championship of 1935, according to announcement at the annual meeting of the club, held at the Mount Royal Hotel.

D. L. Ross, who was president of Summerlea last year, was re-elected for the coming season. The complete slate of officers follows: Honorary presi-



Bill Thompson's many friends in Canada will be disappointed to hear that he has been confined to his bed for the past month. The popular secretary of the O. G. A. and former Canadian titleholder, has not been in good health recently and his physicians have ordered complete rest.

dent, C. Henderson; honorary vice-president, A. D. Thornton; president, D. L. Ross; vice-president, A. G. Fenwick; honorary secretary, G. S. J. Payne; directors, A. Decary, K.C., Harvey Martin, W. A. Newton, W. O. Bovard, C. D. Cornell, G. Hunter, C. Fairchild, C. R. Redfern, J. C. Bostwick; secretary-manager, Major W. L. Ford. Harvey Martin is also club captain and chairman of the match and handicap committee. W. A. Newton heads the greens committee, W. O. Bovard is chairman of the house committee and C. D. Cornell of the membership committee.

A large and representative gathering of members heard the encouraging reports upon the activities of the past season, and congratulations were heartily voted to the president and officers responsible for the capable manner in which club affairs had been conducted.

Play Ryder Cup Match Next Fall

Apparently yielding to the wishes of the British Golf Association, George R. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, announced that the 1935 Ryder Cup matches would be played at the Ridgewood, N.J., Country Club on Sept. 28 and 29.

Several months ago the British Association requested that the international matches for the trophy be held in the Fall, but at the time Jacobus insisted upon a date close to the United States open championship which will be held in Pittsburg the first week of June.

Jacobus' motive was to have the members of the British defending team in the country in time for the United States open in order to give the tournament a strong international flavor. The Britons dissented because having to play here at that time would call for a swift trip to England for the British open, which annually is held late in June, and would preclude an opportunity to get in practice for their championship.

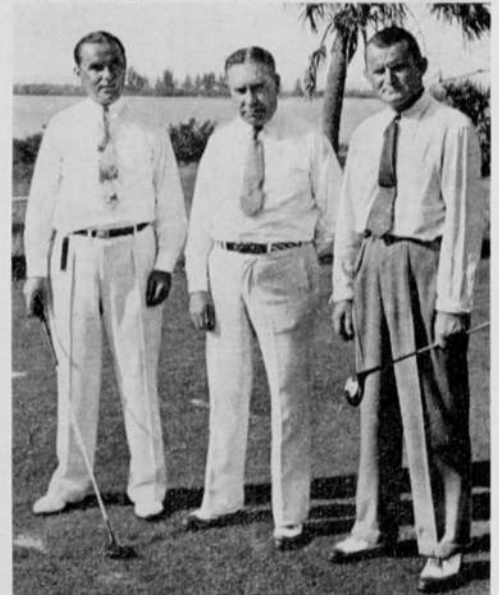
The September dates, it may develop, may not be attractive as far as the

SNAPPED IN THE SOUTH

The two prominent Canadians pictured below were snapped on the golf course at Bellair, Florida, where they have been vacationing this winter. Mr. Percy Grant is a Torontonian while Mr. T. R. Enderby is the well-known Manager of the Canada Steamship Lines in Montreal. Mr. Enderby's broad smile would indicate that the South is the right place to be in the winter months.

PERCY GRANT

T. R. ENDERBY



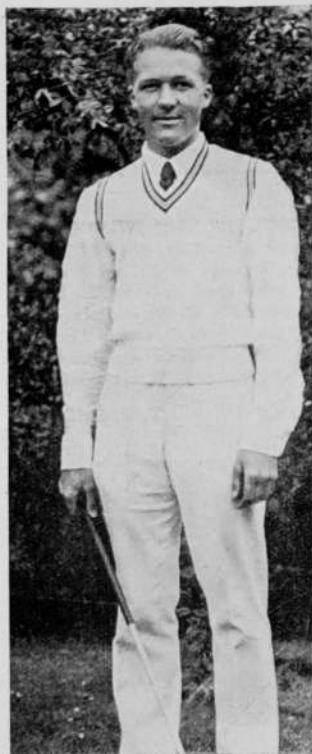
BILL BURKE JOHNIE WALKER AL WATROUS

The three gentlemen above are all widely known in Canadian golf. They were snapped after a round at Bellair, Florida. Billie Burke, former U. S. Open Champion treated Johnny Walker and Al Watrous to a nine under par exhibition which resulted in a 62. The popular secretary of the P. Q. G. A. has seen a lot of golf in his day, but admits that this exhibition was the finest he had ever witnessed.

important matter of gate money is concerned.

Captains Canadian Team

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8)



KEN BLACK
Vancouver, B. C.

up another international contest for themselves. The interpretation of this feeling on this side is that there is a possibility that Canada will soon be invited to enter the Walker Cup matches.

These international sports contests are certainly grand opportunities for player and public alike but little is known of the organization necessary to bring them about. Canada would probably have been invited into a golfing contest with the British years ago but the Walker Cup matches have educated them to the requirements and results of these international golfing duels. The

Ken Black will be one of the three westerners invited to go abroad this summer on the Canadian Team. If he makes the trip he should show to advantage as his style of play should suit the English courses. He plays his shots low, is accustomed to pitching to hard natural greens, and we've many times told of his ability to putt

Royal and Ancient in Britain realizes that if the game is to be conducted within reason one national team test match a year is a full quota. There are many contributing reasons but one of the most important is the fact that it is only possible to bring a representative team together once a season. We all agree that it is absolutely necessary to have the best talent picked for such encounters if they are to be significant. We therefore conclude that while we are most pleased to know that Canada is taking a definite step towards her entry into the international golfing field we also recognize that her participation will only be as the result of an invitation to compete in the Walker Cup matches or perhaps contests which tie up with the movements of the Walker Cup teams. Until that comes about Canada will have little excuse for mustering a nationally representative team except at broad intervals for missions similar to that which is being fostered this year.

A Not-to-Obvious Debt

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

As soon as a man hits his first golf shot he is immediately indebted to his predecessors for having been able to maintain for him a sport that has so much to offer him.

"The study of a lifetime, at which you may exhaust yourself, but never your subject, a challenge, a duel"—Forgan. This responsibility should be imbued from the start so that all golfers would have a greater incentive to investigate and understand the charm of golf.

