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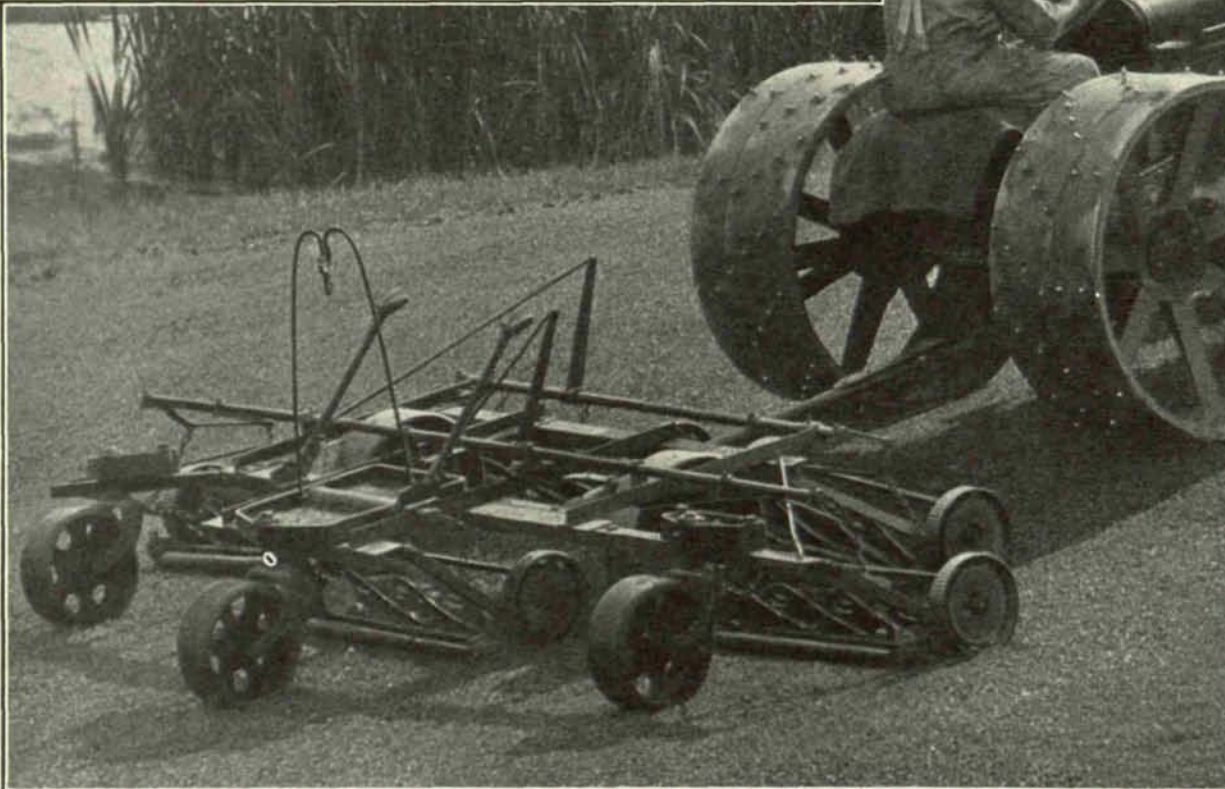
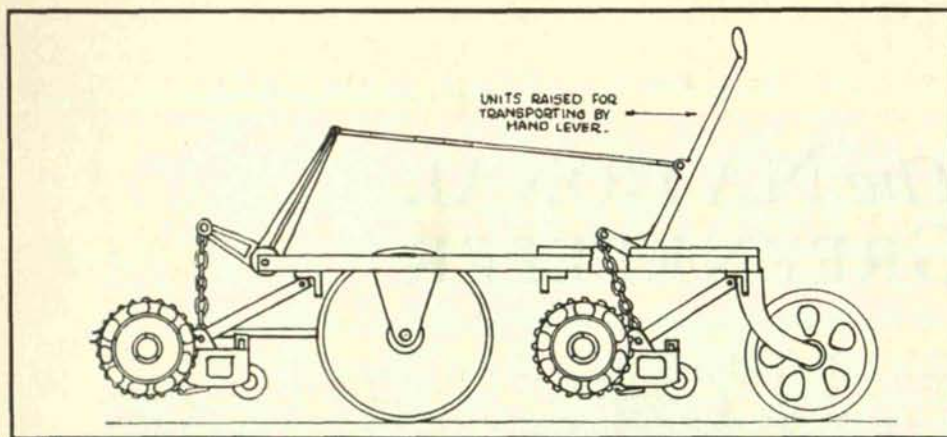
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IDEAL GOLF COURSE EQUIPMENT

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Official Organ of The
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of Greenkeepers of
America

Winged Foot

Scene of the Open Championship

By CAPTAIN DAVID L. REES, *Greenkeeper*

Progress Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.

