Which Spalding golf ball is best for your game?

These Spalding golf balls are all top performers on the course. If you're a power hitter, a scratch golfer or have just taken your first lesson—the ball that's best for your game is here. Only your golf professional carries all these Spalding balls.

The popular-priced PAR-FLITE® gives an unbeatable combination of playability and durability. Its tough, resilient cover makes the PAR-FLITE ball an outstanding performer for a long service ball. PAR-FLITES are priced at $11.40 a dozen or 3 for $2.85.

Spalding's economy-priced, long-lasting ball is the popular TRU-FLITE® golf ball. Like all other Spalding balls, it's made with True-Tension winding for a longer, more active game. Your golf professional has these TRU-FLITES at $9.00 a dozen or 3 for $2.25.

SPALDING
SETS THE PACE IN SPORTS
ceiling, sliding glass windows were installed. To minimize sun damage to merchandise displayed near the windows, the glass was treated with Sun Shield, an invisible coating which eliminates 80 per cent of the destructive ultra violet rays. Cost of the coating was $120.

**Full Use of Display Space**

Wansa and his staff, including assistant pro, Tim Wansa (his brother), make full use of their present display space. A four-tiered table in the center of the room displays shirts and specialty merchandise — and is changed often to attract more business through fresh displays.

Under a mural depicting a country club scene on the north wall of the shop is a bank of four-deep drawers. They are used for storing shirts, sweaters, and other merchandise displayed on two counters which tops the drawers.

A big space saver is a peg board which covers the entire west wall. Golf bags are hung from the wall, as are racks for slacks, shirts, hats, and other clothing items. Peg boards also are spotted in several other areas in the display room, and additional display space is thus realized without using additional floor space.

**Pegboard Gives Flexibility**

Wansa believes peg board can be used to advantage by pro shops everywhere. In addition to giving a shop added display facilities, it allows great flexibility. A pro with a flair for showmanship can have a bag display on a wall one day, change it without too much effort to a cap display the next, and then use it for other merchandise from time to time.

The display room enlargement project did not neglect office space. The desk man now stands behind a glass counter, where specialty items, balls, and other small merchandise are displayed, and when not waiting on customers, may sit at a desk and handle paper work. A private office is at the opposite side of the room. Both office areas were on the open porch before the shop was enlarged.

Cost of the entire remodeling project was about $2,500.

Has business increased enough to warrant the remodeling? "It certainly has," declared Wansa. Sales for 1955 were substantially higher than the previous year and club members are getting twice as large a merchandise selection than before.

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**Discuss Construction, Design at Massachusetts Conference**

*By ELLOTT C. ROBERTS*

Turf construction and its relation to maintenance was the chief topic at the University of Massachusetts' annual fine turf conference held Mar. 8-9 at Amherst. Eugene F. Wogan, Manchester, Mass., gave some enlightening ideas on golf course design. In considering problems which arise in turf maintenance, he said, it is sound practice to have a thorough understanding of the game. Otherwise the features of a basically interesting course could well be destroyed in an effort to lessen the complexities of maintenance.

Alfred H. Tull of New York City submitted a paper on the effects of golf course design on maintenance. He stressed the relationship between design and the labor budget, and added where budget requirements for maintenance are high but available funds are low, the turf suffers. Alterations to reduce the seriousness of these situations should be thoughtfully considered by supts.

Construction and its relation to maintenance was treated by Geoffrey S. Cornish of Amherst and William F. Mitchell of North Sutton, N. H. Whether it is tee or green, rough or fairway, trap or bunker the turf involved has little chance of being better than the degree of care with which such areas are constructed, they said. If soil conditions are good the importance of proper construction may not be obvious at first, but after the turf has aged with heavy play the small errors or oversights will accumulate and magnify inadequate soil preparation.

The presentation developed by Cornish and Mitchell emphasized: (1) features of design that shouldn't be manipulated or changed in order to favor more efficient maintenance; (2) aspects of design which might be considered suitable for alteration in order to reduce maintenance labor costs and; (3) construction practices most important in producing a mature turf which will be most successfully maintained. Further discussion of these topics was handled by a panel made up of Dr. William G. Colby, University of Mass.; Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson, University of Mass.; Robert Montayne, Supt., Tuxedo Park GC, N. Y.; Dr. J. A. DeFrance, University of Rhode Island. Moderator was Dr. Eliot C. Roberts, University of Mass.