Golfers with the true love and conception of the game will readily acknowledge their debt to their governing associations, and will not usually require to be asked to back their association. Directors of clubs who are not supporting their provincial and national golf associations are not "playing golf." They are accepting, without making any payment, for a service that must be maintained if we are to hand to the next generation the Royal and Ancient pastime as we have received it.

More Difficult Now

THIS LAST remark can be quickly read, and passed over, but it is this wave of lack of appreciation and understanding that is riding into position to attack the foundation of the game.

The task of the governing associations is much more difficult to-day. They must be kept in a strong position so that the innumerable waves of attack which will always be surging forward will have no effect on the game's progress through the proper channels. Like industry, golf as a pastime has been growing tremendously. It is up to its governors to see that it does not outgrow itself, losing track of what has made it so potent a factor in the social order of to-day. Without the proper guidance, it will run headlong, and smash itself on the shores of sound judgment and then recoil, humble and broken, looking for the hand that had

so successfully tutored and directed it through its advancing stages. The hand will not be there. It will be too late.

The direction of the game is a much more difficult task to-day, because of its extremely rapid development. Expansion has been so great that many individuals who have not been schooled in its traditions have taken over the guiding reins in club activities. They are not neglectful intentionally. Because of their lack of experience, however, through short association in the pastime, they have failed to absorb the elements which have meant so much to the Royal and Ancient pastime.

It actually takes so long for any golfer to familiarize himself with the game, that even after ten or fifteen years of active participation one is just a beginner.

Charles Blair MacDonald, when well over the three score period in his life, wrote in his great book "Scotland's Gift Golf," "I should like to commend to my grandchildren that in their leisure moments they pursue the game of golf for diversion, for health, for companionship, forever endeavouring to find the soul of golf, for if its essence can be touched they may discover their own souls."

This message is from a golfer of the old school, but it is as appropriate to-day as it was in the past. Perhaps it is a little more touching to-day because of the current struggle the game is making to ward off the apparent inclination towards drifting.

We must not allow ourselves to become unwatchful. The aims of our association remain the same. Their attitude is the same, but because of over expansion certain branches are losing touch with the guiding influence.

They must be brought back into the enclosure where they will have the privilege of carrying on with those who, through their long association and vast experience, have acquired the desired respect, attitude, and love for the game.

William D. Taylor.

Fred G. Hoblitzell

Fred Hoblitzell, a Torontonion, does most of his golfing at the Lambton Golf Club. He is one of the newcomers to the R.C.G.A. directorate, although his long prominence as a top-notch classes him as a veteran.

"Hobby" as he is more generally known is a big oil man in business life being the President and General Manager of the Perfection Petroleum Company, with headquarters in Toronto. Fred can look back with just pride (which he perhaps seldom does) to review a successful career which started on the ground floor. He is a product of the hard school of experience, his untiring ability to work making possible his success when still a young man.

At his home which is on Oriole Parkway, Hobby is seen at his best. His charming wife, his good looking daughter and young Mr. Hoblitzell Jr., keep him active, but smiling. Mrs. Hoblitzell makes no claim to fame as a golfer, but she is most popularly known throughout the country. She can usually be found among the gallery in the tournaments in which Hobby plays so important a part.

Fred Hoblitzell, as most everyone knows, is one of the best golfers in the country. His provincial handicap is three, which no doubt makes him the strongest player ever to hold an executive post. He is not a stylist by any means, but his natural ability and keen eye have held him in good stead.

He is inclined to believe that he is not much of a putter, but his consistent returns around the 72 and 73 mark over a score of years certainly indicates that he is not too seriously troubled with three putt greens. Despite his remarkable record Hobby has probably been in the runner-up position in more championships than any other first run player and actually major titles seem always to be dodging him. He has won innumerable minor events, but has yet to capture the laurels in what is considered a major Canadian event. He will be a member of the Canadian team to England this year.

Like Walter Hagen, Hobby was not so long ago a prospect for big league baseball. They both chose the old Scotch game, and we must well say with very satisfactory results.

Fred has a weakness for snappy dance tunes and the "Hoblitzell Spin" rivals the airplane spin in popular vogue at the wrestling arenas.

Stymies are one of his pet aversions.

Win or lose Hobby remains the same. His experience will be most valuable to the executive.



FRED G. HOBLITZEL
Toronto, Ontario
Member of Committee



ALEX GRAY
St. John, New Brunswick
Member of Committee

W. S. Bill Charlton

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6)

Growing more enthusiastic with the years, he was in 1929 elected President of the Point Grey Club. And it just happened that Point Grey was the "home club" that year for the British Columbia Open championship.

In British Columbia there's a ruling that the President of the club entertaining an Open championship automatically becomes vice-president of the B. C. Golf Association. The next year, he succeeds to the Presidency, and it was in that manner that Mr. Bill Charlton came to the helm in 1930.

In that year, too, Mr. Kenny McLennan (director of the R.C.G.A.) and Mr. Charlton put their heads together and decided that British Columbia should send a four-man team East to compete in the Willingdon Cup matches. From the very first the B. C. boys gave indication of a strong lineup, and it was not long before the work of Messrs. McLennan and Charlton was rewarded. The Coast boys carried away the coveted trophy at Shaughnessy in 1933 and Laval in 1934.

In 1933 Mr. McLennan resigned from his directorship on the R.C.G.A. Executive, casting about for a suitable successor, thought at once of the genial Bill Charlton.

Mr. Charlton accepted. A huge pile of golfing correspondence on his office desk testifies to the amount of time and consideration he gives the job.

The 1935 Officers President

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A. C. Bethune, J. I. Rankin, L. W.
Barker, Quebec.
Alex. Gray, New Brunswick
A. N. Jones, Nova Scotia.

Fairway Watering at the Royal Ottawa

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10)

Two type of sprinkler are used—Traveller and Spectacular, the former on level or slightly rolling ground where it can move freely, the latter on spots where only a stationary sprinkler can be operated. Complete coverage is attained when sprinklers are placed in four positions at each outlet.

