

that greenkeepers are gentlemen in spite of their overalls and are quite at ease in fine surroundings.

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We want to thank Carl Erickson for the fine spread. He is a busy man. He works for the Park Board thirteen months a year, if you count the overtime he puts in. He is responsible for three hundred and sixty acres of park which includes an 18-hole golf course. The greens are of the sand variety but must be good because fifty-six thousands rounds were played on them this year.

## Indiana Elects Officers

By CHESTER COVAL, *Secretary*

THE fourth annual meeting of the Indiana Greenkeepers' Association was held December 12, 1931, at the Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, with a large number in attendance. It was a splendid meetings. Several points of interest were discussed.

One of the important events of the evening was the election of new officers, which was as follows: Carl Bretzlaff, president; Carl Coy, first vice president; Albert Esterline, second vice president; Victor George, third vice president; Chester Coval, secretary and treasurer.

We are very sorry to see Victor George give up the presidency. He has served as president for three years, doing a very splendid work. However, we are sure our new president, Carl Bretzlaff, will also be "right on the job." He has acted as secretary of the Association for two years and his work in this capacity has certainly proved to us that his whole heart is in this work.

After the meeting there was a quite a discussion of the National Convention to be held in New York, Jan. 19, 1932, and from all indications Indiana will be well represented.

## Canadian News

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

INTERESTING observations and conclusions on conditions which concerned course superintendents and greenkeepers in eastern Canada last year were contained in a paper presented to the December meeting of the Ontario Greenkeepers' association by President W. J. Sansom. Mr. Sansom's observations and conclusions were accepted by the majority of greenkeepers who attended the meeting which is the first of a number to be held until the 1932 season commences.

The condition which formed the basis of Mr. San-

som's paper to the association was the scalding of many of the better known courses during the months of June, July and August, generally accepted as being due to excessive heat and humidity, but a condition unknown in Canada until it occurred last summer. The public courses and courses of clubs with limited finances did not suffer to the same degree as the courses of clubs with large memberships who were not compelled to place a rigid restriction on expenditures for course maintenance.

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Mr. Sansom's study of the conditions prevailing on the well-known courses of prosperous clubs and the courses of the struggling organizations caused him to come to the conclusion that fertilizer and climatic conditions was the combination which created the scalding. He noted that fortunately no permanent damage had been suffered by any course which had been injured to a considerable extent.

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Mr. Sansom explained that the summer of 1930 was outstanding on account of lack of moisture and that many of the clubs had used fertilizer to make certain of no damage to their fairways and greens and for general reasons. The nourishment given to the courses in 1930 under the excessive heat of 1931 and the humidity decomposed. The nitrogen of the fertilizer was too great for the grass to take up, he explained.

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Proceeding Mr. Sansom pointed out that an unusual explanation was required for the scalding of courses in Canada which had never suffered to any extent from scalds and had weathered similar conditions in previous years. The obvious, he said, compelled him to come to the conclusion that something more than natural climatic conditions was responsible for the trouble which confronted greenkeepers for many weeks. He believed, as a consequence, that the explanation could be found in the artificial and the natural and that organic fertilizer was the factor responsible for the damage.

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Mr. Sansom noted that the Mississauga course in Toronto was severely affected by scalding. He observed that the club had been awarded the Canadian open championship and then commenced in the fall of 1930 and the spring of 1931 to prepare its fairways and greens for the tournament.

The course was laid out through a valley with a stream flowing through it, and in a position to feel the effects of scalding early if it could be charged to fertilizer. He pointed out that scalding appeared on the Mississauga club's course simultaneously with the heat and humidity.

"Another reason for my conclusion is the fact that the public courses and the courses of the clubs with limited funds were not so severely affected," he said. "This