The 150 persons attending the conference
You should have an actual mowing demonstration on your own grounds before you buy any gang mower. And when you do, compare ‘em all carefully. Check the fairway types and see the velvet-smooth mowing that only the Worthington Fairway unit gives you. And—if cutting heavy rough, notice how efficiently and evenly the Worthington Rough Grass Blitzer mows through tall grass at speeds up to 20 mph. See for yourself how the fully-articulated frames of both units allow the mowers to follow the ground contour for no-streak mowing. See how easy Worthington design makes it possible to have 3-, 5-, 7-, or even 9-gang mowers by adding or subtracting units. And notice the exclusive Worthington spring that adds 50 pounds of downward pressure on the Fairway’s roller, to prevent skipping and bobbing. See how the handy spring lever quickly adjusts the cutting height of the Blitzer. When you see these gang mowers in action you’ll know they were designed for their specific use, they’re not one type modified for two purposes! To see them in action, to see them perform, ask for a “no-obligation demonstration” today and—when you do—you’ll buy a Worthington!

WORTHINGTON GANG MOWER

Every Worthington Dealer is a Demonstration Dealer—ask for your demonstration today!

were greeted by Dean Dale H. Sieling, College of Agriculture and Dr. Roberts. Dean Sieling emphasized the importance of groups such as those attending the conference in helping develop enthusiasm for the many programs sponsored by state universities. These institutions, he said, belong to and are supported by taxpayers and consequently more people should be aware of their many functions. Those interested in fine turf have a responsibility in helping to see that work is continued, developed and expanded to meet the needs of all.

Dickinson Praised
Roberts announced that for the first time in the history of fine turf interests at the University of Mass., someone less familiar than Prof. Dickinson was greeting the group as chairman of the conference. Prof. Dickinson developed a tradition in fine turf at the University which it is hoped will be continued. This year's conference was envisioned as the first of a new series of annual get-togethers. The themes of such meetings, like this one, will be devoted to one general phase of turf work. Such phases as pest controls, watering and irrigation, mowing, fertilization, mechanization of golf course work etc., are possibilities, topics being developed according to their timeliness and importance.

Graduation Exercises
Graduation exercises for the 1956 Winter School for Turf Managers, an annual feature of the conference, were held. Twenty-five men received certificates for satisfactory completion of the eight-week course of instruction. These men represented eleven states and Canada.

At a banquet, following the conference, Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson was honored for 30 years' service to the greenkeeping profession. Arthur P. Mersh of Clinton, IA., pres. of the 1956 winter school gave Prof. Dickinson a 400 day clock with appropriate inscription commemorating the occasion.

Billboard Magazine Takes Note Of Upsurge in Golf
A recent issue of The Billboard, the amusement industry journal, devoted more than a half page to describing the upsurge in golf, calling it a billion dollar business. The article pointed out that golf has not only become big from a participant standpoint, but is big business in view of the large sum of money spent each year in maintaining private, semi-private and municipal courses and clubs.

The article also traces the growth of driving ranges, Par-3 and miniature courses and gives a detailed description of how each is operated. Cost of equipment, including turf, lights, balls, construction costs and upkeep for all three of these different types of golf amusement centers are dealt with extensively.

Women's Collegiate Tourney
The Purdue University golf course, Lafayette, Ind., will be the scene of the 12th national Women's Collegiate golf tournament which will be held June 11-16.
ONE of the primary objectives of the turfgrass program at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station has been the development of improved putting green Bermuda-grasses. Releases in the past were Tiflawn, in 1950, and Tiffine in 1953. As in any breeding program, the search for new types and varieties is a never ending proposition.

Origin
Fine leaf texture is one of the highly desired characteristics of putting green grasses. To achieve this in Bermuda-grass, the breeder has utilized a species from South Africa (Cynodon transvaalensis). In most instances when this grass is hybridized with another, it imports a narrow leaf width to the offspring.