The total cost of the completed system was \$7,756.24, divided as follows: Pipe and Fittings—\$4,720.62, Labour—\$2,705.62, Valves—\$330.00. With the exception of the service line to the river, which was done under contract, the installation was carried out by day labour under the supervision of the writer. In all, some 13,500 feet of pipe were laid, none smaller than 2-inch. It is well to note that small pipe should be avoided. Our service line consists of 6-inch pipe, our "Belt Line" of 3 and 4-inch, and our offsets of 2-inch. Only the service line is laid below frost. All other lines are so graded that they drain easily at provided outlets.

There are some sixty fairway outlets. Many of the greens are supplied with two taps and all the tees have at least one. To make sure of our supply and to take care eventually of our 9-hole course, a larger pump is being installed this year. We were fortunate in having an elevated tank with a capacity of 24,000 Imperial gallons. The piping and valving are so arranged that the tank supplies the Clubhouse independently when direct pressure is being used on the course. This saves undue pressure on Clubhouse fittings. The tank supply can be diverted to the course if required but our experience shows direct pressure from pump to sprinklers to give the best results. The fire hydrants around and inside the Clubhouse are connected to the main line between pump and tank so that water, in an emergency, can be obtained from either source. With the new 6-inch pipe, there should not be the shortage of water experienced in our disastrous fire of 1930.

The drinking water system is entirely separate, water being obtained from a well.

The watering system was in complete operation in 1934. The results far exceeded expectations. Coupled with fertilization and spiking, we had green turf throughout the year. As the green became stronger and the turf thickened, weeds were checked out. Costly hand weeding was not done at all in 1934. Experience soon showed us that certain areas required much more water than others. A program was devised to give each part an adequate amount of water and no more. Too much water can be as bad as too little. After the amount that the soil can absorb has been supplied, water is definitely damaging. Roots, in soil that is completely saturated, are unable to obtain air. Dried up spots should be spiked before watering. Our experience has been that periodic thorough watering or drenching is, as a rule, preferable to light sprinkling which only succeeds in moistening the surface. Soaking should never be carried to the extent where the ground becomes muddy. Watering alone cannot be accepted as a cure-all for poor turf. Feeding of impoverished soils must be carried out and, if properly done on the advice of experts, will result in a saving of water. The correct amount of water to be applied to any given area is a local problem and can only be determined by experiment.

Hillsides and high spots, which had been brown for years

Our New President

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

have been well to the fore amongst the leading amateurs in Ontario. As it is he is as often as not in the "70's."

During its forty years of activity—the Association was founded in 1895 with the late Sir George Drummond of Montreal, as its first President—the R.C.G.A. has always been fortunate in having in its Presidential chair, men of outstanding ability, men prominent in the financial and amateur sporting life of the Dominion. In the past, Montreal and Toronto have largely dominated the Executive but latterly, demonstrating the growing popularity of the game throughout the Dominion, men from the far East and the far West, and the smaller cities have been elected to seats on the Board and to the high offices. That is in the best interest of the game and "is as it should be." Mr. Gould is a worthy successor to a long line of worthy predecessors. He is a virile and well equipped Executive and the Royal Canadian Golf Association, under his Presidency will unquestionably in 1935, register one of the most successful years in its forty year-old history.

*"He's tiny, but he's wise,
He's a terror for his size."*

"Teddy" as his golfing buddies call him, is not large of stature, but he is the wiry agile type. On the golf course like a great many of the smaller men who are real stars, he uses a long heavy club, an extremely full and vigorous swing, and the result is a mighty long ball. His friends tell me it's not always straight, but who doesn't knock them over the fence once in a while. When playing he is as keen as mustard on every shoot, and the result is he supports the extremely creditable handicap of six.

Golf, however, is just one of his recreations, and any fisherman that wants to bring up his favourite subject will find that the new golf head also knows his trout flies, trout streams, and trout. He attacks fishing in much the same manner that he does his golf, and he is one of the few, of that schooled group, that can handle a fly line with finesse. As the golfing season wanes he usually takes time out to do a little duck hunting, and when the day is done, E. C. can usually show a bag which denotes, quick aim and sure firing.

He has a weakness for large and powerful automobiles and the jaunt down to Ancaster from Brantford is just a "Flip" to the new president.

A man has to be a real sport to be chosen by his fellows to head the R.C.G.A. Hence the choice of Mr. Gould.

Ralph H. Reville.

during the summer, became green. Turf became thick and lush on spots which in previous summers had been hard and dusty. Lies improved and weeds largely disappeared. That great alibi of golfers, "I had a rotten lie," was almost eliminated from 19th hole discussions. More play resulted and the increased use of the course was reflected in Clubhouse operations.

It is, of course, problematical how any course will come through a winter, but our committee feel confident that, having sent the course into the winter in good condition (with our watering system, we will be able) to repair damage more quickly and not have to wait till late summer to enjoy ideal playing conditions.



ROYAL COLWOOD, VICTORIA, B.C.

Royal Colwood pictured above is reputed to be the finest course on the Canadian West Coast. The C.L.G.U. have selected this fine layout in Victoria for the Canadian Ladies' Close Championship in September. The Ladies' Open will be in Vancouver over the Jericho Golf and Country Club Course

The Passing of R. Home Smith

By RALPH H. REVILLE

The death in Toronto this month, after an illness of some eight weeks from heart complications of Mr. R. Home Smith will be greatly regretted and mourned throughout Canada.

He was an outstanding figure literally physically, mentally and financially, and had had one of the most colourful successful careers in the history of the Dominion. By sheer merit he rose from a poor boy, to the ranks of a millionaire and the greatest factor from a real estate standpoint, in the developing and beautifying and building up of the residential suburbs of Toronto.

Much has been written of Mr. Home Smith's activities in the construction of railways, (he started his railway career as a section hand) the great part he took in the development of Toronto's unparalleled Water Front and numerous other outstanding projects, but little has been said of his connection with the game of golf. As a matter of fact, as a very young man Mr. Home Smith, who was only 58 years of age, and, therefore, in the plenitude of his

powers, was an enthusiastic member of the Lambton Golf & Country Club, Toronto. Then for some years he more or less "dropped out of the game." A decade or so ago however, his youthful fondness for golf returning, he conceived the idea of founding the Royal York Golf Club, Toronto and spent hundreds of thousands in making the course of the Royal York, one of the finest in Canada. There are many monuments to Mr. Home Smith's ability and progressive spirit in the city of his adoption which he loved so well, but none perhaps of so enduring a character as the Royal York Golf Club. His name will be always associated with this outstanding undertaking. A sportsman, in the best sense of that much abused term, a loyal friend, an ardent imperialist, a connoisseur of the things which make life pleasant, has "played the last game of all" and Toronto and Canada is all the poorer for his passing.