JOHN H. ELLIFFE, greenkeeper at Winged Foot Country Club, has been there for seven years—that is, ever since the construction of the thirty-six holes began. John was superintendent of construction and came to Winged Foot with an excellent background of construction and maintenance experience.

For the open championship next June only one of Winged Foot's two courses will be played over, namely the West Course. Practically all of the holes on this course run north and south, and this is one of the several features at Winged Foot that indicate its really good design and construction.

Quite a number of new traps are being fashioned, and several holes lengthened, for the coming occasion. Mention of lengthening the holes leads to the comment that there will be positively no phoney distances marked up on the Winged Foot card for the championship. Where the card reads 517 yards the hole will be found to measure all of 517 yards—that, and nothing less. The West Course will be made to measure 6,754 yards, with a par of 72.

In the traps George Low rakes will be used "just to simplify things a bit," John Elliffe says—then he adds, "but our traps won't be as hard as those at Oakmont!" The rough on the West Course will be just what it says.

We believe John is even fertilizing the rough, to make sure there will be plenty of it. And it will be ROUGH!

As is the case of all Westchester courses, the soil at Winged Foot is heavy clay, which means that if dry weather prevails at the time of the

Open, there will be quite a roll on the ball. The fairways are chiefly fescue. Rocks are found in profusion in the section where Winged Foot is located. At one time they were a whole lot more plentiful on the course than anyone wanted—so much so that the greenkeeper numbers a compressor among the items of his equipment.

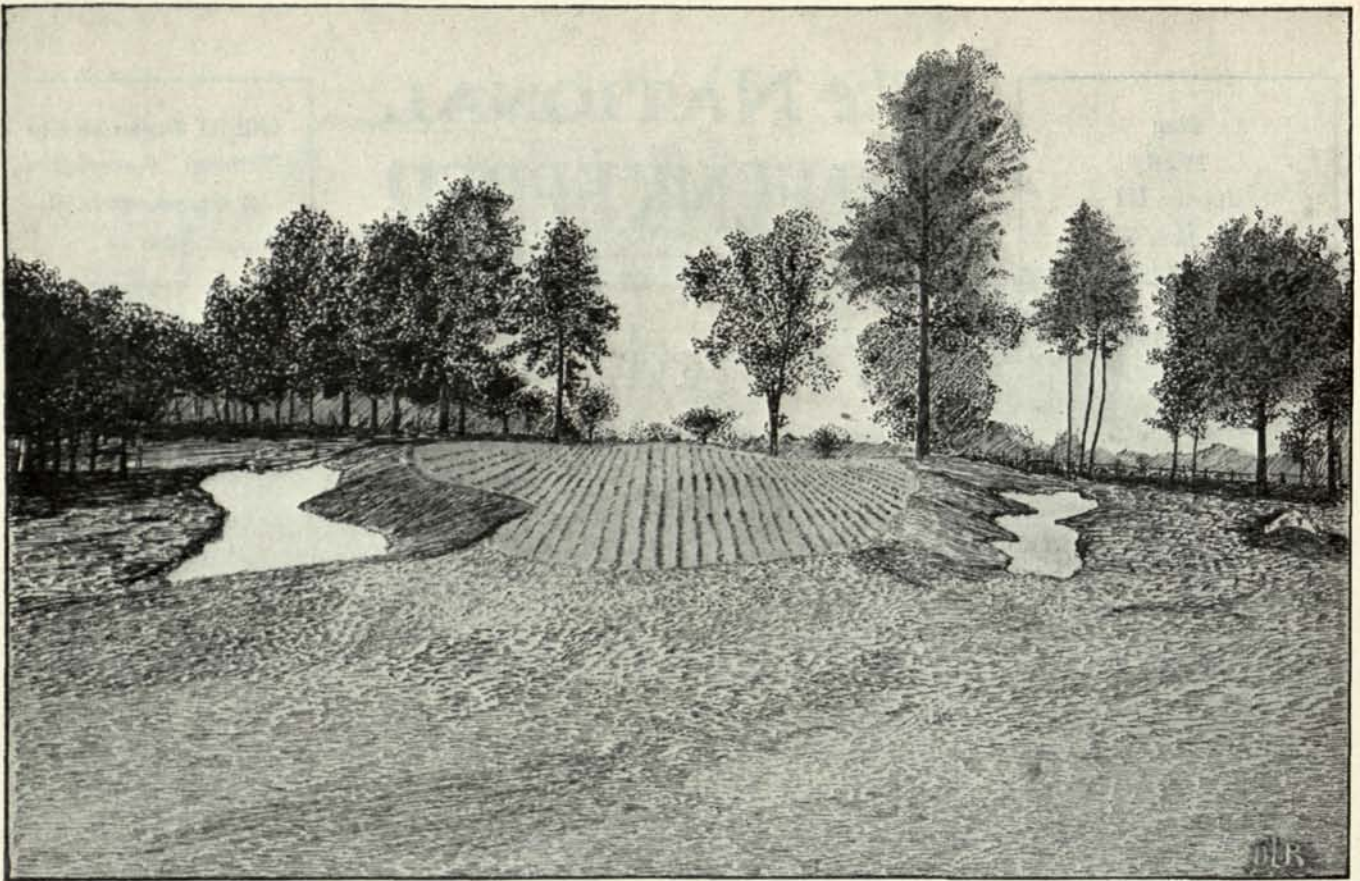
The greens of this course are seeded bent, and they enjoy a very high reputation indeed for excellent putting surface. All of the greens face the shot—that is, none of them are sloped away

