

SWEET SHOT FEATURES

Exclusively Yours



BACKED BY POWERFUL NATIONAL ADVERTISING

● Hard-swinging golfers coast to coast report the Sweet Shot is tops in distance. It's an ultra-high compression ball with an exclusive super-charged liquid center. "Super-charged" is an exclusive Worthington process which develops the highest possible degree of internal tension, and puts the Sweet Shot in a class by itself.

The ball is wound with the new F-239 vita-life thread which is processed for long life. The full elasticity

is retained almost indefinitely. Durability is built into the cover by the vulcanized cured process.

This ball is exclusive in construction, performance and value. It is made exclusively for Pro selling and is not available through other classes of outlets.

Powerful national advertising concentrated in golf districts will make 90% of all golfers familiar with its great performance.

THE WORTHINGTON BALL COMPANY

47th Year, Specializing in Golf Ball Manufacture
Elyria, Ohio, U. S. A.

WORTHINGTON

WORLD'S LARGEST EXCLUSIVE GOLF BALL MAKER



WHERE IT'S ALWAYS JUNE

Clubhouse of Bahamas CC, Nassau is center of one of the most judicious and profitable golf promotions, the Bahamas CC Amateur invitation best-ball tournament, held this year on March 3, 4 and 5. W. Price Pinder, chmn., and Al Collins, winter pro at the club, invited 65 2-men teams from private clubs in Miami, Palm Beach and Bermuda as guests of the Bahamas CC. Players, wives and friends from U.S. enjoying the tournament on the club's 18 hole course and shopping on Bahamas Bay street constituted a select group of approximately 300. Collins' neat promotional idea paid off for Bahamas with the golf tourists estimated as having spent about \$100,000 during their tournament visit, and the figure increased by expenditures of those who stayed longer, charmed by the leisurely, sunny lure of the island.

was something one would naturally be likely to encounter in the pie, the woman was required to be on her guard and look out for her own safety at the peril of her life.

8. At a community fair held at night at a country club's premises under the club's auspices, part of the equipment consisted of a tent erected near the clubhouse with only a hedge between, which tent was supported by ropes on all sides held by stakes in the ground. The only light around the tent was such as came from within the tent where 200-watt bulbs were in use and from the clubhouse some 20 feet away. In the semi-darkness, one attending as a guest who was unfamiliar with the setting, tripped over a rope supporting the tent, and was gravely injured. Could she amerce the club in damages?

Answer. Yes. It was negligence for the club to have its grounds so poorly lighted.

9. The directors of a country club knowingly maintained its golf course so that one hole ran parallel with a busy highway, and in such proximity that balls were frequently sliced by players into the road. Ultimately, a ball so sliced hit a traveler on the road, and laid him low. When he got out, he sued the club. Was he entitled to anything?

Answer. Yes, because the possibilities inherent in the layout were in reality those of a public nuisance dangerous to public

safety, and the club's negligence was directly responsible for the traveler's injury.

10. Another club sought to obviate inherent dangers by erecting a solid six-foot board fence between its first hole and a paralleling highway. Notwithstanding its precaution, which was too little even if not too late, a player hit a ball so that it skimmed the fence and struck a motorist's windshield, shattering glass into his face and eyes. Was the club in for a financial shellacking?

Answer. Yes. Its legal duty was to keep balls on its own place.

11. Two minor employees of a country club were having a heated argument verging on fisticuffs. A caretaker undertook to separate them and chase them from the premises, in doing which he resorted to fisticuffs himself. One sued the club for the assault and battery committed by the caretaker. What were its rights?

Answer. It was entitled to be freed of a charge for damages. The caretaker was not legally acting for the club, because not in the performance of duties for which he was hired. It was none of his business if the boys fought, bled, and died, and his gratuitous interference could not bind the club.

12. A club illegally employed a minor as a caretaker. While operating a ma-

(Continued on page 71)

world's finest golf grip

Golf Pride

Pat'd.

1. Cap and grip molded in one piece.
2. Light metal cap eliminates wooden plug.
3. Will never come loose or turn on shaft.
4. Complete grip vulcanized to steel shaft.
5. By exclusive molding feature, each grip is uniform in size and weight.
6. Vacuum gives two-way, non-slip gripping in any weather.
7. Cork and rubber compound, easy on hands.

• NEW STYLING

• SIZES TO FIT

Our new, enlarged plant is considerably engaged in defense production. However, we are still producing the famous Golf Pride rubber and cork grips and will continue to do so on the basis of allocations.



PAT. NO. 2468202

Say nae muir!
Golf Pride
grips are
for me!



FAWICK FLEXI-GRIP CO.

