



This beautiful water hole at the Kannapolis (N. C.) Golf Club is one of the many scenic features of the course. It provides a test of shotmaking that puts the Cannon employees' course in a class with many fine private club layouts.

### Towel Company Course Is Carolinas' Gem

**I**N ITS first full year, although opened in midsummer, 1954, the Kannapolis (N.C.) GC is proving to be one of the most popular assets of the community.

The 9-hole course was built on land donated by the Cannon Mills and the company's equipment and labor was used for construction. The design and construction of the course represents collaboration of professionals and golf course supply representatives whose ideas were coordinated by M. F. Mauldin of the Cannon Mills.

Several of the holes border a scenic lake and the beauty of the course as well as its architecture make it a golf establishment that pleases sharpshooters as well as the high-handicap players.

Design and construction of the greens was well planned and executed. Drainage was given expert consideration in greens building.

Above the tile drains was placed 4 in. of cinders. The next 3 in. was of coarse sand from the local lake beds. The top 5 in. was composed of  $\frac{1}{3}$  topsoil,  $\frac{1}{3}$  sand and  $\frac{1}{3}$  Georgia peat.

This is the first course in the Carolinas to have all greens planted to Gene Tift Bermuda. The stolons were taken from a nursery plot in Charlotte, N. C., and planted on 4 in. centers on all greens.

The greens were in very good condition the first season and have continued to be excellent, looking much better than seeded Arizona Bermuda, putting with complete

satisfaction and thus far, despite all sorts of weather, keeping in excellent health.

The fairways were seeded to hulled Bermuda. Complete fertilizer was applied at 1500 lbs. per acre. Notwithstanding a severe drought the first year a good stand of Bermuda was established.

First-class construction of the course and its fine turf and scenic surroundings have been further complemented by features such as attractive tee shelters and benches, tee markers and other fittings, and every other detail of good course furnishing and housekeeping that are too often badly neglected at courses in smaller communities.



E. J. Smith (left) Charlotte (N. C.) golf equipment distributor is shown by M. F. Mauldin (right) mgr., of the Kannapolis GC, the tee marker used on the new course of Cannon Towel company employees.



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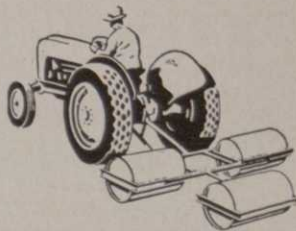
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# Zoysia Matrella Ideal Facing for Traps at Indian Creek

By O. J. NOER

**R.** F. (Red) Lawrence at Indian Creek CC, Miami Beach, Fla., and the members of that club have never liked the Bermuda turf on the face of traps adjacent to the greens.

Bermuda grass is an aggressive grower. It creeps down into the trap and defeats the intended purpose of the trap. Players play the ball exactly as they do from the apron. They roll the ball onto the green with a putter. Exploding out of the trap is unnecessary.

The aggressiveness of Bermuda grass is a drawback from the maintenance standpoint. Workmen spend much time weeding it out of the traps.

Some years ago, Lawrence decided to do something about turf on the face of these traps. He noticed the slow spread of Zoysia Matrella in the nursery and thought it might be the best answer. As a starter, he put a narrow strip of Zoysia Matrella sod along the edge of the double trap beside the sixth green. Zoysia proved to be ideal and the solution to the problem in every respect. The overhang was ideal and growth down into the trap no longer a problem.

The plan at Indian Creek is to face all traps around the greens with Zoysia Matrella sod. Present practice is to imbed one layer of nondescript sod in an upside down position. Zoysia Matrella sprigs or stolons are planted between it and the top strips of Zoysia Matrella sod. Planting Zoysia stolons between the two sod layers hastens development of the overhang.

The narrow strip of Zoysia Matrella sod for the top layer comes from a Zoysia Matrella nursery which is solid turf cut exactly like the aprons. Alternate strips are lifted from the nursery, soil is replaced to level the surface and Zoysia is allowed to spread and re-cover the area.