C.L.G.U. Official Notice

"The Canadian Ladies' Close Championship will be held at the Royal Colwood Golf Club, Victoria, B. C., and the Canadian Ladies' Open Championship will take place at the Jericho Golf and Country Club, Vancouver, B. C. It is expected these important Tournaments will be held early in September. The 1935 Inter-Provincial Team Match for the Trophy presented to the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union, by the Royal Canadian Golf Association, will, no doubt, create wide-spread interest. This Match played for the first time at Scarboro in September, 1934, marked an era in women's golf in Canada, four teams competing, British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario. It is hoped that every Province will be represented this year at Victoria."

"Officers of the Canadian Team Fund Committee, CLGU, recently appointed, are as follows:—

Chairman—Mrs. Alex. McD. McBain, 35 Cluny Drive, Toronto.

Secretary—Miss Eleanor Lyle, 19 Avondale Avenue, Toronto.

Treasurer—Mrs. William C. White, 19 Edgar Avenue, Toronto.

"Mrs. S. G. Bennett, Toronto, was recently elected a Member of the National Executive of the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union."



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Highlights from Meeting

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

dues by so many of the clubs has materially reduced the Association's operating revenue. The reports showed that some forty-nine clubs are in arrears with their dues.

The rules of golf committee which is made up of Mr. R. C. M. Cassels, Toronto, James Buchanan, Montreal, and C. W. Jackson, Winnipeg, reported that six questions had been presented them for interpretation.

The Amateur Championship at Laval, Montreal, as we all know was successfully defended by Albert C. "Scotty" Campbell of Seattle, with C. Ross Somerville of London, as the runner-up. This tournament was operated with a net profit to the Association of \$553.73.

The Open Championship was won by Tommy Armour, with a score of 287, over the Lakeview Course. This tournament attracted 159 entries and was operated at a net profit of \$582.87.

The R.C.G.A. Programme showed a profit of \$471.18.

The Interprovincials was again won by British Columbia, with the very fine total of 596 which gives the team an average slightly under 75 per man per round. Ontario were again second with a total of 600 shots, the same total they scored in 1933 which makes the team average exactly 75 per round. Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta followed in the order mentioned.

The ladies reported a most successful year, their tournaments being keenly contested. Mrs. W. G. Fraser of the Royal Ottawa Golf Club, Ottawa, Ont., was the winner in the Ladies' Open, successfully defeating a field which included many of the British Ladies' team. In the International match played against Great Britain, the Canadian Ladies were decisively beaten. This year's International contest between the ladies represented Canada's initial entry into formal international competition. The ladies were also successful in inaugurating an Interprovincial contest, prior to the Canadian Closed Championship. The Ontario representatives were successful in this event. Mrs. C. B. Ford was the winner of the match-play tournament for the Ladies' Closed Championship.

Following the Secretary's report Mr. Purttle of the Lakeview Club asked the meeting to reconsider the amount paid Lakeview on behalf of the Open Tournament expenses. After a lengthy discussion it was pointed out by the Chair-

man that the matter had been amicably settled between the two parties some time ago, and that the meeting did not wish to reconsider the matter.

Following the acceptance of the various reports the nominating committee's selection for the new executive was presented to the meeting. The slate as chosen by the nominating committee were elected to office, whereupon Mr. Plant called upon Capt. Collyer the retiring member of the ex-officio to induct Mr. E. C. Gould into the Presidential office. The former president's remarks were appropriate and sincere as he handed the torch of office to Mr. Gould by pinning to his lapel the gold badge emblematic of the office. Capt. Collyer's numerous years on the executive enabled him to present dramatically, the challenge of the presidential office, and his words of advice and encouragement were presented in a manner which manifested the reasons for his long and successful career as an executive. He was loudly applauded as was the new president who replied most modestly as he took the chair.

The meeting unanimously accepted the Summerlea Golf Club Course for the 1935 Canadian Open, as did they, the invitation from the Hamilton Golf & Country Club, at Ancaster to hold the Amateur Championships over their links.

Undoubtedly the feature announcement, during the evening's programme was the report from the chair that this Spring Canada would send a team of eight golfers to England to play in friendly matches. The trip will be so timed that the team members will be afforded an opportunity to compete in the British Amateur. Mr. Geo. L. Robinson, representing the selection committee, announced that the team would be captained by C. Ross Somerville, of London, the other members being Phil Farley, and Fred Hoblitzell from Toronto, Gordon B. Taylor and Ed. Innes from Montreal, and three more players from the Western Provinces yet to be selected. Further details about this plan appear on page 10.

No Longer Silent

After the announcement of the committee's selection of Canada's representative team with Sandy as captain, the chairman noticed the Londoner at a side table. Called upon him for a few words and without so much as a quiver the former "Silent Sandy" took the floor and in not just a few words, thanked the committee for their choice.

Dates Sets For General Brock Open

According to the request of Canadian golf professionals, the dates of the \$4000. General Brock Hotel Open tournament, to be held over the course of the Lookout Point Golf Club, Fonthill, Ont., have been changed from June 13-14-15 to July 11-12-13. This rearrangement of the schedule was brought about because a number of the Dominion's professionals had objected to the June dates, contending that preparation for such an important event so early in the Canadian season would seriously interfere with their club duties in instruction, etc. It was further discovered by the committee, that, unknown to them, the Western Open championship at South Bend, Ind. had been allotted the same dates and as they were particularly anxious to have no clash of dates so that every leading Canadian and United States Professional could compete, they secured the approval of the tourna-

ment manager of the United States Professional Golf Association for the three days in July. Another advantage too, will be the fact that the professionals who leave immediately after the finish of the United States Open championship at Pittsburgh on June 6 to compete in the British Open championship the week of June 24 at Muirfield, Scotland, will have a chance to return in time to play at Fonthill.

Lex Robson, of Islington, who made such a fine showing in the Pacific Coast Winter tournaments, returned to Toronto a few days ago and stated that practically every one of the tourist professionals with whom he came in contact, enthusiastically spoke of the General Brock Open tournament, and intimated that they would be present, Robson secured a definite promise from Olin Dutra, the 1934 United States Open champion, who told him to tell the committee that they could count on his entry.