In 1946, W. G. Thomas and Walter Harkey of the Charlotte, (N. C.) CC, selected a fine-textured Bermuda from their fourth green. This was sent to Tifton for further observations. During 1951 this grass, along with seven others, was cross-pollinated with the South African Bermuda. The 452 hybrid seedlings from these crosses were planted in a screening nursery in 1952. Ratings (shown in Table 1) on height of growth, rate of spread, disease incidence, and turf quality were made on the seedlings. The best seedlings were transplanted into putting green test plots in 1953 (among them was selection 328 — Charlotte CC selection x the South African Bermuda).

Experimental Results
The putting green test plots were maintained similar to golf greens during 1953, 1954, and 1955. The new hybrids, their parents, and several other promising selections were graded on the many characters which make up desirable turf quality — rate of coverage, height of growth, fineness of leaves, recovery from ryegrass over-seeding, lateral spread (aggressiveness), disease incidence, seedhead production, color, general appearance, etc. cetera, Selection 328 re-

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*Table I
Comparative Ratings of Several Bermudagrass Selections Growing in an Experimental Putting Green
Tifton, Georgia, 1953 - 1955

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bermudagrass Selection</th>
<th>Coverage Rate</th>
<th>Height of Fineness (in.) of leaves</th>
<th>Turf Quality Ratings On</th>
<th>Recovery from Ryegrass Over-seeding</th>
<th>Turf Quality Ratings On</th>
<th>Lateral Spread in inches</th>
<th>Average Rating On</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tifgreen</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiffine</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte CC</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. transvaalensis</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gene Tift</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everglades No. 1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. magennisi</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>-7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.05 LSD</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.01 LSD</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rating of 1 was used for best and 5 or 10 poorest

April, 1956
Table II
Comparative Ratings of Bermuda Seedlings Growing in a Screening Nursery at Tifton, Georgia, 1952

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bermuda Selection</th>
<th>Growth in Inches</th>
<th>Disease Rating*</th>
<th>Turf Quality Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tifgreen</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte Selection</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. transvaalensis</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ratings of 1 were for no disease and good quality and 5 for heavily diseased and poor quality.

received the best average ratings of all Bermuda selections in all comparisons presented in Table II. The recumbent habit of growth makes this hybrid especially adaptable for putting green management.

Field Observations

Golf professionals and superintendents appraised the putting quality of grasses in the putting green test plots during the 8th Annual Southeastern Turfgrass Conference, 1954. Selection 328 received more votes (Table III) for the best putting Bermudagrass than any other selection. Ratings by a similar group in 1955 yielded the same results.

A survey was made in late 1955 of the golf course superintendents who had Tifgreen (selection 328) planted on their own course, and under observation from 3 to 36 months. Out of 10 items on this checklist, Tifgreen rated best for 6 and better or equal for 4. Sixteen superintendents in nine states reported these results, (Table IV) ten of which had Tifgreen planted in their greens. Ninety percent of the superintendents planned to plant more greens to Tifgreen. Eighty-nine percent reported less seedhead production than other Bermudas and 66 percent indicated less mat formation. These field plantings of Tifgreen were compared with such outstanding selections as Tifine, Gene Tift, Ormond, Tiflawn, U-3, Everglades 1 and 2, and Cynodon magennissi (Magennis Grass), and common seeded Bermuda grass. Tifgreen has a forest green color, fine texture, and a low spreading growing habit. From its performance to date, it may prove to be very useful for turf purposes other than that for which it is now being recommended.

Planting Stock

In keeping with Experiment Station policy, Tifgreen will be released to Certified growers only. Certification requirements can be obtained from Hugh A. Inglis, Georgia Crop Improvement Assn., 208 Hoke Smith Annex, Athens, Ga. Shipments of foundation planting stock will begin April 11, 1956, from the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga. The price on foundation stock is $15.00 per sq. yd. F.O.B. Tifton.