A part of the nursery is allowed to grow without cutting to produce additional growth. Sod from it is shredded to provide sprigs or stolons for planting between the two sod layers. Lawrence

thinks the use of shredded stolons desirable but not absolutely necessary.

There is no reason why Zoysia Matrella should not do equally well as a greens trap facing on other courses where fairway turf is Bermuda grass.

The accompanying pictures show the original Zoysia facing established several years ago, another which is a year old, and a green's newly planted one.

## Six Different Courses in New 27-Hole Fee Course

Morey's G&CC, Milford, Mich., will have in play next month a new 27-hole fee course establishment that is the first new course built in the Detroit area since the '20s.

Ed Morey, owner of the course, has spent about \$50,000 on the construction which was made to his design and which was built by Harold Beagle and Sons under Morey's supervision.

Work started on the new course Nov. 1, 1954.

The course is laid out in three 9s:

Red nine - Par 35 2840 yds.

Blue nine - Par 39 3790 yds.

White nine - Par 34 3125 yds.

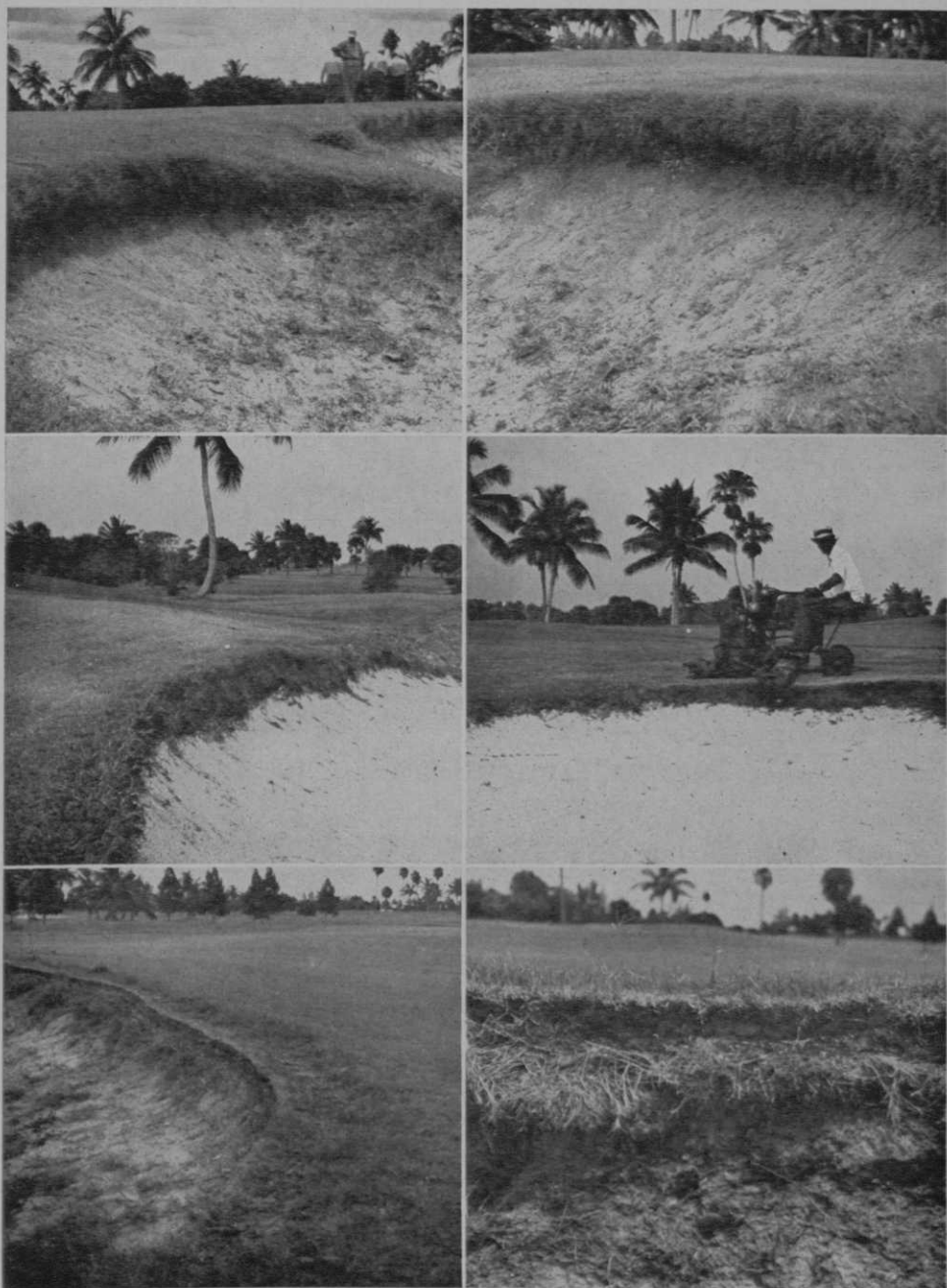
Nine of the 27 holes are water holes. Fairways are divided by large trees approximately 30 ft. in height. The course was cut out of virgin woods, with a 16 ft. wide, 6 ft. deep creek winding through the layout.