JULES HUOT

LEX ROBSON

Two of the Canadian's that will play in Bobby Jones' tournament at Augusta. Ross Somerville and Andrew Kay will also play

Open for Engagement Season 1935

Stanley Horne

At present assistant professional to Arthur Keeling Lookout Point Golf Club.

Address: Box 808,
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PLEASE NOTE

For a great many years Canadian Golfer has done all possible to aid Professionals, Greenkeepers, Stewards, and club help to find the vacancies open. In the same manner we have often helped the clubs find the right man for their particular requirements.

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Individuals should also write to our Head Office advising their phone numbers and forwarding address.

CANADIAN GOLFER

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Montreal

The Greenkeepers Staged Fine Show At Royal York

In the early part of this month the National Association of Greenkeepers of America which, during 1934, was piloted by W. J. Sansom as President, staged their Annual Golf Show at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto. Mr. Sansom is the first Canadian ever to be honoured with this important appointment, and this year's show at the Royal York, was the first time the Convention has ever been held in Canada. This strictly business end of the game of golf is just as highly organized as the playing aspect, and it must be admitted that the development of golf course maintenance has kept pace with the growing demands of the game.

The show at the Royal York this year was a great success, and would have been even more so, had more of the clubs and greenkeepers just realized how valuable attendance that this Convention can be. The exhibition of equipment is interesting to anyone visiting the show for the first time they will see displayed there more items specially manufactured for use in course maintenance than could ever be dreamed were in existence, they all have their specific uses. In Canada the display section was naturally limited to a certain extent, due to the small number of manufacturers of equipment in this country. Numerous American manufacturers and distributors, however, brought their equipment all the way to Toronto to have it on exhibition for the Canadian as well as the American Greenkeepers in attendance.

The display of equipment was splendid, but the educational programme was superb. Many interesting angles have been presented, manifesting the tremendous scope of the business interest of golf. But few realize the number of technical men who are making the study of turf maintenance practically their life work. It is useless to endeavour to describe the educational programme except to say that the list of papers which were presented, according to the programme listed below, reveal the scientific interest in the

Introducing Canada's Golfing Governors Mr. Alex. Gray

Knocking a small, resilient ball into a hole with as few strokes as possible is one way to recuperate from the task of constructing a \$10,000,000 harborfront development.

And that's just the way Mr. Alex Gray of Saint John, N. B., general manager and chief engineer of the Saint John Harbor Commission does recuperate.

When the frost is in the ground and the snow and ice on top, Mr. Gray looks to other forms of diversion.

But golfing liest close to his Scottish heart. Perhaps that is one reason why he was elected to the executive committee of the Royal Canadian Golfing Association. If a true Scot doesn't appreciate golf then what price golf?

Attempting to find his place in life when a boy at Fearn Rosshire, Scotland, Mr. Gray took a long, steady look at the game from all its angles and found it good. Then he went back to work. Life was both real and earnest to the young scottish lad and recreation, not to mention money, was something for the future.

He came to Canada when a young man and steadily, surely, climbed up the ladder of engineering success. About 15 years ago, that boyhood promise was realized. Mr. Gray, along with several other thousands, took up golf.

"Do I play golf? Why, yes."

"Have I any big trophies? Why, no. I just said I 'played' golf."

And that is Mr. Gray's answer to queries regarding his game.

But fellow-golfers of Saint John appreciate the difference between an ardent fan and one who concentrates only on prize-possession. Mr. Gray has been on the executive board of the Riverside Golf and Country Club for several years and two years ago held the presidency.

The Riverside Golf and Country Club, located at Riverside, N. B., seven miles from Saint John, has been the scene of several championship matches and is not only a beautiful 18-hole course but also an excellent one. But the directors are not satisfied and have plans laid for revolutionary improvements which will permit their extending invitations for the Canadian championships, if not this summer then the next.

Mr. Gray should know a standard course when he sees one. In addition to playing on the best Eastern Canada has to offer, he enjoyed several rounds last summer on the Gleneagles courses in Northern Scotland, which, according to the loyal son of the heather, is incomparable, excepting, just perhaps, the famous St. Andrews.

Mr. Gray is still on the sunny side of 50 and is the proud father of two daughters

He is a member of the St. James Club of Montreal and the Union and Cliff clubs of Saint John.

And so we introduce Mr. Alex Gray, one of the members from the Maritimes.

methods of course maintenance that is certainly not generally conceived.

The Canadian Golfer is pleased to announce that copies of these various papers have been secured, they will be presented in our editorial pages as the times become opportune. Any club desiring any of these articles will be able to secure them through our Head Office.

In this current issue the article presented by Mr. O. J. Noer of the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission, is published in full. It is worthy of the consideration of everyone that enjoys golf.

Mr. Somerville Advances

Word has been received that C. Ross Somerville of London, Ontario, better known in golfing circles as "Sandy," has been appointed to the position of Group Supervisor for the Western Ontario district of The London Life Insurance Company.

"Sandy" joined the ranks of The London Life the same year that he won the American Amateur Championship. Outstandingly good work as a life underwriter has been responsible for his promotion.

Introducing Canada's Golfing Governors

L. W. Barker

In picking Quebec's representatives for the R.C.G.A. one selection is automatic at this time. The man referred to is Mr. L. W. Barker, current president of the P.Q.G.A. Major Lou, of Kanawaki, that famous club in the Indian Reserve across the river, has been lending his guiding hand to the Kanawaki Club and the affairs of golf in general for several years. This is his second term on the national governing board. Like his fellow member from Montreal golf and curling are his favourite recreations and his exceptional ability as an executive is indicated by the fact that he has presided over both the Royal Montreal Curling and the Kanawaki Golf clubs.

His business attentions are directed to the affairs of the National Drug Co., Montreal of which he is a Director.

The Quebec provincial head is serious by nature and his steadying influence is usually noticeable at meetings in which he is in the chair.

On the links Mr. Barker is not aggressive and is content to take from his regular rounds all the benefits of the exercise in the fresh air without imposing upon himself any mental or nervous strain from concentrated attempts at low scoring. No he is not a duffer by any means. In fact he is far above the average, his 15 handicap indicating his results to be in the middle eighties.

