

THE GOLF COURSE

A MONTHLY BULLETIN DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF MODERN METHODS AS APPLIED TO GOLF COURSE CONSTRUCTION AND UPKEEP

The Observer

NOT long since my three friends and I had a lively debate concerning two-shot holes. We rather managed to agree that under normal conditions a hole measuring 450 yards should be considered a two-shotter. Short grumbled that that distance should be considered par 5, but after we tactfully suggested that such an excellent putter as himself would probably get down in 4 no matter if it did take him three of his best to reach home, he was more reasonable. However, it was not of distances that we talked, for the all-wise U. S. G. A. has recently told us what they must be.

We had quite a discussion concerning the drive and brassy breed. We finally agreed to condemn greens that were too tightly bunkered and too small. The question of the sizes of various greens we had discussed before, big ones for big shots and graded down to pocket-handkerchiefs for the tiny ones.

Wild intimated that he would prefer a green 125 feet in diameter.

Even Long ridiculed this, and finally

the consensus of opinion placed the figure between 100 and 110 feet. Then, too, with Short's support I managed to convince the others that even these greens should show a decidedly favorable face to one side of the fair-way or the other.

"Let us place our shots, no matter how lengthy they may be," I cried. "What rot!" This from Wild, but I ignored him; indeed I expected something like this from him. You see he never picks any spot to shoot out but just lashes into 'em.

Then the comments drifted to the width of the fairway. Here again Wild had to be heard. He didn't care a good hurrah if the fairway did not begin nearer the teeing ground than 150 yards, but if it was not at least 80 yards wide when it got out to a man's sized shot something was wrong with it. I had heard others argue the same way so I had an answer for him. I asked him if he considered the fairway of our long seventh quite rational.

He promptly said that he did, and

(Continued on Page 37)

The GOLF COURSE

PUBLISHED AT

25 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK

BY

PETERSON, SINCLAIRE & MILLER, Inc.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

CARTER'S TESTED SEEDS, Inc.

Copyright, 1917, by

Peterson, Sinclair & Miller, Inc., and
Carter's Tested Seeds, Inc.

R. O. SINCLAIRE, *Editor*

Vol. II APRIL-MAY, 1917 No. 4-5

War and Golf

WHAT effect can the War have upon Golf? This question has been asked frequently and answered variously.

But what effect is it having?

On the surface but little thus far. True tournaments are not as frequent as in past years, the National association's action of abandoning the Championships being followed generally by the various sectional associations. But over the courses every day fully as many play as ordinarily. No matter how long the War lasts golf will be played in America. Surely many will not play if the War's duration is longer than we anticipate.

However, there has been some proposed construction postponed until after the War is ended. This was not unexpected. Owing to the abnormal conditions labor is high and scarce. The materials which are necessary have advanced greatly in price. Despite this many new courses are building and undoubtedly will continue to build.

But despite War conditions the thousands of courses in America must be preserved. They must not be per-

mitted to "go back." It has taken years of patient labor to bring them to excellence and millions have been spent. If by any hysterical move of mistaken zeal, every course in the Country was deserted, one year would find them overgrown with weeds, and well nigh past redemption. Of course this is an absurd suggestion, but let us drive home this thought,—no matter what the cost, at least keep our courses where they are.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Owing to the general uncertainty caused by the recent declaration of war, the Publishers were delayed in bringing out the April issue of THE GOLF COURSE, and it was therefore thought best to combine that number with the one for May.

Down Clubs

The New York Tribune printed the following a few days ago:

"To the Editor of The Tribune:

"Sir: There are about 5,000 golf clubs in the country. At an average of 100 acres, this means 500,000 acres of farm land held out of use.

"Golf incites to profanity, lying about the score, wife neglect, inattention to business, Sabbath breaking, and other vices.

"Why not prohibit golf during the war?

"On the redeemed links 100,000,000 bushels of potatoes might be grown. This quantity would furnish 3,000,000,000 messes of French fried potatoes.

"Professor Dumkopf, of Yale University, estimates that 8,168,432 foot-pounds of energy are daily wasted by golfers. The same energy applied to hoeing corn would produce enough corn for 13,941,687,403 muffins.

"Abolish golf during the war!