The combination of 9s will enable golfers to play 6 different pars: 68, 70, 78, 73, 74, and 69.

The 27 hole layout will permit leagues and tournaments the exclusive use of 18 holes.

Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays one set of 9 holes will be reserved for ladies only.

The rates will be based on a 9 hole rate, thereby eliminating the usual complaint of paying an 18 hole rate with only enough time for a 9 hole play.



Top left—*Zoysia matrella* was used along the edge of this trap first. The overhang is good and the sand below stays clean. This is not true of the Bermudagrass part at the extreme right. The overhang is just as effective as sheep's fescue in the north. Center left—Close-up of *zoysia matrella* facing on top edge of trap alongside green. Lower left—Another *zoysia matrella* facing on top edge of trap alongside a green. Top right—Mowing edge of *zoysia matrella*-faced trap with triplex-type mower. Center right—Newly sodded and planted edge of trap. Top strip is *zoysia matrella* sod from nursery. *Zoysia matrella* stolons inserted between the top and layer below. Lower right—Close-up of newly sodded and stolon planted edge of trap alongside green.

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Eighteenth green in foreground dwarfs newly remodeled clubhouse of the Asbury Park G & CC brought to life by Ray Cole after lying dormant for 13 years.

## Rebuilds Abandoned Course and Clubhouse in Nine Months

**R**AY COLE has completed the first and toughest stage of a very hard job in golf. He has rehabilitated and reopened the Asbury Park G&CC at Neptune, N. J.

In nine months Cole went at a 212-acre area of brush, tangled undergrowth and scrub trees, and a tumbling wreck that once had been a clubhouse and with hard, smart work and about \$125,000 revived a course that has been closed for 13 years.

Cole, after a pro career that established him as an excellent instructor and golf businessman, was considering retiring from golf when he got word that the city of Asbury Park, N. J., was considering leasing its abandoned golf course. He flew up from Miami, explored the jungle that concealed what had been a course, took a look at the ruined clubhouse then, with confidence in his vision, went far out on a limb.

### Reclaim Course from Jungle

He took a 20-year lease on the property for \$90,000. Before he gets through with the reconstruction, expansion, modernization and beautification program he will have at least \$300,000 in the plant.

Those who know Ray Cole say he will make a big profit and bring millions in added income to Asbury Park merchants and property owners.

When Cole first saw the site there was grass, weeds and bushes 4 ft. high on fairways and greens. Wild cherry trees had grown over the course during 12 years and in some instances were 15 ft. high.

The course was 6,427 yds. with a par of 72 and was a first-class layout. It is on rolling and wooded terrain. Ray has made a few improvements in the design.

When he got on the job his first step was to examine the condition of the water lines. He engaged the Wm. R. Hogg Co., an old and reliable plumbing firm, to repair the water system and put it into good working order.

