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by Charles “Chic” Adams
Golf Course Architect and Builder
Adams Construction Company, Atlanta, Georgia

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

“Chic” Adams is a Class A member of P.G.A.—brings a veteran player's knowledge of golf to the business of designing and building links. Among the outstanding courses to his credit are: Fox Meadows Country Club, Memphis, Tenn.; Cherokee Town & Country Club, Atlanta, Ga.; Scenic Hills Golf & Country Club, Pensacola, Fla.; O.B. Keeler Memorial Golf Course, Cobb County, Ga.; Golfland Golf Course, Marietta, Ga.; Ottumwa Golf & Country Club, Ottumwa, Iowa; North Shore Country Club, St. Louis, Mo.

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Grau’s Answers
(Continued from page 108)

avoid constant and excessive wear and tear.

Too big a hurry accounts for many costly repairs and much rebuilding after the course has been opened for play. Members may be justifiably indignant at being robbed of their pleasure. How often their wrath is directed against the hapless supt. who may have argued in favor of delaying the open date to give course time to settle and mature.

“Hidden Horrors” best describes the rocks, stumps and trees which may have been bulldozed into gullies as a “base” for a green or a tee. With settling and decay, the soil sinks and the area becomes unplayable until the headache is corrected.

Starved seedbeds describes a “short cut” that cannot be detected until after the grass starts to grow. It is an accepted principle that the best time to incorporate long-lasting insoluble soil amendments is during construction, not after the grass is up when it is in a soft, tender and weak condition.

Tees or trees (greens, too) represents a decision faced by many clubs — and often they cannot have both. The problem involves that of location which can help to resolve the dilemma. Proper placement of tees or greens in relation to trees improves air movement and avoids conflict with tree roots, both vital factors in growing quality turf.

These elements and many more could be cited as valid reasons for closer collaboration between the man who, step by step, creates a beautiful course and the one who maintains it. We could mention inadequate budgets, failure to demand a performance bond, unrealistic plans and specifications, failure to have irrigation system operating before planting grass and several others.

It is encouraging at least that GCSA plans to do something about strengthening the weak points in the system.

Latham Leaves Green Section

James M. Latham, Jr. is resigning his position Apr. 1st as Southeastern agronomist for the USGA to accept other employment. James B. (Monty) Moncrief will replace Latham and Wayne Allen succeeds Moncrief in the Southwest. Allen is a Texas A & M graduate who specialized in weed control while attending school.
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   —and many, many more, important questions!

Where did we get the answers?
Harold J. Cliffer, A.I.A., institutional planning and design specialist, personally interviewed managers, golf professionals, owners and officials of 54 private, 19 municipal, 16 semi-private, one military and two industrial golf courses in every section of the country to collect data for this book. This information was expertly evaluated to arrive at the minimum, median and maximum requirements of facilities and space for any size clubhouse, keyed to the number and type of golfers to be served...

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March, 1960
Houston Convention
(Continued from page 54)

One of the significant points about the business of preparing for the Open that was emphasized was that the USGA should be more generous in rewarding the supt., who in all probability, has spent at least a year worrying and working in getting his acres ready for the big event. A plaque is nice; the possibility of being seen on TV for a brief second is something to contemplate; but there isn't any tribute that quite stacks up alongside a substantial bonus check. These, incidentally, were the sentiments of the audience and not of the speakers.

Catastrophe Strikes

Something in the way of catastrophe struck at three sites shortly before the Open was to be played. Sherwood Moore at Winged Foot had a fire in February that destroyed his maintenance building and practically all his equipment. Elmer Border, then at Olympic, woke up one March day with a strike on his hands. It went on for three weeks. Elmer Michael had a rainy 10 months to contend with prior to the big event at Oak Hill. What's more, when reconstruction was to be stepped up in the spring, the weather turned even more perverse. Marshall Farnham was the only one to escape fire, strike and rain, but as he said, "Things were less complicated in 1939 when the Open was played at Philadelphia CC."