from the approach—and all are mighty tightly trapped. There is not a single blind hole on the course, nor is there a water hazard.

There are four short holes on the championship course—numbers 3, 7, 10, and 13—and as is quite generally the case, it will be at those short holes that many of the players in the Open will meet their Waterloo. None of the short holes can safely be negotiated with a mashie. Number 7 is the shortest. It measures 172 yards. All of the four short holes are



JOHN H. ELLIFFE
*Greenkeeper at the
Winged Foot Country
Club, Mamaroneck,
N. Y.*



NUMBER 3 GREEN, WEST COURSE, WINGED FOOT COUNTRY CLUB
This hole is 217 yards long and requires a very accurate tee shot
Drawing by Captain David L. Rees

really and truly difficult, and numbers 10 and 13 are doubly so when a west wind is blowing.

In the case of the long holes, strictly accurate second shots are the only means of getting down in par. Even long tee-shots must be placed with due care and skill, for the fairways are thoroughly well trapped. At the fifteenth hole, for instance, only a well-placed drive will open up the green.

Until the last putt is holed, the player on Winged Foot cannot let up on the strength and accuracy of his play, for right to the eighteenth green the course will be found to be a strenuous test for the best of golfers. The man who beats 295 there next June should come enviably near to the title of American Open Champion.

Meeting of Greenkeepers at Winged Foot

A PLAN is already under way to hold a meeting of greenkeepers at Winged Foot during the National Open Championship in June. While nothing official has been announced it is quite likely that President John Morley of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America will call a meeting of the Executive committee, probably on Saturday, June 29.

Winged Foot is located at Mamaroneck, N. Y. which is on Long Island Sound, about 30 miles above New York City. It is conveniently located for all the Metropolitan greenkeep-

ers and also is but a short distance from those residing in southern New England, and eastern New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is probable that a dinner will be held at one of the famous shore resorts, which are so plentiful in that vicinity, and the meeting will be more or less a sociable get-together gathering for the boys.

During the day the greenkeepers will carefully inspect the famous Winged Foot West course where they will be able to see the play of the champions in their final rounds.

Planting Around the Clubhouse

By A. H. TOMLINSON, Associate Professor
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Read at the National Greenkeepers' Conference at Buffalo

IT is taken for granted that nowadays golf courses are likely to be found in the most beautiful settings of the countryside. This outdoor sport has always been associated with the open air, sunshine, wide swathes and where possible wonderful trees and flowers. Thus designing and planting a golf course from an aesthetic aspect is much in order, especially if perchance in the making of the course it should have taken away from the beauty of the topography and an alluring countryside.