Golf Pride - Kushlite - Flexi-Grip golf grips

BOX 72 - AKRON, OHIO



300 turf specialists study maintenance methods and needs for wartime economy at the Midwest Regional Turf Conference held at Purdue Univ. on March 5 and 6.

Purdue's Annual Turf School Studies Wartime Methods

By FRED BERGGREN

Dr. Kenyon (Kenny) Payne, executive-secy., of Midwest Regional Turf Foundation, opened Purdue's 14th annual turf conference March 5th by introducing university president Dr. Frederick L. Hovde to more than 300 turf specialists attending. Dr. Hovde pointed out that with increased wealth comes increased leisure, and with increased leisure must be developed additional sports facilities.

Dr. Fred Grau, USGA Green Section, opened the technical program in noting the improvement of grasses and machinery, and the extension of profitable turf research. He stressed the training and ability of men doing the job as the most important factor in course maintenance.

Need to Train High School Grads

"A turf educational system has not yet been devised to meet the need of training high school graduates," said Grau. "A father's work with turf in many cases challenged his son who has entered the greenkeeping profession. However, this has usually occurred without any training other than apprenticeship. As this profession becomes more highly specialized, greater efficiency can be found in additional, specialized training.

"Turf research is nearly three decades old. Opportunities exist now in turf work—particularly in the field of turf research—that didn't exist 10 or 15 years ago. Now turf work is being carried on

in research programs at 27 different agricultural experiment stations, including Canada and Alaska. An encouraging note is that more and more business firms are backing turf research today." This is in addition to organizations that are primarily interested in growing better grass. Dr. Grau paid a tribute to the authors and editors of "Turf Management," the book compiled by Dr. H. B. Musser of Pennsylvania State College.

He outlined categories of turf work being carried on at experiment stations: The use of lime and proper top-dressing materials; Water management; The companionability of cool and warm season grasses; Physical condition of the soil; Possibilities for hybrid grasses; Determining the optimum heights at which grasses should be mowed; Winter hardness studies; Determining the efficiency of liquid fertilizers; Studies on the chemical control of weeds, insects and turf grass diseases.

Turf Maintenance in Wartime

Dr. O. J. Noer spoke on "Turf Maintenance in Wartime." He suggested the use of high school help, women and all possible mechanization. Supplies will be critical in both fertilizers and chemicals—partly due to the freight car shortage.

"Machinery is still available—buy it if you need it and can afford it.

"Sulfur needed to treat phosphate is short in supply. Sulfur and chlorine are

also used in the manufacture of fungicides and insecticides."

Dr. Noer advised greenkeepers to use caution in watering fairways reminding that efficient use can come from aerating the soil and applying the water properly. These practices will result in lower labor requirements and better use of the water available.

He warned against evils from mowing the fairways at too rapid a speed. He advised greenkeepers to cross-mow. He recommended greens be mowed at least four times a week.

He commented that top-dressing is being practiced less now than formerly, and that aeration is a method of top-dressing if the soil cores are left on the surface.

Dr. Noer told how 2,4-D placed under sand solved the trap maintenance problem at a Fort Worth course for 3 years.

Bretzlaff Tells Plan

Carl Bretzlaff, Indianapolis, said that he has plenty of material, but the labor problem may become acute. He has equipment that will operate for 2 years. He plans to use high school boys for care of the greens on his course—with their parents' consent—but he plans to use little extra labor in caring for his fairways.

M. E. Farnham, Philadelphia, stressed that sound judgment should be exercised before deciding on a retrenchment program at any club or other recreational organization. He also said that fairways could be neglected easiest if it came to a choice, but not the greens. Farnham told the turf workers that he uses heavy applications of sodium arsenite and 2,4-D in combination to clear up weeds in traps on his course.

W. H. Glover of Fairfax, Virginia, suggested to greenkeepers that they ought to budget within the anticipated income. He closed with "If you treat your help all right, you'll get all the help you'll need."

Build Against Leaner Times

Wm. Stuppel, Highland Park, Ill., next advised greenkeepers to continue their greens maintenance by mowing them six times a week. Greens need the most attention, he said. Then you should continue to build up your course while you have the labor and funds against leaner times. He suggested that ryegrass and bent seed be mixed with top dressing material and this placed in divot marks on tees. It may become necessary to relax in the care of tree and flower gardens in favor of maintaining more necessary parts of the grounds. For labor, Stuppel plans to use some high school boys, then continue to hire them during vacations throughout college.

Chet Mendenhall, Kansas City, Mo., advised greenkeepers to find out about the

labor laws in their respective states before working young boys on courses. The school superintendent or members of the school boards are good sources of information on these laws. Mendenhall employed nine women during the war. He still employs two, who are remnants of his female staff during that World War II period. Women are just as efficient as men, Mendenhall says. He also suggested employing handicapped men, as they like out-of-doors work.