Alfred C. Bethune

The governing executive in recent years have been gradually swinging to the younger men for executive posts, and while experience is naturally the major requisite for these executive posts, it is now possible to find increasing numbers of young men in the golfing ranks who are virtually veterans. The new Ottawa representative is of this school, and while he is still a young man he has many years of active participation in golf to form his background.

Alfie Bethune is an Insurance man in the Capital City, and like so many other men in this profession has found time enough to develop himself into a low handicap golfer, and maintain his position there.

Alfie goes about his golf in a quite determined way. He is of the smooth-swinging school like Mac Smith, and as a result is quite a stylist. Smart style is carried right through his wardrobe, and he is one of the best dressed golfers on the links. When the sun gets very bright Alfie dons a pair of sun goggles which have anything Harold Lloyd ever tried to wear beaten in every way. Yes the smart looking gentleman you see approaching behind the amber head lights on Royal Ottawa fairways will usually be Mr. Bethune. He is one of the most active and most popular members at his club.

Keep your head down, Mr. Rainville



Marcel Rainville, Canadian Tennis champion, apparently experiences difficulty in keeping his eye on the ball as Mrs. Georgia Coleman Gilson, Olympic diving champion, gives him a few pointers at the Miami Biltmore Country Club, during the tennis tournament at Miami. Berkley Bell, 7th ranking U.S. star rounds out the celebrated trio

Major Greenkeeping Problems in Canada

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12)

graininess of individual creeping bents. Maintenance difficulties are confined to weed and clover control, localized graininess, and distinct differences in the ability of the various creeping bents to resist disease and unfavorable weather.

Both seaside and colonial bent have so gained in favor in the States and Canada that they have largely displaced south German mixed bent. Turf formation from seed is rapid, the grass is comparatively fine and the resulting turf uniform in color and texture. Reasonably close mowing is necessary to prevent nap formation, and avoid a slight tendency to develop grain. Both grasses thrive during the summer in Canada, but their ability to resist snow mold, and withstand winter injury deserves serious consideration. Seed from some specific source may be outstanding in this respect, but the answer depends upon searching tests over an extended period.

Any mention of grasses would be incomplete without some reference to *poa annua*. Since solid turf of this grass makes an excellent putting surface, players seldom understand why it is sometimes cursed and occasionally blessed by the greenkeeper. Because of its shallow root system, *poa annua* is the first to suffer during periods of abnormal weather, but its persistent seed forming habit in spite of closing mowing insures turf renewal from seed when conditions for growth become normal. Provided greens are not too acid, and the use of water is carefully controlled, moderate summer temperatures in northern regions minimizes the danger of serious loss during the growing season. Winter is the gravest season in these localities and it is doubtful if winterkill can be always avoided. Following any extensive loss, it is a waste of time and effort to hasten turf coverage by drastic discing and heavy seeding with bent. When conditions become favorable for growth, *poa annua* will reproduce turf from seed and smother most of the sprouting bent seedlings.

Greens produced by vegetative planting of creeping or velvet bent stolons are called vegetative or stolon greens. It is most unfortunate that clubs seized this quick method of developing turf before the various bents had been thoroughly tested for quality of turf, ability to resist disease and withstand unfavorable weather. In these respects many of the earlier strains have been found wanting, but Metropolitan and Washington have been outstanding and are now generally recommended in the States.

Player objection to stolon greens falls into two categories, development of pronounced grain, which is due to the selection of an inferior strain, and development of a deep fluffy surface mat of grass which shows every foot print. Fluffiness is the result of faulty maintenance.

Graininess is an inherent growth characteristic of certain creeping bents, such as Virginia. It is unfortunate that Virginia was confused with Washington in the early days, and many clubs planted this inferior strain, laboring under the impression that it was actually true Washington. Virginia is also coarse textured, and hard to maintain during hot weather. To defend such strains as Virginia is unthinkable.

Fluffiness, and tendency to develop a deep surface mat of grass, is characteristic tendency of fine textured creeping

bents, which produce light compact sod in which weeds seldom gain foothold. But unlike pronounced grain, fluffiness can be prevented. Constant close mowing is the secret, but on some greens occasional brushing may be necessary also. Obviously, any practice such as over-feeding or excessive watering, which unduly encourages normal rate of growth, should be avoided. Where a deep mat already exists on greens, its complete removal by alternate raking and mowing in several directions is the first essential. Such drastic treatment should be confined to the cooler spring and fall seasons, for in mid-summer intense sunlight and associated heat may prevent renewed growth.

Some Canadian clubs possess stolon greens which are sufficiently old to warrant the statement that these grasses will survive. But even here confusion exists, for some clubs are under the impression that their Virginia is true Washington. This may be one cause for Canadian player objection to stolon greens, and until they have been given an opportunity to judge the better strains, nobody can challenge their supposed prejudice.

In the States stolon greens of the better strains withstand sunscald and winterkill better than some of the seeded bents. This undoubtedly applies in Canada also, yet the latitude of choice may be greater for some of the strains unsuited to general use across the border, because of more intense summer heat, may prove entirely satisfactory in Canada.

Some believe native bents found on the course are best suited to local conditions. Playing quality of turf, and ability to resist disease are equally important, and until these qualities have been thoroughly tested, extensive use of untried native bents may prove to be a costly experiment.

Patches of velvet bent always excite favorable comment, but this exceedingly fine leaved grass has received scant attention because pure seed is scarce and expensive, and turf development by the vegetative method is so slow that direct planting of greens is not feasible. Velvet has received most attention and interest in New England. Following extensive loss of turf on greens last winter, the velvets were said to have suffered least. In Montreal patches of velvet bent in south German greens were claimed to have fared best. If correct, these observations indicate the possibilities of velvet so far as winter survival is concerned, but that is only one factor in turf management. Thorough testing in the nursery should precede trials on greens. Where winter loss of turf is likely on greens, a nursery of bent grass is a prime necessity. In spring the quick and easy way to restore badly damaged areas is to replace winterkilled turf with fresh sod. Even from the standpoint of expense, sod replacement is preferable to re-seeding, for spring turf formation from seed is necessarily slow and uncertain. Maximum value of any nursery depends upon regular attention throughout the growing season. Turf should be weed-free, cut regularly, and topdressed occasionally so the sod will produce smooth surfaces quickly when placed in a green.