(Table IV is on page 48)

Table III
Results of Survey Among Golf Course Superintendents Comparing Tifgreen with Several Other Bermudagrass Selections—Dec., 1955.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison</th>
<th>Percent, reporting Tifgreen As Better</th>
<th>Equal</th>
<th>Poorer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turf Quality</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fineness</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putting Quality</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Spread</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease Resistance</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frost Resistance</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Green Establishment</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Green Quality</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed Invasion Resistance</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Keep your course
LITTER-FREE
...WITH WHEELING EXPANDED METAL

REFUSE BASKET

You can help control the litter problem with Wheeling Expanded Metal Refuse Baskets because these attractive, open-diamond baskets actually incite use. That's one reason why thousands are already used by the cities of New York and Chicago, as well as leading golf courses, beaches and parks.

And these rugged baskets are built to last. Long life features include welded reinforcing bands and ribs; perforated one-piece bottom dished for easy drainage; rolled top edging for easier handling; made of durable Wheeling Saf-T-Mesh. Choice of galvanized or baked green vinyl finish.

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April, 1956
Table IV
Ratings by Golf Professionals and Golf Course Superintendents on the Putting Quality of Several Bermudagrass Selections During the Eighth Annual Southeastern Turfgrass Conference
Tifton, Ga., 1954.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selection</th>
<th>Number of Individuals Rating Selections As</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tifgreen</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiflawn x C. transvaalensis</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tifton 55 x C. transvaalensis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gene Tift</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prominent Turf Authorities
Speak at Canadian Conference
Top Canadian and U. S. turf authorities presided at the speakers’ rostrum or led panel discussions at the seventh annual conference of the Green Section of the Royal Canadian Golf Assn. held Mar. 19-20 at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

At the opening morning session, Prof. R. Goodwin-Wilson summarized turf research progress at the Ontario agricultural school during the past year, while Dr. James Watson, Jr., Toro Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., gave supts. many valuable tips on improving golf soils. The seed situation for 1956 was discussed by Ted MacDonald of Ottawa.

One of the highlights of the afternoon’s conference was a discussion of fringe benefits by J. A. Weall, also of O.A.C.’s horticulture dept. Dr. James Tyson of Michigan State College described the effect of seed mixtures in establishing fairway turf, and parkway development and maintenance problems were discussed by E. I. Wood, Ottawa landscape architect. The panel review of the day’s speeches and discussion of questions asked by supts. was led by Dr. Watson. In the evening the supts. and their wives were guests of the RCGA at a cocktail hour and dinner in the Royal Hotel, Guelph.

Discusses Snow Mold Control
Dr. Watson appeared on the second day’s program to discuss snow mold control. Turf pests were the subject of a talk by D. C. Hamilton of O. A. C. and J. A. Aitken, Royal Canadian Air Force, told how the RCAF goes about selecting and constructing athletic fields. The final speaker on the morning’s program, Dr. H. B. Musser of Penn State University, discussed the effect of various clipping heights and nitrogen levels on bluegrass mixtures.

Dr. Musser also appeared on the final afternoon program to deliver a paper on nitrogen fertilizers. Other speakers at this session included M. E. Peart, O.A.C. horticulturist, who outlined the steps to be taken in chemical weed control and Dr. O. J. Noer of the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission who gave a roundup of turf conditions for 1955. Dr. Noer later presided at the panel discussion which wound up the conference.

Every golf club in the United States is being mailed our annual form card on which space is provided for names of each club’s operating personnel entitled to receive GOLFDOM. Please give this your prompt attention.

Unless we receive up-to-date information on those who are actively engaged in duties concerned with your golf club’s operation we cannot continue mailing GOLFDOM.

If your club failed to receive our form card or misplaced it — use our form you’ll find on Page 126 in this issue. Regulations of our circulation auditing association require us to show that the names to whom GOLFDOM is mailed are up-to-date. Lacking this information we are instructed to stop mailing GOLFDOM to old names on our list.

To make certain your 1956 officials and operating heads receive GOLFDOM—fill-in the form and mail it—today—please. Thank you.
Cooperative Effort Will Benefit Golfers

Proposes Club-Fitting Advertising by Pros

LEN KENNETT, pro at Camp Pendleton GC, Oceanside, Calif., has proposed to PGA pros in southern California that they run a cooperative newspaper advertising campaign.