Clarence Wolfrom, Detroit, reported that the board at his golf course tried to find winter jobs for their summer laborers. Wolfrom thought it much more intelligent to hire two experienced men on a year-round basis than to pay three inexperienced men for three-8-month periods. The total amount of time employed is the same but the experienced men accomplish more. Wolfrom also employs a handicapped man, one of his best and most faithful workers.

Taylor Boyd, Cincinnati, the last man to speak on Dr. Noer's impromptu panel, advised greenkeepers to tell green-committeemen of present and potential shortages. Greenkeepers will receive greater cooperation by doing so.

Labor Management Discussed

In the "Records and Labor Management" section of the turf program, Taylor Boyd of Cincinnati described the form on which all time spent and material used on each green is recorded. In order to save transportation time, certain equipment is kept near the green, tees and fairways where it will be used. Boyd's plan consists essentially of taking his routine service to the machines instead of taking his machines to the service. He believes that this system is quicker and more efficient.

W. H. Glover, Fairfax, Virginia, also keeps mowing machines in the areas where they will be used. Glover supplies current reading matter on turf maintenance to his workmen. He recommends paying more than the going wage rate to protect against labor trouble.

Frank Dunlap, Cleveland, O., spoke on "Superintendent's Relations." He told that today's golf course superintendent is a jack-of-all trades: a painter, a farmer, a mechanic, an engineer, a labor manager, a landscape architect, an accountant and a salesman. But above all, he must be an executive. He should be able to write clear letters to board members, to members of the club and to businessmen. Then he must dress like a superintendent too.

M. E. Farnham told greenkeepers in the "Turf for Heavy Use" section that the looks of a football field influences both players and the spectators psychologi-

(Continued on page 66)

"TERSAN[®] doesn't shock grass, and always keeps me a jump ahead of brown patch"

says **HERB SHAVE**, *Greenkeeper at Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich.*

"I don't have to watch for the smoky rings that identify brown patch on greens," declares Mr. Shave. "Tersan' heads off the disease before it starts. It's the best fungicide I've found for preventing brown patch and snow mold. And I don't have to worry about

burning the grass."

Mr. Shave applies "Tersan" in a dry mixture . . . a method he devised for his own use at Oakland Hills. A spray of "Tersan" and water is the usual method for mechanical application.

This picture story is another in a series of "experience reports" from well-known golf courses, coast to coast.



"You can't shock turf by using too much 'Tersan,'" reports Mr. Shave. "I've applied as much as three times the recommended amount without a sign of burning, discoloration, or retarded growth."



Beautiful Oakland Hills will be host to the 1951 P. G. A. Tournament. To keep greens in top shape for championship play, Mr. Shave uses Du Pont "Tersan" every ten days.

NEW, HANDY, 3-POUND PACKAGE of "Tersan" 75 eliminates measuring from bulk—easier to handle, cleaner, more accurate. Two packages cover 9 average greens. The new formulation stays in suspension better to assure even application. New green color blends with turf. Order "Tersan" 75 from your golf supply house today, and be prepared to head off brown patch before it starts.

"Tersan" and "Semesan" are registered trademarks of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)



DU PONT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Turf Fungicides

For exceptional control of dollar spot, use Du Pont F-531 fungicide. Controls copper spot and pink patch as well. Special "Semesan" is also available for those who prefer a mercurial fungicide.



Better Things for Better Living...through Chemistry

Group Instruction Problems

Test the Professional

By LES BOLSTAD

Class training is becoming a large department of golf instruction with the high school, college, club women's and juniors', employees' organization and the YMCAs, YWCAs and other groups bringing thousands of new pupils and new problems to the pros.

Many of us have found that there are considerable differences between solutions that we can apply in the cases of individuals and those we often are compelled to use with groups. With the groups the pro is on display and his rating as a teacher may be judged almost as much by his inability to teach some pupil who seems to be hopelessly inept physically, as he will be rated by those he develops into rather good players.

It's a very tough deal for the pro but it's what he has to face and it may be the opening of a big new chapter in the professionals' business advance.

From my own experience as a player, teacher of individuals and classes and the experience of men who are successful teachers in other subjects at the University of Minnesota, I've set down some ideas that I hope will be found interesting and helpful to other professionals who have this great responsibility of group teaching.

How to Teach Rhythm

One of the comments I find myself making as I move from one golfer to another in group instruction is, "be smoother". Among beginners rhythm is conspicuous by its absence.