Witness the woes of Border: He came to Olympic Club seven months before the 1955 Open and was faced with the job of rebuilding seven tees, one green and all traps. Around four acres of sod were moved in the process and 300 tons of sand were imported. Dry winter and spring winds didn't exactly work in his favor; neither did the strike. Members helped with the green and fairway mowing and one parked a sorely needed tractor too close to a tree trunk.

Rough Lost in Tall Grass

To further aggravate things, one person in authority at Olympic, said Elmer, decided that the course was really going to be toughened up for the Open. He wouldn't allow the rough to be cut. When Joe Dey, the USGA executive director, came to inspect the property a few days before the tournament, the rough looked like African bush. Air had to be pumped into Joe on the spot. It was finally decided that the only thing that could be done
was to cut a 6-ft. swath adjoining the fairway to normal rough height. When the tournament was ended and the entire rough restored, 280 truckloads of grass were hauled away.

The fire that destroyed Winged Foot's maintenance building and equipment turned out favorably for Sherwood Moore since he got complete new replacements of both. For the next four months things went quite smoothly but a cloudburst caught up with Moore on the next to last day and resulted in the West course, which was used as a parking lot, being turned into a morass. It took almost a month to get it back in playable shape.

Compensations in Work

"A supt., however, shouldn't get the impression that getting ready for an Open is just a succession of headaches," Moore said. "There are compensations. For one thing, it raises your standards of maintenance. For another, it forces you to get things done that may have been put off before. You work with a lot of different committees at your club and, therefore, you become better known. Finally, most supts. I know have done better financially after having handled an Open."

Elmer Michael expressed the opinion that perhaps many of the changes that are dictated in getting ready for the USGA event are unnecessary. "Some, at least," he asserted, "seem to be made merely for the sake of change. Or, maybe it's a plot against the supt."

Spell of Poor Weather

Oak Hill, as mentioned before, got a prolonged spell of poor weather preceding the 1955 Open. Reconstruction work was slowed up to the extent that 2,000 yards of gumbo had to be stacked up behind the 11th green only a day or two before the practice rounds started. Parking facilities surrounding the club became so churned up that the West course had to be opened up on the first day of the tournament to take care of the traffic. Due to the poor weather and heavy foot traffic, the area around the clubhouse took a terrific beating. It took at least two months after the final putt to restore this and the West course, Michael said.

In view of all the trials and tests that Border, Moore and Michael were put to, Marshall Farnham said that he suffered a slight pang of conscience in finding that he got off so easy. "Perhaps the course requirements weren't quite as stringent 20 years ago," Marshall remarked. "We knew a year in advance that we were going to have the Open. The ceiling was taken off the budget, equipment manufacturers gave us a hand and so did many other people, including Joe Valentine. All in all, things went quite smoothly. Yet, I'll say that one Open is enough for any supt.”
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How Palm Springs Clubs Run Car Operation
(Continued from page 58)

rado car garage. Reinhart and the Mullenbach company of Los Angeles devised an all-automatic charging system for the garage. The installation has 75 charging outlets. Twenty-five cars in a row can be charged.

The automatic charging system has eliminated a lot of trouble often experienced in car operation. Reinhart says: "When a car is brought in we don't know how far it has gone. So we must care for unknown and possibly widely varying charging requirements."

"The automatic system Mullenbach made for us has minimized our charging problems and expense. One interesting and valuable feature of the installation is a time clock arrangement that gives the cars a booster charge in the morning."

Inspection Schedule

A strict schedule of inspection and service is maintained at Eldorado. Cars are thoroughly cleaned, tires are inspected, brushes and lubrication checked and any reports of malfunctioning are attended to promptly after the cars come in from the course.

Bermuda Dunes has the largest golf car fleet of any of the Desert courses. There are 100 electric cars in the Bermuda shed which is on the first tee level and below the pro shop elevation. The cars are stored in a redwood shed that borders a large courtyard.

Careless Driver Rebuked

The standard of car operation at the Desert courses possibly is a bit higher than that at most other private or resort courses. Because of the heavy traffic, the careless driver is quickly and bluntly rebuked.