There was no map of the piping so considerable work was required in locating the lines. Some of the pipe had been dug out of the ground and stolen. Many of the connections had rusted away. Rebuilding the water system took six weeks.

Cole's next order of business was to get the heavy growth removed. He bought two tractors. One he quickly began using to pull out trees. The other hauled a Woods double rotary high speed mower in clearing the course. He says this outfit did a very efficient job and has been kept in steady use putting the course into good condition.



Cole had a tight deadline in getting the greens planted. He set Sept. 15 as the date when this job was to be completed. Along came that stormy witch Hurricane Hazel and she delayed progress a week, in addition to washing out several of the newly seeded greens. However, the last green was seeded to Seaside on Sept. 30.

Before Cole got into his course restoration work he engaged a Rutgers University turf authority as consultant and hired Joe Malinkowski, a graduate of Rhode Island Agricultural college, as supt. Then 10 workmen were hired and got onto the schedule of greens rehabilitation.

A Rotovator and tractor were rented and put to use cutting the greens sod into small pieces. This operation caused some trouble as the clumps of sod were hard to remove.

Hand raking and dragging with steel mats finished the preparation of greens for seeding. The former contours of greens were maintained. The Seaside caught well and was put on a maintenance program early so when the course opened April 26 the greens were in very good condition. The fairways still were spotty but were responding to a good fertilizing and liming program.

The fairways had a good stand of bluegrass and did not need to be seeded.

After the greens were seeded the tees were modernized in construction, and seeded.

#### Winter Work A Big Program

Winter was a busy time, outside and in. Traps were cleared and filled with sand; the rough and woods were cleared and the vast accumulation of brush and other debris from the construction work was burned. This planned work gave Cole a course that opened with the appearance of needing only more growing time, instead of having the unsightly splotches that usually are left on new course jobs and which seldom receive attention until the following winter.

Moles gave trouble on the newly planted greens and tees. Mole traps were ineffective but liberal use of a poison called Mole-Not got rid of the pests.

#### Restoring Wrecked Clubhouse

As a professional Cole had seen too many places where the lesson and practice tees and practice putting green were inconveniently located and inadequate so in his redesign and reconstruction he took good care of these features.

The clubhouse presented almost a new

building job. Vandals had taken about everything loose, stripping every piece of metal from inside the building and the gutters and downspouts from outside.

All windows were broken. The doors were battered. Beams under both locker-rooms were rotted. Wiring had been torn out and the plastering was virtually destroyed.

One of the first things done on the clubhouse job was to install an oil burner and put the hot water and heating systems into good condition so the other interior work could be done in the winter under conditions that make it possible for workmen to do good jobs comfortably and without delay for thawing out.

Now the clubhouse, reroofed, restored and modernized, attractively decorated and efficiently equipped, is a revenue producer for Cole and a community asset.

Cole has hired Frank Siciliano as professional. Frank was with the course until it went out of business. He was in the Navy during World War II and upon his return opened a golf range.

The Asbury Park course is operating on a semi-private basis and on the pay-play policy started off with very good volume. The tourists to the Jersey shore and out-of-town players quickly followed and there is promise that Cole's establishment will be playing to capacity many days before this year is ended.

#### Fully Automatic Range Nears Completion

A unique fully automatic golf driving range is being completed at Third St. and Sunrise Highway, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y., in this Long Island shore spot.

Holmes Cook, 631 Tenth Ave., New York City, is the designer and builder of the project which will also contain an 18 hole miniature golf course.

Except for retrieving balls, virtually every phase of the driving range is machine operated. The entire project will stand the developer some \$200,000.

The balls are picked up by a Worthington tractor unit, then dumped into a distribution unit which washes and dries them. A conveyor belt then carries the balls from a trough to the tee line. Insertion of a half-dollar coin by the patron starts the cycle of balls which are teed up from beneath the driving mat.

There will be a pro-shop connected to the club house carrying a full line of golf equipment. The fairways will be watered.

*Far and away the best ball*

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