

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

would bear out the argument that more than nature was responsible for the scalding. The public course and the struggling organizations have not and did not use fertilizer to the same extent as other clubs because they could not afford it.

Perhaps their limited resources enabled them to escape what concerned others. Fortunately the damage was not permanent and it was repaired within a comparatively short time."

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Mr. Sansom informed the meeting he expected as many greenkeepers as possible to attend the annual convention of the National Greenkeepers' Association in New York during January. He believed attendance at the convention would be worth a great deal to all greenkeepers and would assist them with their work in 1932 which might compel greater economies if financial conditions felt all over the American continent persisted.

## Pacific Coast Gossip

By ARTHUR LANGTON

A FEW years ago nothing could be done with all this waste land because floods during the rainy season would sweep all before them. The construction of the Devil's Gate flood control dam has enabled Pasadena to utilize the river bed for other projects besides that of the golf course. These include a park, picnic grounds, the famous Rose Bowl where East-West football games are played on New Year's day, and ample parking space for every feature.

Greenkeeper Pfeiffer of the Los Angeles municipal course at Griffith Park has been appointed to take charge of this city's Olympic Park. This park will be the center of activities during the Tenth Olympiad which will take place in Los Angeles during the coming summer.

Pfeiffer will have acres of lawn and countless shrubs to care for incidental to the natural decorations of a stadium seating 105,000 people, a museum, an armory, a plunge, an exposition building, bowling greens, and a sunken garden.

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Pacific Southwest golf courses with fairways of Bermuda grass now have less color in them than a field of hay. This is in keeping with the grass's propensity for becoming dormant in the winter time no matter how much water is thrown upon it. However, the condition seems to be a little worse this winter owing to the very sudden arrival of cool weather after an unusually hot summer.

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One of L. T. Parker's greensmen at the Pasadena Country club has designed and built himself an extremely handy tool. It consists of a 30-inch handle, a

brush, and a heavy two-pronged fork. The fork is attached to one end of the handle and the brush to the other.

This implement is carried around on the power greens mower where it is instantly available for such useful duty as disposing of dirt, debris, worm casts, wet grass clippings, occasional weeds, ball marks and a host of other unsightly blemishes.

The construction of a golf course is being contemplated in Antelope Valley, California. Although this territory is reclaimed desert, it constitutes some of the finest alfalfa land in the world, and there seems to be no reason why grass will not grow there since plenty of water is available. The course is planned to be located on ground dotted with picturesque Joshua trees, which are a species of cactus.

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Suspense among Los Angeles greenkeepers ended when the local chamber of commerce announced that the Hillcrest Country club would be the venue of the sixth annual Los Angeles open tournament to be played January 9, 10, and 11. This signifies that Bill Stewart's is the task of providing the various contestants with the last word in tees, fairways, and greens.

The choice of the Hillcrest course is a particularly happy one from the standpoint of sponsors, players, and spectators. Situated between Los Angeles and the beach cities, the club is easily accessible to the residents of this thickly populated area.

The Hillcrest course is of championship caliber, being the site of the P. G. A. tourney in 1929. In addition the rolling terrain over which the course has been laid affords the spectators many fine vantage points from which to view the proceedings. Finally the club grounds are securely fenced so that patrolling and the collection of entrance fees will be simplified.

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Contrary to the general supposition, California golf courses which will be the scene of the mid-winter tournaments will not receive any extra polishing for the special benefit of Eastern and Northern visitors. Greenkeepers have been ordered to do nothing extra this winter except to keep a tighter hold on the club's purse strings. However, local greenkeepers are pointing with pride to the fact that this really will make very little difference because golfers have demanded that their courses be kept in championship condition at all times.

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Pasadena is having a new nine holes added to its present 18-hole municipal course over which the Pasadena open tournament was played on December 18, 19, and 20. This is of special interest inasmuch as the work is being done by the Crown City unemployed. Still another nine holes is being considered. The unique feature about this course is that it is constructed on soil hauled into a former river bed, the Arroyo Seco.