The agreement that the car renter signs at Bermuda Dunes is considered a most practical and fair deal between a club and a person who rents a car. The agreement is printed on a numbered slip. The renter keeps the duplicate, a copy of which is shown on page 58.

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New Course Maintenance

(Continued from page 102)

As in the case of greens, the sooner new fairways are mowed the better. If mowing is early at playing heights the permanent grasses apparently adjust themselves to the height of cut. On the other hand, if there is delay in mowing, or if cut too high, those strains not suited to lower clipping heights predominate. Then, when lowered to playing heights, these strains are replaced by poa annua, clover and other weeds.

Fertilizing New Fairways

Fairway turf, the first season after seeding, responds to heavy fertilizer applications. For the first season a minimum of 3 or 4 lbs. of actual nitrogen is needed per 1,000 sq. ft. along with other elements. Greater amounts are even better. Frequency of application varies with type of fertilizer used. One program particularly effective involves fertilizing while the young grass is still dormant in late March. A second application should be made in early May, a third in early June and finally a fourth in September. Care must be taken to avoid burning tender, young grass. With new grasses rarely do two courses offer identical problems.

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Course Vandalism One of Topics at Minnesota GCSA Meeting

Minnesota GCSA held its annual turf clinic and conference at the Normandy Hotel in Minneapolis, Feb. 24-26. The conference was marked by two rather unusual features. Two women, Jane McKinnon and Mrs. Grace Graham, were among the speakers, and the afternoon session of the 25th was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of course vandalism. Miss McKinnon spoke on the subject of landscaping and Mrs. Graham, chmn. of the state ladies' rules committee, discussed the woman's impression of golf. The vandalism roster included an attorney, and an official of the Minneapolis police dept.

One session was also devoted to the operation and maintenance of recreational facilities other than golf at country clubs. Supts. who spoke at the meeting included Roy Nelson of Ravisloe, Homewood, Ill. and Jack Kolb of Minikahda in Minneapolis. Agronomists on the program included Charles Wilson of Milwaukee Sewerage; Marvin H. Ferguson and James Holmes of the USGA green section; James Watson of Toro; and Leon Snyder and Richard Stadtherer of the University of Minnesota.
How did your greens come through the winter of 1958-59?

Admittedly, the toughest winter for bent greens was the winter of 1958-59. Hundreds of golf courses had some, if not practically all, of their greens heavily damaged by so-called “winter kill.”

With over 400 golf courses having from one, to all greens, planted to Old Orchard C-52, we are trying to find out if any of these greens were damaged. We invite any golf course superintendents with Old Orchard C-52 greens that suffered damage during the 1958-59 winter, to write us.

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The greens are the foundation of all successful golf courses

Texas PGA Hears Hogan, Nelson at Winter Meet

(Continued from page 62)

raw iron stage to the finished product. He also explained the shaft making process.

Sell Shoes Out of Stock

Dick Tarlow, Brockton Footwear’s executive vp, told pros how to take the gamble out of handling shoes. He advised stocking at least 12 different sizes and said that 27 different sizes will fit more than 80 per cent of the membership. He cautioned against trying to sell shoes by using samples, saying that successful shoemen sell out of their stock and then re-order to replenish it. Trying to handle too many brands, Tarlow concluded, is a sure way of getting into trouble.

A Tarlow confidential: When a customer sits down and says he’s interested in a pair of shoes, the first thing to do is remove one of his shoes. Then he can’t get away until you’ve had a chance to sell him.

The remarks of Ernie Sabayrac, pres. of Ernie Sabayrac, Inc., can be summarized in this manner:

1. Stick to quality merchandise;
2. Casual conversation can give you a very good idea of what your customers want in the way of merchandise;
3. Put 80 per cent of your money in basic items;
4. Give more thought to what women golfers want and buy;
5. Wear the same kind of merchandise you are trying to sell.