A golf course ought to be a beautiful thing, and if not, somebody is heavily in debt to the neighborhood. A golf course should be adorned by nature's own planting or otherwise with trees, evergreens, shrubs and flowers.

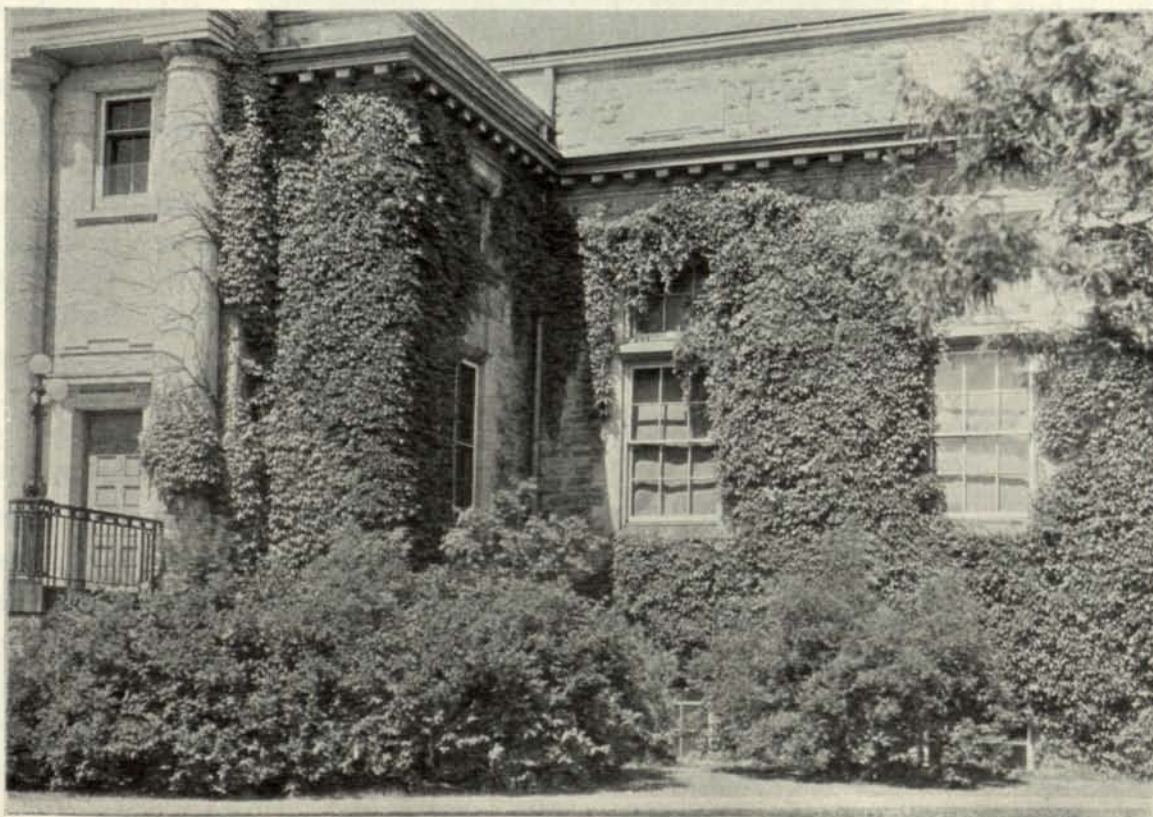


PROF. A. H. TOMLINSON

A restful yet animated spirit of rural loveliness should be the theme. A pleasant spot where the finest of sports may be indulged amidst the wonders of arboreal and floral creations.

The buildings erected on such a golf course should be in keeping with the environment and atmosphere and whether they be small or large, should fit in. Planted around and near the various buildings there ought to be forms of trees, bushes and flowers; these to

aid in making the scheme one of unity and harmony. Furthermore to suggest a feeling of welcome and abandonment, harsh and uninteresting entrances, doorways and wall spaces may be softened with suitable planting. Thus suitable garden subjects ought to be



IVY AND FLOWERING SHRUBS ENHANCE THE BEAUTY OF THE COUNTRY CLUB

planted at corners and barren spots with the object of accentuating an entrance or doorway and parts of the foundation. Shade trees may be planted to give protection from the sun. A clubhouse needs such on hot, sunny days, whilst the cool winds of early spring, late autumn and especially in winter require stubborn resistance from groups or a row of taller conifers.

