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Stylist

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Sr., overdrew his bank account to buy his son his first good set of clubs.

Ralph K. Ebling out as pro at Daytona Beach (Fla.) G&CC . . . **Joe Ragan**, native Daytonian, succeeds Ebling . . . Ragan, 25, and brother of **Dave**, has been pro at Carper's Valley CC, Winchester, Va., for three summers and starter at Daytona Beach for past two winters . . . Political factors have made the Daytona Beach pro job an ulcer-breeder . . . During the nine years Ebling and **A. M. (Slim) Deatherage**, manager, operated the course they added nine holes . . . When they started in 1956 the 18 had an annual revenue of \$53,000 . . . This year with 27 holes, revenue will be approximately \$183,000 . . . Lost Nation CC, on Rock river, near Dixon, Ill., opens its first nine.

Mrs. Bobby Cruickshank died July 10 in Pittsburgh following a long illness . . . **Nellie Cruickshank** was a gay lassie who traveled many a mile following her husband in golf tournaments and whose merriment made the days and evenings richer for many a pro and his wife in the times when first prize money was \$500 . . . She was born in Scotland . . . **Bobby** is pro at Chartiers CC, Pittsburgh and, in winter at Gulf Stream CC, Delray Beach, Fla. . . The Cruickshank's daughter, **Mrs. Elsie Hoak**, and granddaughter, **Diana**, have won championships in the Pittsburgh area.

John S. Orlick, 48, owner and pro of Wonderland Golf Range, Southland, Mich., and pro, **James (Gene) Sullivan**, 55, died July 4 in a fire at Orlick's home at Southgate . . . Orlick was a decorated combat veteran of World War II . . . His brothers, **Warren** and **Ben** are in pro golf, Warren being a PGA national vp.

Stan Dudas, pro at Leo Fraser's Atlantic City CC, claims that the better girl golfers are even fussier than **Arnold Palmer** in having minor alterations made in their clubs . . . The girls kept Stan and his shop assistants busy during the USGA Women's National Open, making loft and lie changes . . . **Al Laney**, N.Y. Herald-Tribune golf writer, who has covered a lot of USGA and other major tournaments, wrote that the way Fraser and his



Babe Lichardus (center) shot a 277 at Spring Rock in Morristown to capture the New Jersey State Open, \$1,000 and the Ballantine Trophy. **Carl S. Badenhausen** (1) holds the trophy and N.J. GA president, **Jack Hickey**, hands Lichardus the prize award. Runnerup was **Pat Schwab**.

staff operated for the USGA, the contestants and gallery during the Women's Open was the best job of tournament presentation he has seen lately.

Ben Danforth, Knickerbocker News (Albany, N.Y.) golf writer, given a party marking his 40th anniversary with the paper . . . **Walter Danecki**, 44-year-old Milwaukee postal clerk who tried to qualify for the 1965 British Open, distinguished himself in several ways . . . His rounds of 108 and 113 gave him a total of 81 over par and 82 over the leading qualifier, **Fred Boobyer** . . . Danecki went to Britain financed by himself . . . He had saved for a year . . . **Minnesota Fats**, the celebrated Big Three of all pool hustlers, recently told Chicago Tribune sports columnist, **Dave Condon**, that any athlete playing for money handicaps himself in competitive spirit when he needs a financial backer . . . **Mark McCormack**, pro golfers' agent, wrote recently in Sports Illustrated that an explanation of foreign golfers' more frequent triumphs over Americans of late is that the Americans have lost the habit of hard work . . . "But not for Mark," laughingly commented a client.

British Ryder Cup team to play U.S. squad at Royal Birkdale GC, Southport, Eng., Oct. 4-9 was completed when **George Will**, **Dave Thomas** and **Jimmy Hitchcock** were first three in a round

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GOLFDOM

AUGUST • 1965

What Have You Done to Improve Your Maintenance Operations?