Soil plays a most important role in greens management. In evaluating soil, abundance of essential plant food minerals is usually stressed, but for greens this is least important. Any such deficiency can be corrected quickly. A green is more than a place to grow grass, it must hold a pitched ball and the turf must survive abnormal weather without a blemish. In these respects soil texture, or physical condition, is the deciding factor. It is unfortunate that this truth is so seldom recognized before construction, for once

turf becomes established appreciable modification of texture is a slow and tedious process.

A medium sandy loam, containing an adequate supply of organic matter is best for greens. These soils naturally hold a pitched ball, are sufficiently porous to insure deep root development, and rapid removal of surplus moisture by downward percolation, yet contain enough silt, clay and organic matter to insure adequate water-holding capacity.

The usual tendency is to use too heavy soil during construction. When play starts golfers demand softer greens. This leads to over-watering, and attempts to modify the heavy soil by topdressings of pure sand or peat. These subterfuges may afford temporary relief, but are not the proper solution. Persistent over-watering induces shallow root formation, which is the forerunner of serious summer loss of turf. Heavy dressings of sand or peat remain as distinct layers and never effectively change the texture of the underlying soil. During the cool moist spring and fall seasons, turf grows normally but when these layers exist near the surface extensive turf loss frequently occurs in hot weather. During this critical period these layers restrict root development and interfere with free movement of soil moisture.

Sanding is a practice inherited from the British Isles where sand dressings are applied with impunity because of mild summer climate. On this Continent there is only one safe and sure way to overcome difficulties arising from the original use of too heavy soil, namely, to build soil of suitable texture by frequent topdressing with a good sandy loam.

For topdressing purposes, black soil is usually prized, probably because dark color indicates the presence of organic matter. Black soils may vary in texture from peat to plastic clay, so texture is actually more important than color, and only when soils are suitable from the standpoint of texture should those of dark color be favored.

Most natural soils found on golf property are too heavy, and low in organic matter for topdressing purposes. The best procedure in preparing topdressing is to increase the soil supply of organic matter with manure or peat, and then to add sufficient sharp sand to produce a friable sandy loam. Finished topdressing should not contain more than 20 to 30 percent organic matter. During wet seasons excessive quantities of organic matter may cause trouble because of its tremendous waterholding capacity.

During periods of heavy precipitation, soils soon become saturated and then nature attempts to remove surplus water by downward percolation through the soil, and by surface run-off. When surface features prevent free movement, sheets of water occupy depressions and pockets. These pools gradually recede and finally disappear, but the time required for complete removal depends upon ability of free water to pass down through the soil. Obviously, movement is most rapid in coarse sand, and gradually decreases until it becomes negligible in the heaviest clay. On moist soils surface run-off is more rapid than percolation, so good surface drainage is the first essential, but where the subsoil is heavy supplementary tile drainage is an imperative necessity.

In Canada detrimental effects resulting from faulty surface drainage are most pronounced during winter. Deep frost not only prevents percolation, but renders tile ineffective, so standing water remains for indefinite periods even in almost imperceptible depressions. This is one reason for serious localized winterkill. Greens should be checked

closely in the late fall and all such pockets eliminated. This should materially reduce turf loss from winterkill.

Very few appreciate the vital importance of sensible water practices. Fertilizers are often blamed for troubles actually caused by faulty water usage. The tendency is to over-water heavy soils. During warm weather foul soil odors are unmistakable evidence of too much water.

Difficulties arise from too much or too little water. Thorough watering at infrequent intervals is always emphasized as ideal. This is said to encourage deep root formation, but blindly following this general axiom may lead to serious trouble or even disaster. In the use of water the aim should be to maintain uniform moisture throughout the soil zone occupied by roots. Moisture content can be tested by pressing soil between the fingers. If water can be forced from the soil, overwatering is clearly indicated.

Despite water practice, *poa annua* is always shallower rooted than bent, and under certain summer conditions even bents may be shallow rooted. Such turf may wither during intervals between watering, or may die from too much water immediately following its application. Under these conditions, the sensible practice is to use less water, but at more frequent intervals, regulating rate and frequency so as to maintain proper moisture in the surface soil at all times.

Night watering is favored by some, but others prefer early morning. When overwatering is the rule, time of application makes little difference, but where the proper amount is used there is reason to favor early morning applications. This is especially true during brown patch weather for sprinkling actually dries the grass by destroying the globular droplets of dew.

Occasionally during summer patches of green's turf take on a bluish cast and gradually turn brown. Invariably the underlying soil is powder dry, so lack of moisture is the cause. It is impossible to restore soil moisture by sprinkling, because dry soil sheds water. Thorough spiking of these areas before drenching with water is the proper procedure.

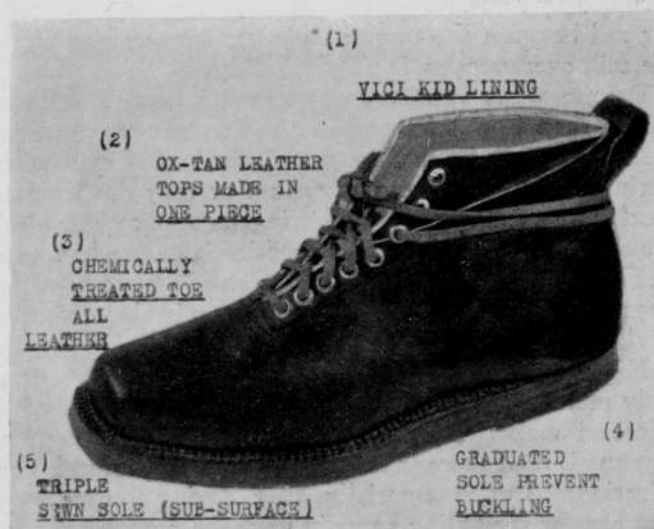
The principles underlying greens fertilization differ from fairway practice. Clippings are constantly removed, so losses of phosphoric acid and potash are greater than on fairways where the soil supply of these mineral elements is largely restored upon decay of clippings. On greens leaching losses are accentuated by the more generous use of water, and in the presence of abundant nitrogen a more succulent type of growth is likely, due to a continuously maintained optimum moisture supply.

Greens fertilization should be designed to meet the turf's need for phosphoric acid and potash, but large excesses should be avoided because both tend to encourage clover. Nitrogen is necessary to impart green color and maintain turf density, thus discouraging weeds and clover. Likewise, over-nitrogen feeding should be avoided because of its tendency to coarsen leaf blades and produce soft weak tissues incapable of withstanding adverse weather.