"MORAL REFORM."

The American Food Garden

By W. J. COLLINS

A GREAT many of our thinking people are well aware of the fact that the nation is to-day face to face with a national emergency, an emergency which will call for the very best efforts of everyone.

The recently created National Emergency Food Commission has stated, after the most rigid investigations, that we will this year experience a serious food deficiency—unless favored by a much larger and more general crop than any we have had during the last two years, and to ensure to the nation this extra-production, they are advocating with all their energy and ability the planting of home gardens as the only means by which we can overcome this oncoming unwelcome condition.

This is a measure of economic preparedness, and of vital importance to the welfare of this nation, and by supporting the measure we will in the case of military necessity (and that is by no means improbable), release thousands of cars that would otherwise be required to carry food and food products in the usual course of distribution. It would greatly relieve transportation difficulties in all large distributing centers, the congestion at which to-day is in a measure the indirect cause of our high cost of living. The way to meet and overcome this danger is by enlisting our boys and our girls, our men and our women, in this "plant a garden" movement.

Therefore, those of you who are able and have ground available must plant vegetables more abundantly this year than ever. You must also encourage others who previously never had a

garden to plant some dependable vegetable crops. You must make use of every inch of your garden, your vacant lots or grounds, and in doing this you are doing something not only for the protection of yourself and family but also for less fortunate neighbors, who are existing under extremely congested conditions in our cities. Thousands and thousands of these people would eagerly grasp the opportunity which you people have. Bear in mind you will also be helping to guarantee to our military and naval forces the full rations which they so well deserve.

We, as citizens, must give prompt and serious consideration to the plan of the National Emergency Food Commission, and we must act promptly and not sparingly along the lines which they have suggested.

Again I say we face a national emergency which may result in a national calamity if we are not equal to it, not only for our own nation, but for all the nations engaged in the greatest and most destructive war the world has ever known. The nations of Europe have for years depended upon us for certain food supplies. The fact that the man-power of these nations is to-day fighting and destroying instead of sowing and reaping makes them doubly dependent upon us, and we as brothers and sisters, for such we are, must give them what assistance we can under present conditions.

Our crops last year and the year previous were short, due to the poor season. This year, however, the drafting of men for our national defence, for the naval and military branches of

the services, will make labor scarce, and scarce labor means scarce crops. Therefore, you can readily see and understand our problem is a serious one. Something must be done and done quickly to ensure substantial increase in the production of foodstuffs, and the plan of the Commission, which is feasible, rational, and simple, has been worked out and is being given to the people all over the country with the hope that they will accept it and enter into it with the spirit of true Americans.

The Commission expects to induce more than one million young people and men and women to plant food gardens who have never before done so, and those who have previously had gardens are expected to doubly increase their efforts for a maximum production. This plan alone, if supported, would add more than \$200,000-000 in food value to the annual food supply of this nation. It will mean also the creating and tilling of a million more vegetable producing gardens in the backyards and lots of thousands of our cities, towns and villages, and the utilization of idle lands all over our country. In the adoption of this plan we may be wisely laying the foundation upon which may be built the future self-sustaining agricultural policy of every American household.

There are to-day in this country hundreds of thousands of individuals and thousands of organizations and clubs who are ready and willing to raise vegetables in home gardens, school gardens, and vacant lots, if they but had the opportunity, knew how and were properly apprised of the necessity for doing so. The National Emergency Food Commission has undertaken to arouse these people and tell them how

this can be done. It has secured the cooperation of hundreds of newspapers and magazines, which are daily printing and publishing, and will continue to print and publish, expert instructions on when and how and what to plant in the vegetable garden. In this work they are being assisted by thousands of garden experts, who represent the leading horticultural and agricultural societies all over our country, and by thousands of city and town officials, civic bodies and home garden associations. It is men who are looked upon as the ablest trained thinkers identified with the food conservation problem who make up this newly created Emergency Food Commission. All of these men believe in the wholesomeness of home-grown vegetables, and point out that fresh vegetables from the home garden are at all times superior to those purchased in the market, because they are not subjected to exposure in our markets or in transportation from the farmer to the market, and consequently are not liable to become infected in any way.