*Five superintendents describe
some methods and ideas they
have conceived that make
course management easier . . .
Maybe they will help you*



Articles Start
on Following Page

Maintains Nursery for Fairway Turf

By **CHARLES G. BASKIN**
Supt., CC of Waterbury (Conn.)

When a nursery is established, the first thing a person thinks of is using the turf for tee or green repair. But how about fairways and roughs? Fairways take as much or more punishment as par 3 tees, especially about 175 to 200 yards out. Seeding divots is all right, but re-growth is slow. If you have turf to lay in the divot marks, the appearance of your course is quickly improved, especially after busy weekends. Sodding the rough may be overdoing it, but don't forget that a large percentage of your players constantly take the long-grass route to the hole. If the rough at your club is low cut, the divots there stand out with the same sore-thumb prominence that they do in the fairways.

Our nursery for supplying turf for fairways and roughs is in an experimental stage. We planted it only last year. Eventually, we may decide that seeding the gouged out areas beats sodding them, but we are going to give the new plan a fair trial.

Courses that have manual watering systems don't always find it possible to hire persons who are willing to work split shifts to operate them. We solved this problem by finding a school teacher who is attending summer school. He is happy to come to the club early in the morning and set out the fairway sprinklers and return in the evening and repeat the routine. That gives him the late morning and afternoon free to attend graduate classes. Our watering schedule dovetails perfectly with his school work.

Deeper Roots Give Bermuda New Life

By **HUNTER GAMMON**
Supt., Wolf Creek GC,
Reidsville, N. C.

Wolf Creek was one of the first courses in North Carolina to put in Tifton 328. That was back in 1956. The first two

years the grass was planted, it came up beautifully in the spring. We topdressed greens three times a year, aerified lightly and verti-cut heavily. We have always been on an organic fertilizer program and have resisted the suggestion of members to overwater.

The third spring the 328 was in, spots appeared on the green surfaces and it was evident that the grass wasn't growing with its accustomed vigor. For the next two years it was touch and go and, finally, in 1961, we lost practically all our fine Bermuda.

I came to the conclusion that the 328 roots were too shallow. We had been using aerifier tines that were from 3 to 4-inches long, and ½-inch in diameter. I decided that we needed 6-inch tines of ¾-inch diameter. After using the larger tines, topdressing with coarse sand and fertilizing with 12-4-8, we verti-cut only lightly. Thereafter, our crew dragged the putting areas three ways and slowly soaked the greens.

Three weeks after this spring preparation program was carried out, a check showed that the roots were growing to a depth of six inches, as compared to only three or four in previous years. That convinced me. I threw out the old tines and kept the new. For the last three years, our 328 has come in strong and always gone the distance.

Members Are Interested in Turf Clinics

By **JOHN J. SPODNIK**
Supt., Westfield CC, LeRoy, O.

Golfers are more interested in turf than you may think. They aren't going to track you down to the maintenance building and ask about the different varieties of bentgrass, how diseases get started or how to rid their lawns of broadleaf weeds. But if you meet them halfway, many of them are willing to listen to what you have to tell them about turf management. And, if you are in the midst of one of those summers when grass isn't growing for you or the greens aren't looking their best, it gives you a chance to explain why.

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into the root zone instead of evaporating or running off on the surface. The Spikeaire covers up to 24,000 sq. ft. per hour, transports at 3 mph on permanently attached wheels. A touch control trigger automatically raises or lowers the reel . . . and differential action on the rear wheels makes turning easy. Spiking is deep (2 1/2" max.) and thorough—there are 14 spiking discs mounted less than 2" apart on the reel, and a choice of 8 or 13 spikes on each disc.



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That's if you have an explanation.

One of the most satisfying things for a supt. is to explain maintenance work to a group of members and have one — just one — display a deep-down interest in turf. It sometimes happens, usually when a person grasps what a wonderful thing it is that bent can be kept cut at a quarter-inch or less and continue to thrive. The dawning reaction is invariably expressed in this way: "You know, I never realized that greens are cut so close. It's a miracle that any grass grows on them." Thereafter, you have a strong admirer in your corner.

