



Here is a splendid example of tight, yet natural-looking trapping for a one-shot hole. The view is the third hole at Cypress Point, 170 yards.

Twenty Years of Greenkeeping Have Taught Me Plenty

By DR. ALISTER MACKENZIE

ABOUT 20 years ago the Greenkeepers Association of Britain was formed.

I gave them their first series of lectures which later were published in the first year book of the association, and subsequently formed the basis of a little book I wrote on golf architecture.

I have not given any lecture since those days so I thought it might be interesting to review the progress of greenkeeping since that period. I will therefore give some quotations from my former lectures and comment on them.

"A common mistake in greenkeeping is to imagine that because one form of treatment benefits one course it will necessarily benefit another.

"The greenkeeper should have sufficient

knowledge of chemistry and botany to be able to tell what form of treatment is most likely to benefit his particular greens.

"For example, the ordinary artificial manure sold by some seed merchants for golf courses consists of a mixture of three parts superphosphate of lime, one part each of sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of potash, and one-tenth of sulphate of iron. If no weeds are present the sulphate of iron may be omitted from the mixture; if daisies are present the sulphate of ammonia should be increased; if clover is present the sulphate of lime should be lessened in quantity; if the turf is sour, or if sorrel is present the sulphate of ammonia should be lessened and lime used as a separate dressing.

"Farmyard manure should not, as a rule, be used as a surface dressing on golf