Native Plants Are Plentiful

Spread over this continent there is a splendid array of native planting subjects and what an extensive accumulation of exotic species and varieties may be procured. Usually for golf courses native trees and so forth should be featured. One may mention American Elms, Maples, Oaks, Beech, Birch, Tulip trees and a Magnolia. In conifers the White and Red Pines, White and Blue Spruce, Hemlock, Cedars, Junipers and the fairylike Silver Fir (*Abies concolor*). In the hot summer and arid sections, largely, other species would have to be thought of.

Many of the foregoing conifers respond splendidly when planted adjoining buildings as well as many of the foreign types of conifers, shrubs and low evergreens. The finest of course should be arranged around the clubhouse and at the main gateway of the course. The same form of conifer planting could be the vogue around the foundation of the building by way of one or more erect specimens for a corner supported by

oval forms. A similar thing may be done in bare sections of a wall base. Low spreading conifers may be featured to advantage as ground cover plants like the low growing Savins Juniper in varieties of *J. tamariscifolia* and *J. prostrata*. With such planting the so-called broadleaf evergreens as *Euonymus vegetus* and *E. radicans* are most desirable. On milder parts the *Pachysandra* is an acquisition.

These dwarf types are most suitable for planting against a wall foundation which needs partial covering or as an edging between taller subjects and the walks or grass. For buildings lacking in architectural design, shrubbery for foundation or base planting is admirable and particularly attractive are those of rounded and conical shapes. Not forgetting the delicate blossoms and delightful odours like the Mock Orange as *Philadelphus lemoine*, *Bouquet d'or*, *Virginal* and *Girandole*, also the early flowering *Spiraeas* as *Van houttei*, *Arguta* and the fern-like foliage variety *S.*



NORWAY SPRUCE AND BLUE SPRUCE ON CLUBHOUSE GROUNDS

thunbergii. Although without perfume the very early flowering goldenbells or *Forsythias* are most popular in the early spring, the golden currant or *Ribes aureum* too has its place in the early season because of its pleasing perfumes. For a little later flowering in brilliant reds and pinks the *Cydonia japonica* or Japanese Quince is most enchanting.

Japanese Barberry is Unparalleled

FOR planting in most any place the Japanese Barberry is without parallel. It is dwarf, possesses most attractive foliage, small bell-like flowers followed by green berries which turn red during Autumn. The foliage, too, turns a coppery red at that period. The new red leaf variety of this *Berberis*, viz. *B. thunbergia purpurea* is very fine, especially against such as gray walls or evergreens. In districts near the lake, *Kerria japonica* with its yellow blossoms, Irish green foliage and stems is splendid alongside where a low form is wanted. Summer flowering forms like the new *Viburnums* are worth planting as *V. carlesi*, *tomentosum* and *plicatum*.

The Lilacs or *Syringa* ought to have a place, preferably the large flowering varieties, not forgetting the pretty Persian ferns. Lilacs however, must be judiciously placed for decorating a wall or a foundation because of interesting shrubs which should be discussed.

A passing reference should be made to the broad leaf evergreens in *Kalmias* and *Rhododendrons* as well as the deciduous *Mollis* *Azalea*. They respond in more temperate sections and do best in acid soils and partial shade.

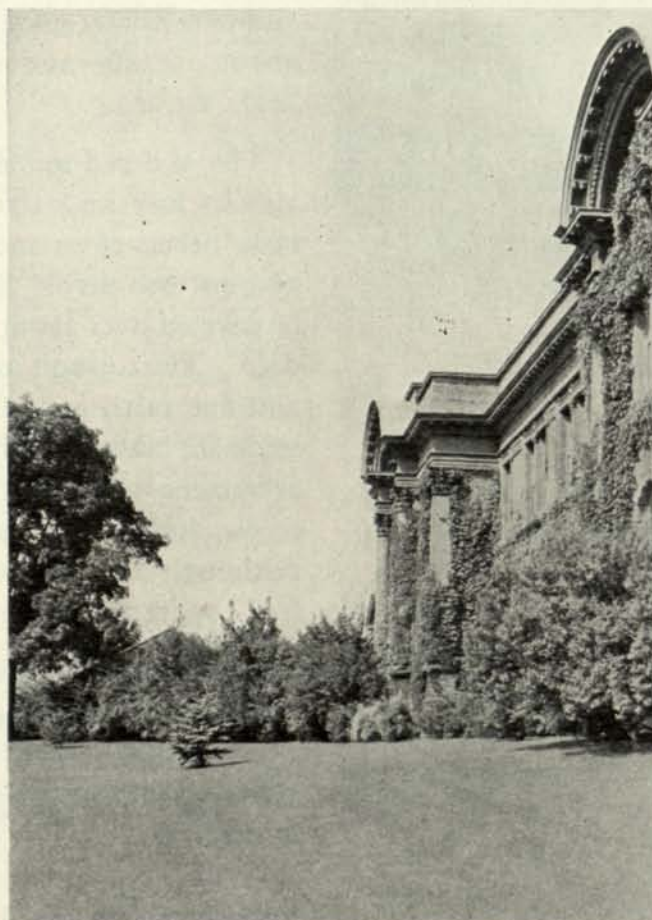
Where marked architecture is supreme a formal system of planting should be followed but if not, an irregular or naturalistic treatise is best.