We have conducted several rainy afternoon turf clinics at Westfield in the last couple years. It has been surprising how well they have been attended. When it is seen that the rain isn't going to let up, we announce the clinic over the P.A. system and the members file into the lobby, dining room or a lounge, where we get set up. Slides, charts and turf samples are among the props we use. And, nothing beats the chalk talk for lecturing and demonstrating. We don't alienate the club manager because persons who attend our show are encouraged to bring their drinks to the clinics.

Supts. talk a great deal about improving their relationship with the members. I know of no better way to start than by holding clinics such as we conduct. When you come down to it, every golfer is interested in turf.

Progress Also Consists of Looking Back

By **DICK VIERGEVER**

Pick up nearly any business magazine, regardless of the business covered, and you will find most articles are written on change, progress, new methods and new developments. This is as it should be. We are interested in the new. We already know about the old. Nevertheless, it doesn't hurt to look back at practices in use many years ago. If nothing else, we may get a few laughs at the primitive ways.

Once in a while, though, we may run across something that we can successfully

put into practice today. How many of us remember the old cinder base green which was the standard of excellence 50 years ago? While some of the specifications recommended today may be better, the old cinder base type of construction, when properly done, will make a far better putting surface than some of the greens we see today.

Nothing Was Resolved

Consider the topdressing of greens. I recently attended an educational conference during which an hour was spent in discussion of this subject. Nothing much was resolved; nor would it have been had the session been prolonged for a day or a week or a month. It is much like the advice of experts on child psychology. The saying used to be "Spare the rod and spoil the child". Then came an era during which children should never be spanked. Now the "experts" admit that spanking may sometimes be necessary. The same applies to topdressing.

In the old days topdressing several times a year, or "sanding" as it was called by many supts., was an integral part of course maintenance. Then, from the mid-30s to the mid-50s, came a period when many of the turfgrass experts agreed that topdressing as such could virtually be done away with. Indeed there were fine putting greens which had not been topdressed for more than five years and yet remained in superb condition. Now, again, most turfgrass and golf course authorities believe that regular topdressing has an important place in the maintenance of putting greens as well as some other areas.

We might even ask, "How much change has really taken place?" The conversion from manpower and horsepower to engines and tractors, the use of chemicals for weed and insect control and the development of irrigation systems from the hoses and hose boxes to quick coupler systems, to automatic valves which operate without manpower are among the most significant.

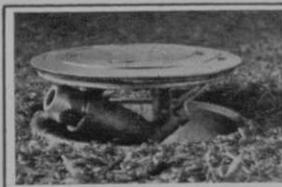
The chemicals certainly do a better job. This we realize as we compare, for instance, the weed-free condition of golf turf today with that of the pre 2-4D pe-
(Continued on page 60)



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MID-POINT STOPOVER



Golfers play 160-yard third hole at North Carolina CC with some trepidation. Green is not only surrounded by water, but is small enough not to allow much margin for error.

North Carolina CC, built in 1964, and 10th course in the Pinehurst area, offers plenty of hazards by way of the water, interesting tee situations and a semi-automatic system geared to irrigate the 7,000-yard course in easy stages

The completion in 1964 of the North Carolina CC course in Southern Pines brought to a total of 10 the number of layouts in the Pinehurst-Southern Pines area. Many vacationers, on their way from the North to the Florida sunshine, never get further than this mid-point, once they stop over and play a little golf on one of the tree-shaded courses.

The new course at North Carolina CC was designed by Ellis Maples, who over the past eight years has designed 25 top courses. Maples is a firm believer in designing a course as something superimposed on top of the existing terrain, and not as a creation of the bulldozer.

Lake Tapped for Irrigation

The front nine consists of rolling, sandy terrain. Some of the long leaf pines on this side are as high as 200 feet. The back nine lies around a 60-acre spring-fed lake, with unbelievably clear water. The lake is tapped for the course irrigation system, designed by Chick Hunter of

Southern Irrigation Co., Charlotte, N.C. The layout of the course is such that no other hole is visible to a player while he is occupied with play on a specific hole. The course is actually laid out as a rough figure eight and the overall length ranges from 5,600 to 7,000 yards.