And again, many garden products lose their characteristic and appetizing flavor when not used within a few hours after gathering, but with the home garden the vegetable supply for the family is directly under your control, and, in the majority of cases, is the only way whereby clean, wholesome vegetables may be secured.

It is not difficult to estimate the benefit we would derive once this plan was under full operation and in good working order. Take children, for instance. For them it will mean more outdoor exercise, better health, added strength, pleasure in their work, and will instill in them habits of industry

that lead to a better understanding of the value of money as measured in terms of labor, and will give them a direct knowledge of the forces of nature, which is necessary for a better understanding of most of the school lessons. They will also learn something of the economic principle that every man and woman must make his or her own living, and must by some kind of labor, whether of the head, hand, or heart, contribute to the common wealth as much as he or she takes from it, and must pay in some way for what he or she receives.

And, aside from the fundamental and essential reason why the nation should take up wholeheartedly the Commission's plan to produce, and produce at once, the fact that a generation of men and women would be produced who would find recreation in the evenings at the close of their professional labors in profitable home gardening, is a phase of the situation which should commend itself to all, for a man's worth is measured by his ability to produce, and the wealth and prosperity of any nation is mainly dependent upon the productive powers of its people.

Business and professional men appreciate the value of recreation, but they often neglect it for lack of interest. Now, if such men understood the principles of gardening, they would find in it a sufficient incentive to exercise and would take much pleasure from a little work in their home garden in the evening hours.

We, as patriotic Americans, want to help our country. We can best help by relieving the Government of this food problem. We can solve this eco-

nomie crisis and benefit ourselves both financially and physically by planting food gardens. In this way we will do our part toward an economic victory. Are we doing so? If not, it is not too late to start now.

The Observer

(Continued from Page 33)

you never saw a more surprised man than he when I marched him out and put a steel tape across the widest part, where it was 65 yards. I consider this too much, even for the grumblers but I have observed that they who grumble about narrow fairways and demand 80 yard widths really have no idea of how absurdly wide such as these are.

When we got Wild quieted down we got back to the Club house and went over the score card. I had made notes of the varying widths of our two-shot hole Fairways, and found the average width about 50 yards, and I know that they compare favorably with the best ones. Very few find fault with them at any rate.

We agreed that we dislike regular-lived Fairways on any holes; you know the kind that looks like Mary's garden.

The gracefully bending Fairway opening out gradually and then closing in again between shots so to speak, suit us all. But I will have more to say of them another time.

First Caddie (meeting second caddie on course): "How's your man going?"

Second Caddie: "Fair. How's yours?"

First Caddie (contemptuously): "He ain't no golfer, he's a gardener."

A New Code of Rules

AWIT in the Dublin Express suggests the following code for duffers:

1. A lost ball shall remove two strokes from the score on that hole. When a dub loses a ball he needs comfort, not punishment.

2. The dub missing his ball entirely shall give a cigar to his opponent. It is ridiculous to punish a score for the fault of the player.

3. How a limit man gets out of a bunker is none of the other man's business.

4. When a player takes more than two strokes for a hole he shall be allowed to go back and play the hole left-handed.

5. When a dub has tried to drive over a water hazard three times in good faith, his intentions shall be respected by his opponent and he shall be allowed to proceed from the other side.

6. When a dub's ball nestles behind a rock he shall be allowed to remove the rock by throwing it at the first expert who plays through.

7. After four putts the dub may be allowed to move the hole up to within a reasonable distance of the ball.

A Psalm of Golf

(With humble apologies to Longfellow)

Tell me not in joyous numbers,
Golf will make us glad and keen;
You should see the crowd that cumber,
Number seven putting green.

They are real, they are earnest,
But the green is not their goal;
Thou the art of patience learnest,
While their fractious balls they hole.

More in anger than in sorrow,
Use your words of strong appeal;
And you'll tell them all tomorrow
That you did it for their weal.

Holes are long and time is fleeting,
Still your hearts are true and brave;
Strive to minimize your beating,
Do your best your "bobs" to save.

On the links' broad field of battle,
When there's been an angry scene,
Don't be dumb like driven cattle,
Tell them plainly what you mean.

Lives of scratch men oft remind us
Not to make our golf a sham,
Nor departing leave behind us
Words that sometimes rhyme with
jam.