For golf course treatment adjoining the club house open lawns with enclosures no doubt would be in order whilst shade trees ought to be considered for shade and conifers for wind protectors. Shrubbery groups may enclose the lawn, in some instances defined hedges or ornamental fences. On the inside of the enclosures perennials may be planted for border effect. Perennials could be set up at the hedge of shrubbery whilst hard spring flowering bulbs have special value for this purpose.

Out in the open borders and beds would likely be out of place; for the former a background is wise, whilst an enclosure is needed for flower beds. This latter means a formal effect where statuary and garden furniture of suitable design may be paramount.

Paths leading from one division to another of the garden could be of grass and in some instances flat stones. Cement is used a great deal but can often be substituted except perhaps for the mass paths. Stepping stones and crazy paths are

very popular, so are tile where the paths are very popular, so are tile where the buildings are of brick. Pagollas and archways could be part of the scheme in connecting sections or divisions or at entrances. These structures need climbers to cover them in part. Climbing roses, *Wisterias*, *Clematis* and *Honeysuckle* are tip top for this purpose. Rustic archways for a woodland theme may be



LARGE AND SMALL PLANTING ALONG THE CLUB-HOUSE WALLS



DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE

successfully brought about if the setting be suitable.

Good Common Sense is Keynote

EVERY setting is different and varied schemes may be much in order. It is a matter of enriching the site and building with floral and arboreal beauty. To do this unity must prevail which means that pleasing effects, harmony and balance must be paramount. In other words good common sense with artistic taste must be the keynote. Overcrowding and shutting out objects of beauty and interest must be avoided. Vistas may be created to extend and feature wonderful views. The course should be an integral part of the existing landscape, yet different. It should be beautiful and of decided character.

Planting around the club house and golf course generally means that planting material is needed from time to time, thus a nursery would be in order. This may be brought about without a great deal of trouble. An acre or so of land would be required if a large number of specimens are likely to be required,

but only a few square rods if just a few shrubs and trees are likely to be all the requirements.

In the first place many trees, conifers, shrubs and perennials may be raised from seed, others by way of twigs and shoots. This latter is known as the vegetative method. All native stock may be procured from seed sown in the Fall or Spring. The best thing to do is to think of the system followed by nature and act accordingly. For example, most seeds and fruits fall to the ground, become covered with leaves and so on; later germination and growth come about. Leafy and sandy soil will do as a slight covering.

The seed bed soil should be at least comparatively fine and fertile. Some use enclosed beds, others rows and sow seeds not too thick and not too deep. Seed cones or nuts should be covered over about twice their circumference deep. The top soil itself should be loose. Sand and fine earth are admirable for this, but the seeds are better if lightly packed. Conifers or evergreens are better if slightly shaded and cheese cloth tacked over the sashes is splendid. Although laths wired together about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" apart are used a great deal.

Perennials Grow Well From Seeds

THE majority of perennials grow well from seed either sown in Spring or about July or early August. Dividing of perennials may be easily done. The early flowering kinds are best done fairly soon after blossoming is done, whilst with the late flowering forms, Spring is the best time usually.

Varieties of shrubs far removed from the original species do not always come true from seed, thus an artificial man-made method of perpetuation must be followed. This is why the vegetative, asexual or cutting systems are made use of.

In the Fall or early Winter the use of matured wood for propagation work is popular and gives wonderful results. Most shrubs may