



Bunker-raking apparatus devised by T. T. Taylor for use at the Tamarack Country Club, Greenwich, Conn., where he is superintendent.

Raking Bunkers The Easy Way

by T. T. TAYLOR

Superintendent, Tamarack Country Club, Greenwich, Conn.

Stretching man hours on a golf course is an old, familiar problem to the golf-course superintendent. The development of mechanized equipment has been lagging far behind present-day requirements, because golf-course maintenance is a specialized field and manufacturers do not have sufficient potential sales in this field to encourage the production of labor-saving devices.

Hence, in the maintenance of golf courses, the superintendent is obliged to adapt multi-purpose machinery or to build his own in order to make the best use of the limited labor available. Numerous and varied mechanical devices have been designed in the golf workshop which, in some measure, would reduce the man hours necessary to do certain jobs.

The mechanical bunker raker shown in the illustration was designed for the Tamarack Country Club, in Greenwich, Conn. Bunkers there range in size from small to very large, and contours range from shallow and flat to deep and steeply-banked.

This device not only has met all requirements but also it has done a better and neater job than hand raking and it has done it in less than half the time.

The gadget is as simple to make as it looks in the photograph. A 15-foot section of 5-foot chain-link fence is fastened to a piece of 1½-inch ordinary galvanized water pipe of the same length. This assembly is then fastened in turn with removable clamps, to angle brackets bolted to a regular golf-course tractor and can be removed

easily when not in use.

In order to remove tire marks from the sand, a drag chain of sufficient length to loop behind the raking attachment should be used. The chains used here are two medium weight tow chains fastened end to end; the outer ends are fastened to a light weight 1/2-inch or 3/4-inch crossrod, which keeps the chain-link wire from buckling and also supports the drag chain. A heavy chain should not be used as it tends to drag the sand up and over the lip of the bunker.

Care should be exercised in determining the height at which the assembly is anchored to the tractor so that the twisted

ends of the chain-link wire drag in the sand at the right pressure and so that the effect is one of continuous light furrows, such as might be obtained with a hand rake.

It should be noted that a dual-tired tractor has been used which supplies all the necessary power and with less tracking or depressing of the sand than might occur with a single rear-tired tractor.

Bunkers at Tamarack range in size from as small as 100 square feet to as large as 1/4-acre, with a total area of all bunkers approximately 90,000 square feet. There has been no difficulty in accomplishing the entire operation with one man and a tractor in a half day with this attachment.

THE MAN IN CHARGE OF TURFGRASS CONDITIONING AT THE LOS ANGELES COUNTRY CLUB

by C. G. WILSON

Western Director, USGA Green Section

When our young golfing enthusiasts unveil their swings in the Junior Amateur Championship next August, it will be over one of the best conditioned courses in the country. No small part of the youngsters' satisfaction will trace to the turfgrass manager at The Los Angeles Country Club, William Beresford, Superintendent of Grounds.

In his 26 years at The Los Angeles Country Club, Beresford has received increasing responsibility, from his start as Superintendent of Gardens, Trees and Greenhouses to overall Superintendent of Grounds. This gives him the job of planning and overseeing the work on two 18-hole golf courses and seven acres of gardens and greenhouses.

Now that Bill is approaching the half-century mark, he can look back fondly on many accomplishments at his 309-acre plant. They include propagation and planting of 37,000 trees and shrubs, building one of the finest private orchid and Anthurium collections in the country, and 370 blue ribbons and 31 trophies for floral exhibits.

Bill's training started at the County Antrim Agricultural Technical School,



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Northern Ireland, where he was graduated in 1921. In 1922 he left for further technical training at the University of Southern California, where he was graduated in 1926. He accepted a position as Assistant Super-