



*W. D. Chinery*

AS we may look upon a golf course more or less as a permanency then we should accept this as a guide when the planting of such shrubs is being contemplated.

Too frequently do we see shrubs dotted about singly, and with little or no effect, oftentimes causing unnecessary work. Undoubtedly the best results are obtained by the judicious massing and blending of shrubs so that the colors harmonize one with the other, as well as with the surroundings.

#### ***Make Selections to Harmonize with Surroundings***

To avoid an artificial or unnatural appearance throughout the course it will be necessary to divide such shrubs for planting into two groups or sections; one for the grounds in proximity to the clubhouse, and the other group for planting in masses to break up any large open tract of ground, also to more clearly define the different fairways.

Where there is a dense bush or tall tree for a background of a large open space it may be advisable to adhere to the plan above in preference to planting taller trees. For this reason, the latter would hardly be noticeable only at close quarters owing to the density of the trees in the background, but the mass of more dwarf shrubs meets the eye at once and has the desired effect from any angle.

# *Selecting and Planting Shrubbery*

## **Grouping, Selection and Planting of Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs for Clubhouse and Grounds**

By W. D. CHINERY, Greenkeeper

York Downs Golf Club, Eglington, Ontario, Canada

(Photographs received from Stumpp & Walter Company)

The class of shrubs I would suggest for this purpose would be of a subdued or less showy type than those selected for the clubhouse grounds.

#### ***Avoid Massing, On Large Area***

Where a collection of shrubs is to be planted over a large area it is well to avoid massing, as this would tend to give too much of a sameness—if I may use that term. A better plan and one that is highly recommended is to form a group of one or two subjects, thereby giving a bold and pleasing effect. The formation of such groups should be as simple as possible so as to admit of any machine getting round for cutting, etc., and thus avoid unnecessary hand work.

#### ***Preparation for Planting***

And so we come to a most important stage in the cultivation of all plants, i.e., the preparing of the ground and planting. Oftentimes this is done in a promiscuous manner, generally ending in failure and disappointment. A hole here and there in the grass, the plant inserted, little care or thought as to the roots—these are often twisted and covered up in a tangled manner, and but lightly tamped down, and that's near enough.

I do not wish to appear as being too hard on my point, but what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. To proceed, the ground selected for planting should be well broken up and thoroughly worked. If of a very heavy sticky nature a liberal amount of fine gravel or coarse sand, ashes, etc., should be incorporated, also a little thoroughly rotted manure. After roughly



*Rhus Glabra (Sumach)*



*Syringa (Common Lilac)*  
*A clump of these old favorites is a thing of beauty every spring.*



*Symphoricarpus (Snowberry)*





*Viburnum Sterilis*  
(Snowball or Guelder Rose)



*Cornus* (Dogwood)



*Philadelphus* (Mock Orange)

leveling the ground a good plan is to space and place out the shrubs to be planted, putting the smaller or weaker ones, if any (and there generally is) to the outside.

#### *Allow Plenty of Room for Roots*

In making the hole for planting, an important point is to see that the roots have ample space. Do not cramp them in any way so that they lie naturally and be kept at the proper level. Put a few shovelfuls of fine soil over the roots, then give the plant a slight upward lift and shake at the same time. This will allow of the soil settling well round the roots, guarding against air pockets which are the cause of a lot of failures. One should exercise care in not planting too deep or too shallow. When sufficient soil is in place, tramp the hole firmly. This is too often neglected. To complete operations water thoroughly and mulch with half rotted manure.

#### *Consider Your Climate in Ordering Shrubs*

There is a very large collection of shrubs to choose from, although in our locality we are to a certain extent limited to choice. Quite a number of desirable shrubs are too tender to justify the risk of planting on a golf course. Therefore, one must use discretion in making a selection for their own particular part of the country.

One can often procure plants that are indigenous to the country and which are more suitable than exotics. For example I do not know of more beautiful shrubs for this purpose than the red and yellow barked dogwood (*Cornus*). The rich coloring of the wood makes them distinctive and attractive all through the winter. The well known sumach (*Rhus Glabra*) also affords rich coloring in the autumn. Following are a few named shrubs which we have found to be perfectly hardy and very desirable for planting in masses.

*Lonicera*—*Tatarica*—*Morrowi* (Bush Honeysuckle)  
*Rhamnus*—*Cathartica* (Buckthorn)  
*Hippophae*—*Rhamnoides* (Sea Buckthorn)  
*Ligustrum* (Privet)  
*Philadelphus* (Mock Orange)  
*Spiraea*—*Opulifolia*  
*Syringa* (Common Lilac)  
*Symphoricarpos*—*Racemosus*, *vulgaris* (Snowberry)  
*Viburnum*—*Opulus*, *sterile*, *plicatum* (Guelder Rose)

The first four named are especially worthy of cultivation, giving an abundance of flowers, and later on followed by a profusion of bright red, black, and orange colored berries, making the shrubs doubly attractive.

(To be continued)

## *In Building a New Golf Course*

By G. A. FARLEY, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer  
The National Association of Greenkeepers of America

In the coming January issue of the National Greenkeeper, an article written by John MacGregor of the Chicago Golf Club will appear. We hope it will be read by the officials of every embryo golf club in America.

Preliminary to Mr. MacGregor's very good advice, we would like to submit for the attention of new club officials one suggestion for the direct benefit of members and prospective members who will support the young club through its period of construction and during its future maintenance.

It has been the custom of many new clubs to select the greenkeeper after the period of construction is over and the grass is well sprouted all over the course. Starting a new greenkeeper in the work of keeping the greens another man has built and seeded is not fair to the greenkeeper, and is often a source of considerable added expense to the club.

If a greenkeeper is engaged during the early stages of construction, he starts his work of maintaining the course with

a full knowledge of the soil and what has been incorporated therein to encourage a stand of grass on greens, tees and fairways. He has no period of adjustment to make, and no guessing to do.

There is a definite place for a greenkeeper on a new golf course as soon as ground is broken for the fairways, and before putting greens have been roughly contoured. No expert cook enjoys being called upon to save a cake which has been spoiled in the mixing. Equally so, no greenkeeper however expert, can guarantee a good putting surface the first playing season if he does not know at first hand what has gone into the making of the green from the drain tile to the new growth of grass.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the Employment Bureau of the National Association is at your service, entirely free of charge.