Can’t Remain Isolated

Speaking of the supt.-pro relationship, John Henry of Brook Hollow, Dallas, said that the work of the two men is so closely interrelated that they no longer can afford to be isolated from one another. The supt. must, and he emphasized this word, be informed of all tournaments and special events in order to have the course clear for large scale play. The earlier he receives such information, Henry added, the better it is because of the extra work entailed in getting things ready for other than ordinary play.

The final speaker at the two-day conference was Harvey Penick, the well known teaching pro at Austin CC. Harvey gave a very thorough explanation of the teaching methods that have worked so successfully for him, stopping to demonstrate any
point about which he thought there might be some doubt. His speech was so well received that he was given a standing ovation when it was completed. In conjunction with the program, pro golf salesmen and manufacturers displayed their merchandise in one of the hotel's exhibition rooms.

Spectacular DeAnza
(Continued from page 69).
desert air. The course suffers somewhat in the July and August heat, of course, but that’s the case both on the desert and off.”

The brilliant trap sand was mined near Oceanside on the coast north of San Diego, and trucked to the valley. The sand is a sparkling color contrast to the fairways and greens. Its heavy texture exacts a special penalty for golfers who knock balls into it.

Nine-Man Crew
Stanley, aided by a crew of nine men, maintains the course year-round. Fairways are mowed twice weekly, the greens six or seven times a week. The course is watered every night. The center-line watering system was put into the front nine but a three-line system is used on the back nine. Quick coupling valve systems are used throughout the links.

Fairway divots are re-seeded and, as a special touch of grooming, divots on the greens are replaced with two-inch pluggers from the nursery.

As Billy Casper said, “it’s a shame to take a divot out of this place.”

May Makes Slight Change in Tam Golf Car-Caddie Setup
There has been a slight change in George S. May’s decision to dispense with caddies in favor of exclusive use of golf cars at his Tam O’Shanter CC, Niles, Ill. (Golfdom, Feb., p. 25). At the request of members, May is going to allow his golfers to directly hire their own caddies. The new plan is to allow a caddie to accompany a foursome in two cars. His fee will be paid to him at the conclusion of the round and not charged through the club. Members who employ caddies also will be required to sign forms releasing the club from liability for any personal injuries that a caddie may incur.

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Eagles Move Over and A Course is Built
(Continued from page 70)

Eagle Haven is open to all members of the Armed Forces, active and retired, their dependents and friends. Dues are $5 monthly; $6.50 for the family. Daily fees for non-members are $1, Saturdays and Sundays $1.50.

Lateral Water Hazards

The courses measures 6,200 yards and borders on the Atlantic Ocean. Sand traps are numerous and there are no less than 12 lateral water hazards. Lakes front five of the 18 holes, making it a tricky course, but not one to discourage those who shoot in the 90-100 bracket. Par is 35-35-70.

Whillock picks the 390-yard, par 4 seventh hole as the toughest. "The hole is a dogleg to the right, bounded by water and trees on the left and right of the fairway," he says. "The green also is elevated."

Since the course opened in 1955, more than 77,500 golfers have played on the sporty government reservation.

Dick Bury, former golf professional from Detroit, now doing a stint in the Navy, serves as Whillock's assistant.

You, Too, Can Shoot 90
(Continued from page 88)

ing or trying to hit too hard. Jim and his pupil agreed that her maximum comfortable range with the club was about 75 yards.

In lessons that followed, the same procedure was followed with clubs ranging down to the 5-iron. The keynote was accuracy with distance being considered only a secondary factor. By the time the woman pupil had played down to the 5-iron, it was found that she could get about 120 yards with that club and have a reasonable chance of coming close to the target area.

All during this time, no mention was made of the woods. But through the series, Gantz noted that the woman was gaining more confidence with each lesson. Automatically, she began to assume the correct stance. Her timing with each club improved rapidly whether she chipped or took a half swing or went the whole route.

No Trouble With Woods

When it came time for a session with the woods, it didn't surprise Gantz when Mrs. T. . . . started hitting them with authority. After three or four swings with a 2-wood, she began putting the ball out nearly 160 yards.