Two moderate applications of phosphate and potash per year should suffice, one in spring and the other in early fall. If manure is an important constituent of the topdressing, this may obviate the necessity for additional potash, so supplementary feeding can be confined to phosphate. Nitrogen should be used throughout the growing season, with heaviest rates in spring and fall for these are the seasons when temperatures are most favorable for growth. To in-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 24)

The
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sure sturdy, weather resistant turf, summer rates should be reduced to a point where the grass shows slight evidence of nitrogen hunger. This is the secret of summer maintenance.

In Canada heavy initial spring applications of water soluble nitrogen should be avoided until all danger of severe frost has passed. Frost injury is more devastating when rate of growth is rapid, so too early use of quick-acting nitrogen may actually retard spring turf renewal. Major fall applications of nitrogen should cease in September, so grass will become winter hardy. Such turf is more likely to withstand winterkill and resist snow mold.

The old idea that lime should never be used on greens is no longer tenable. This recommendation was based upon the belief that bents continue to thrive in soils too acid to support weed growth.

Disaster inevitably follows the generous and continuous use of acid producing fertilizers. Detrimental effects occur when acidity reaches the point where even the bents can no longer survive, and are most pronounced during hot weather. Moderate liming is the only known antidote. Milder Canadian climate may enable bents to withstand greater acidity, and minimizes the danger of extensive loss, but pronounced acidity should be looked upon with suspicion. The possible beneficial effects of lime should be tested on limited areas.

Time prevents a detailed discussion of fairway problems, but brief mention of the most important factors may be of interest.

Throughout eastern Canada, Kentucky blue grass and fescue are most dependable. Since blue grass seldom thrives on sand, and very acid soils, fescues should be favored where these conditions exist. On all types of soil, the present tendency is to use some bent in the seed mixture.

In districts where winterkill occurs on low, poorly drained fairway, and in slight depressions, it is useless to reseed with fescue or blue grass. The simple solution is to encourage bents in these areas, and the easy method is to plant stolons from native bents found on the course.

All evidence points to increasing interest in fairway irrigation. Some think this the sole solution to better fairway turf. Water provides green grass and softer fairways throughout the season, but unless fertilization accompanies the use of water, rapid and extensive clover infestation is likely. On watered fairways nitrogen feeding is the solution of this vexing problem.

Fertilization is the secret of turf improvement on sparse fairways, and nitrogen is the key to success. In order to encourage existing grass to spread, generous initial applications are important, and should be continued spring and fall until turf of the desired density is obtained. A decided reduction in weed population usually accompanies fertilization.

Potash is seldom a limiting factor, although peats, mucks, and poor sands are possible exceptions, but some soils are too acid, and too low in available phosphorus for best growth. Where either lime or phosphate is needed, excessive applications should be avoided, for unless accompanied by sufficient nitrogen, clover may be encouraged at the expense of grass. Need for phosphate and lime can be gauged by simple tests, and rates of application should be based upon the results obtained. It is seldom necessary to repeat phosphate and lime applications oftener than intervals of two or three years.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7)

Contrary to the general rule Mr. Rankin enjoys both tennis and golf in the summer, and is able to mix the two without disturbing effects. He is most deliberate in his golf and his curling, and no shot or stone is played that isn't the result of concentrated effort.

The new Montreal executive has a retiring nature, a quiet speaking voice, a keen sense of values and a sense of humor. As an after dinner speaker his reputation is definitely established.



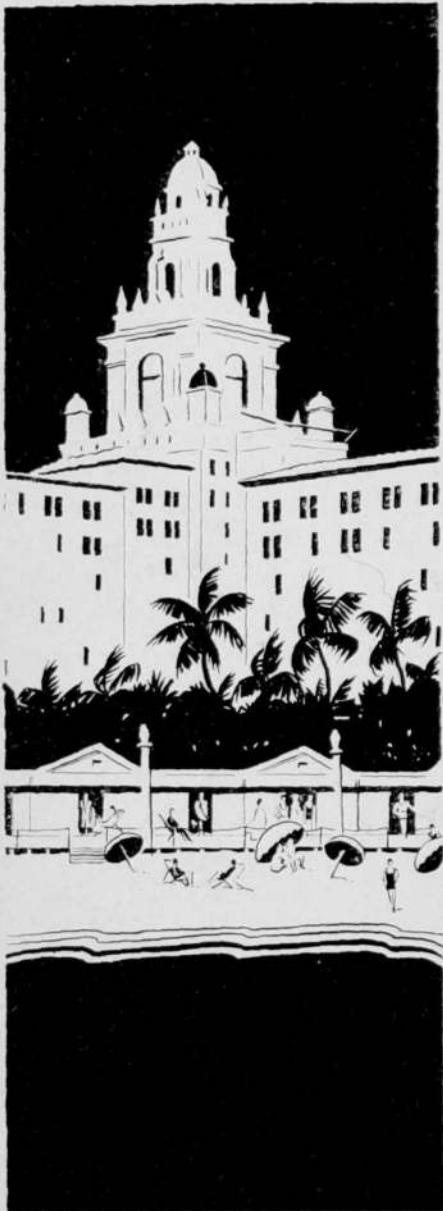
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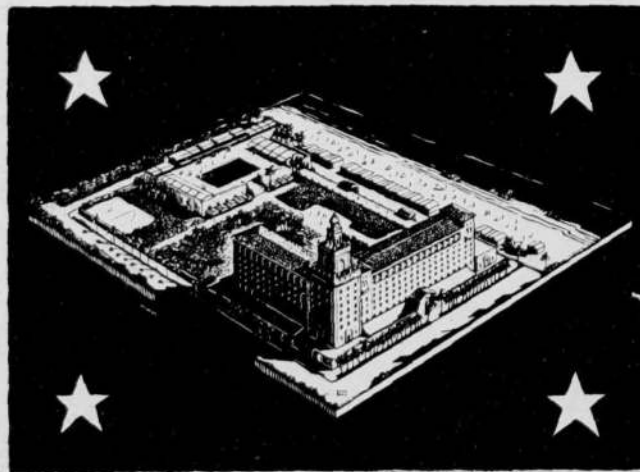
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