The theme that Kennett believes should be stressed in the advertising is the PGA pros qualifications for fitting clubs to users.

There is no doubt that a large number of clubs sold aren't suitable for their purchasers. The PGA Educational committee rates this point so important that it stressed it in its winter school program at Dunedin, Fla.

The classic example of the difficulty in fitting clubs—a difficulty that requires expert treatment—is that of Bobby Cruickshank, one of the shorter fine golfers, using long-shafted clubs and "Long Jim" Barnes using short-shafted clubs.

By way of suggestion Kennett proposes the copy shown in the box to be run in a Los Angeles newspaper:

GOLFERS' 60-SECOND IMPROVEMENT BULLETIN

Did You Know That  ————

1. The heart of a golf club is in the shaft. If the shaft is not right, the club cannot be right, and your results, naturally... suffer.

2. A PGA pro spends a five-year apprenticeship learning all phases of club fitting and manufacture before his association considers him properly trained to become a full-fledged member.

3. Before a PGA pro sells golf equipment, he considers the following:

(a) Your stance. Accurate measurement of the distance from your hands to the floor and from the club inlay to a line drawn across your toes. These measurements are essential to determine the length of your club and the club's lie angle. (Length of shaft affects distance and direction; improper lie angle can make you slice or hook.

(b) Length of backswing. This indicates the weight and type of shaft you need. (Manufacturers offer at least 6 different choices. A fitted shaft is bending forward at impact. Too often shaft has spent its kick before it reaches the ball, resulting in a loss of distance).

(c) Grip sizes, materials, club head design, and lofts. (What's right for a "pro champ" may not be right for you. A PGA professional because of his thorough training, realizes this.)

4. You spend nothing extra for this fitting service when you purchase your golf equipment from a trained PGA pro.

Look for PGA Certificate  — — —

Before buying anything for your golf needs, look for the PGA Certificate. It promises that the professional is completely trained and offers the highest in experience, integrity, and service.
"Kent School of Golf" Grows From Tourney Play

By OWEN GRIFFITH

They call him "Teacher" and it is a well-won, apt nickname. John Hoyt Kent has earned himself a fine reputation among pros for his help and his system of teaching has won acclaim throughout New England from top ranking amateurs and duffers. Now the Kent method is being extended to YMCA's, schools and other organizations throughout the country.

John Kent is a Class A member of the PGA. In 1947 he played on the winter tour and between tournaments took movies of swings of the "big boys" which he later analyzed and showed in clinics at the Wellesley CC, Wellesley Hills, Mass., where he was then the golf professional. Shortly after the clinics were started, the Town of Wellesley Recreation Dept. suggested he give a course of instruction as part of its program, and as the urge grew to become an educator in the game, the idea of the Kent School of Golf was born.

Rapid Growth

In 1948 the school opened in the Cambridge, Mass., YMCA with an enrollment of 40 students. Now the enrollment is around 1600 each winter semester and several hundred more sign up for the spring sessions. The classes reach into nine New England areas including Boston, Cambridge, Newton, Worcester, Springfield and West Roxbury-Roslindale in Massachusetts and Pawtucket and Providence in Rhode Island and Hartford in Connecticut.

The series of nine one-hour lessons cover stance, grip, backswing, downswing, full swing, filming of swing and review, short shots, putting, and swing analysis. Highlights of the school classes are the filming of the students' swings for analysis, the movies being shown later in the course, along with shots of noted pros. Individual instruction is an important part of the system. Music has a part in the sessions with the swing exercises carried out in special golf rhythm to develop timing.

Husband-Wife Operation

The Kent School of Golf is a husband-wife organization with Mrs. Kent handling the increasing administrative work in the rapidly growing operation. The Arlington, Mass. golf-minded people, also work together in the sales and distribution of the Bag Boy caddy cart for which John is New England distributor.

The golf classes staff of teachers include John Kent Jr., a son, Frank Blake of Marl-