Grass used for the course is a rather unique combination which Maples believes has not previously been used. For greens he has used Penncross bent. Tifton Bermuda (419) is planted on the fairways along with Weeping Love. Planting was handled by Southern Turf Nurseries. Greens, tees, and fairways are irrigated by a semi-automatic system that combines 27,000 feet of Transite water pipe, ranging from 8-in. to 3-in. mains, which feed 18,000 feet of plastic pipe 2-in. to 1¼-in. in diameter.

Fairway irrigation is accomplished through tapped couplings directly from the larger diameter mains. The plastic pipe is utilized to feed the pop-up heads that water the greens and tees. Irrigation of each tee and green is individually timed and manually controlled.

Three-Day Watering

The automatic part of the irrigation system is so laid out that one-third of the fairways can be given one-third of an inch of water during a nine-hour period. Fairway valves are coded in three colors — red, yellow, and white. Sprinkler heads are plugged into all valves of the same color for the sprinkling operation. Thus all the fairways can be watered over a three-day period, watering nine-hours nightly.

Sprinkler heads handle 80 gpm and cover a radius of from 90 to 100 feet. Five time clocks are spotted around the course, each of which can handle six fairway heads running at the same time. They are set, however, to turn on two sprinklers each, so that a total of ten are running at any one time. A total of 250,000 feet of control wiring is utilized to run from the clocks to automatic valves. This wire is buried alongside the Transite, running to plug-in outlets. Pipe is buried so as to give a minimum of 24-inches of frost cover.



Eleventh hole doglegs to the left. There is plenty of open space on the right, but if golfer pushes one too far he invites trouble. Sixty-acre lake is in the background. (Below) Pump house, nestled in the pines, was built of materials that give it a hunting lodge look and to blend with other structures on the course.





The 18th hole at North Carolina doglegs to the right, has just enough distance and hazards to make it one of the more interesting holes on the course.

As mentioned before, irrigation water is piped from the 60-acre lake through an 8-in. main. The pump house was constructed to look more like a hunting lodge than a pump house and blends well into the surroundings. The lake is 15 to 20 feet deep in some portions.

Some Tees Are Offset

Several tees at North Carolina CC are offset from the greens. In many cases the golfer is offered several options that make his choice quite difficult. Water hazards are widely used, some holes being either completely surrounded by water, or having water on three sides. The longest hole is the ninth, being about 590 yards. The third hole, 160 yards, is on an island and is accessible via a bridge. The eighteenth hole is a dogleg, and offers the option of attempting a long shot onto the green over intervening water, or taking a safe route from joint to joint of the dogleg.

Some members of the club actually live on the course, with the surrounding land, as well as the central area of the first nine, being subdivided into building lots. These lots are sold by invitation to members of the club, most of whom come from the larger cities in North Carolina.

Trap to be Installed for Property Protection

A sandtrap will be built on the seventh hole of the Brookside CC's golf course in Montgomery County, Pa., to discourage duffers from hitting golf balls into Albert B. Wrigley's backyard.

Wrigley, who collected 183 golf balls on his property last summer, went to court this spring to put a stop to the barrage.

The new trap was recently promised by the club as part of a proposed settlement of Wrigley's suit. The property of Wrigley, 31, an attorney, shares a boundary with the seventh hole fairway of the course.

Common Pleas Court Judge David E. Grohshens ordered the club to devise an acceptable solution.

The club's lawyer, William A. O'Donnell, Jr., told Judge Grohshens that the sand trap will be positioned so that golfers will be obliged to aim away from Wrigley's property. The club also will erect screening along the fairway boundary and move the seventh tee 40 feet eastward, altering the line of misfire.

Judge Grohshens set Aug. 27 as the deadline for the club to make the changes.