Always, then, be up and doing,
Tho' you may but rabbits be;
When elusive balls pursuing,
Be our watchword, "Wait and see."

In Bad Shape

"Hullo, Colonel! how are you? You're looking well."

"I'm *not* looking well, sir, and I'm not feeling well, and, what's more, sir, I'm not *playing* well."

PROFESSIONALS and greenkeepers frequently request us to advise them where they can secure situations. We shall be glad to furnish the names of competent men.

CORNELL SYSTEMS

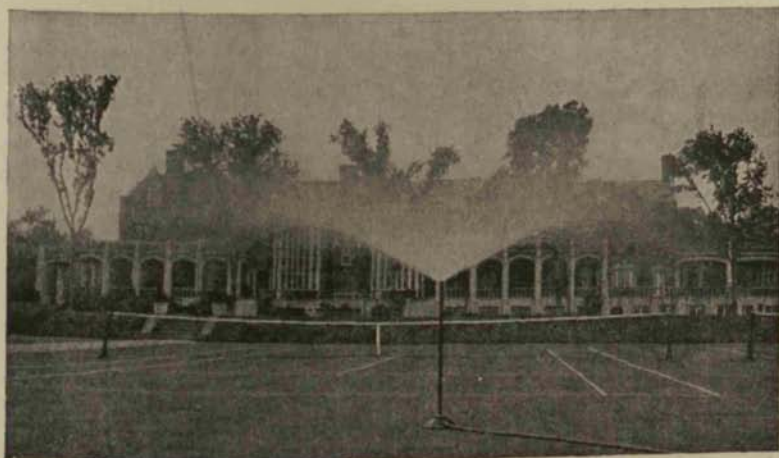
OF

Irrigation and Water Supply

Permanent and Portable Outfits
for Golf Courses, Lawns and
Vegetable Gardens

Our Service includes Surveys of your Property together with Plans and Specifications

Send for Illustrated Catalogue



Portable Sprinkler for $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Hose—Equipped with our Patented Rain Cloud Stationary Nozzle. Can be regulated to discharge a fine mist or heavy shower. Area covered 25 to 45 feet.

Price, complete, \$4.00, F. O. B. New York

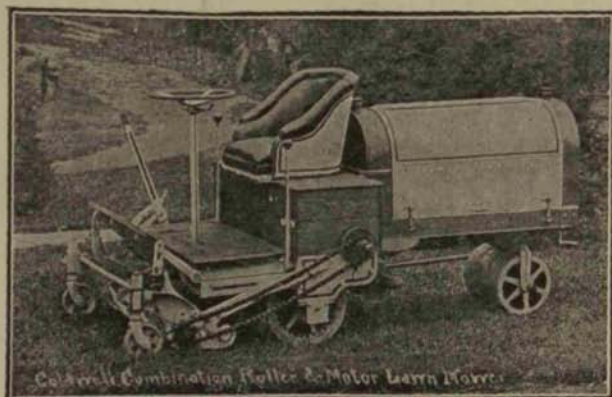
We also manufacture larger sizes covering areas up to 80 feet, discharging from 20 to 90 gallons per min.

W. G. CORNELL CO.

Engineers and Contractors

Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street New York

Coldwell's Combination Roller and Motor Lawn Mower 1917 Model J



TWO MACHINES IN ONE

*For rolling the Lawn
and cutting the Grass*

DIMENSIONS AS FOLLOWS

Width of Cut	40 inches	Continental Engine [4-cylinder]
Length over all, 7 feet 6 inches		18 Horse-power
Width over all	4 feet	Hill Climbing Ability, 25%
Diameter of Roller	15 inches	Grades
Weight of Drive Rollers, 1100 pounds		Cutting Capacity, 1½ to 2¼ acres per hour
Gasoline, ½ to 1 gal. per hour		Height 4 feet, 3 inches

Net Price \$1300, f.o.b. Newburgh, N.Y.

Model J will do the work of three men with three Horse Mowers and do better work. Catalog on request, describing smaller Walk-Type Motor Mowers, Horse and Hand Mowers

Coldwell Lawn Mower Co. Newburgh, N.Y.