

Augustine Ascending Elms (foreground) dot the rough between 15th and 16th holes at Flint (Mich.) GC. There is little space between fairways of these two holes and elms are big help in player traffic control.

## Augustine Ascending Elm Winning Acceptance as Golf Course Tree

Numerous supts. are convinced that many of the problems of golf course landscaping can be solved through a wisely planned and carefully conducted tree planting program in which judicious selection of trees is the starting point. Native trees often are unsatisfactorily located or may have undesirable qualities of age or character and should be replaced.

If the tree replacements are to be advanta-

Tree at left was one of 100 transplanted to Flint course in 1951. It is now 30 ft. high and has luxuriant growth. Below in foreground is another cluster of young Augustines that add to beauty of 14th hole. Altogether, Flint GC has planted nearly 600 Ascending Elms.



geous, the new trees should be "golf course trees". That is they should be suitable for the particular landscaping purposes of the club. One of the most acceptable trees is the Augustine Ascending Elm which combines qualities of the American Elm, one of the best-loved of all shade trees for many generations, with new characteristics of beauty and

health in a new generation of elms. The experience of Flint (Mich.) GC with the Augustine is typical of what has been reported by numerous leading clubs.

Edwin M. Titus, chmn. of the green committee at Flint reports the club is enthusiastic about Augustine Ascending Elms as

golf course trees. Flint GC became interested in Augustine Ascending Elms in 1951 and planted 100 of these trees in April of that year. So successful were these trees that the club has since planted over 500 and anticipates adding more as funds in the green committee's budget permit. The committee has used Augustine Ascending Elms for four specific purposes: 1. Traffic control; to define fairways and encourage golfers to play in their own fair-

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2. Definition of greens,

3. Shade.

4. Beautification of the course.

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One of the original 100 trees is over 30 feet tall. Titus reports losses have been very few and percentagewise would be estimated at two per cent. "Our success has been excellent. Despite the occasional trouble our players get in, they seem to be universally enthusiastic about our tree program," he concludes.

The Augustine Ascending Elm traces its ancestry to a magnificent columnar American Elm discovered in Normal, Ill., by the late Archie M. Augustine, noted horticulturist. It derives its name from its discoverer and its beautiful columnar form.

Scions of the parent tree were subjected to nearly 20 years of study and development before the variety was first released for general planting in the fall of 1949. Today, more than 50,000 Augustines have been planted in 36 states.

The Augustine elm is characterized by its beautiful appearance, perfect repetition of shape and habit, unusually rapid growth and extreme resistance to storm damage, insect plagues and disease problems. It has an up-reaching columnar form with rising branch structure, sturdy trunks, and compact roots.

The compact root system and strong tap roots provide secure anchorage against wind storms. Upslanting branches are protection





from damage by snow and ice storms. Large leaves provide dense shade, but the compact form of the tree permits the sun to reach all of the lawn at some time during the day. The tree bears no seed to litter the lawn in the spring and sheds its leaves in a confined area in the fall.

Since the death of Archie Augustine in 1947, development and distribution of the Augustine Ascending Elm has been conducted under strict controls by the Augustine Ascending Elm Research Assn., Chicago,

## Green Models for Builders

Bob Simmons, pro at Mississinewa CC, Peru, Ind., is making model greens scaled at 10 ft. per inch. He has produced some of noted par 3. 4 and 5 holes.

Simmons doesn't maintain the models will be a substitute for capable golf architectural service but says that when a do-it-yourself-job is required at small clubs his models will help produce greens of interesting design. Prices and other details of the models may

be secured from Simmons.

## Annual MacGregor Sales Meeting Held in Cincinnati

All members of MacGregor's U. S. sales force converged on Cincinnati late in August when the company's annual sales meeting was held. The 1957 line of woods, irons, balls, bags and accessories was shown during the session.

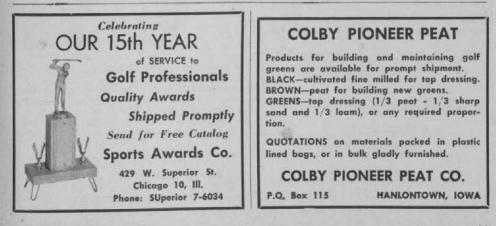
Feature presentation was the introduction of the entirely new golf ball for 57 – the MacGregor Tourney.

Cy Vail and Ock Willoweit both won awards of solid gold engraved money clips for special sales achievement for the previous year.

H. P. Cowen, MacGregor pres., and R. D. Rickey, sales mgr., headed the various sessions. Toney Penna discussed innovations in the 1957 line of clubs as one of the highlights of the meeting.



Front Row (I to r): Stanley Clark, Elwyn Nagell, Bob Rickey, Sls. Mgr., Toney Penna, Tony Koegel, Corp. Pres, Henry Cowen, MasGregor Golf Pres., Harold Peterson, Johnnie Walker, Jim Shriber Second Row: Rell Suggs, Cy Dall, Jim Seott, Dan Barbaro, Cliff Eiebe, Ock Willoweit, George Neeley, Third Row: Len Wirtz, Vie Bass, Pete Bulis, Bill Mechan, Howard Wilkins, Charles Meyer, Leon Neison. Fourth Row: Harry Adams, Bob Lysaght, Paul Hargrave, Lee Gib-son, Tom Robins, Paul Gamm, Jim Roberts, Dan Hobbs, Joe Worrell.



September, 1956