Was I telling a pupil enough to point out that his movements were jerky and lacking in flow? Would he immediately become smoother and more rhythmic? Some golfers would, but not many.

It doesn't take long to find that in golf, slowness and smoothness go hand in hand. You can become aware of smoothness, you can think rhythm, and try to grow into it. You can slow down your walk. These are all sensible approaches.

But I found a better answer. I asked Clarence Osell, Professor of Kinesiology at the University of Minnesota, how he taught rhythm to poorly coordinated students who come to him for Adapted Physical Education. His answer was immediate. "I have them swing a weight and

react to the fall of gravity of the weight. All other stimuli are shut out. This practice tends to establish a neural pathway and induces rhythm".

Shades of Ernest Jones and his swing of a weight on the end of a string! Bring on the 22 oz. Sarazen training club!

Freedom Isn't What You Want

When you watch an expert golfer drive you get the impression of unrestricted free flow and considerable power. There is a full windup of the trunk on the backswing; the club describes a wide arc and in some cases dips over the horizontal on the backswing. The arms swing wide and free from relaxed shoulder joints and make a generous expression both coming and going. The club moving in rhythm and to the delayed cadence of the golf swing gradually builds up into a resounding swish.

Yet the greatest freedom isn't what you want in a golf swing. Harry Cooper brought that out in a conversation we had on the winter tour back in the 1930's and no truer words were ever spoken.

Byron Nelson, who came as close to being a golfing machine as any striker of a golf ball, built his swing on the idea of eliminating any wasted movement. This same idea permeates other sports and is a by-word with many a coach in different lines of athletics.

An instructor can demonstrate the need for economy in motion in this way. He can make a swing where he lets everything go. He can let the head sway, allow the feet to overplay and slough around, permit the arms to break at the elbows, let the wrists drop at the top and going through, and let go of the club with the fingers.

Then the instructor can reverse the situation and show how a controlled swing results when the head is held steady, when one rolls across the left foot with the left heel kept down and barely allowed to come up on the backswing, when the wrist action is considerably restricted, and when the arms are allowed to retain their extension (first the left going back and then the right going through) instead of sagging and giving at the elbows. The grip would be held firm throughout.

The point can be made that you subtract in order to build up. You subtract from head movement, foot action, and wrist play in order to build up more swing of arm, hand, and club.

When to Teach the Grip

I have been carrying out a group experiment on the grip. The general idea is to get novices swinging before one puts the pressure on them for complete grip development. No definite conclusions are possible but the experiment may point up an alternate way of introducing the grip in golf instruction.

For some time there has been brewing in my mind this question of the grip as it pertained to beginners in golf classes. Should the grip be taught at the outset? Should one place the pupil's backhand on the club saying little about the rest of the grip, mainly demonstrating it? Then, after a considerable period of drilling and swing development when the pupil has gotten into the swing of things, really put the screws on and emphasize the placement of the hands on the club?

When the subject of the grip was brought up in golf classes right at the outset, it seemed to be the greatest single deterrent to progress which could be introduced. Everything stopped as the various class members fumbled, usually unsuccessfully, with their hands and fingers. The placement of the hands seemed for the moment to deteriorate as awkwardness took over. Not much progress in hand placement was made and there was

danger of losing the interest and confidence of the class.

Now with either an individual or a class one can't rush matters and try for too rapid development. Many things concerning the hitting of a golf ball with a club have to be thought over, to be allowed to sink in, to be tried over and over. Golfing thoughts and sensations flash rapidly through an experienced player's mind. But people learning golf appreciate not being rushed. On the other hand, there is a need to progress, to show improvement and to satisfy the would-be golfers' urge to swing and sock the ball.

The assumption on which I have been working is that broad outline movement, stimulation, and action come before grip detail. A golf swing can be regarded as essentially movement which develops into a whirling swishing blow. The swinging move is probably the most essential part of the whole business.

The formula might be stated: Get a golf pupil moving, get him swinging, get him underway before you introduce swing points by details and before you stress positions as differentiated from movement. In the beginning, it seems, something can be lost by introducing detail and position as opposed to muscle flow and rhythmic swing motion.

This is a policy I have adopted and it works reasonably well. I know that purists who believe in starting with the grip

(Continued on page 68)

BIGGEST GOLF MEETING



More than 1000 golfers of Ontario and neighboring U.S. points attended third annual golf rally of Ontario GA, Royal York hotel, Toronto. Gordon F. Stevens, pres., Ontario GA, Charles S. Watson, and R. D. Young, past presidents; Mildred Zaharias and Jack Redmond were program headliners as were C. Ross Somerville, Canada's top amateur of past 50 years, and Nick Weslock of Essex G&CC, Windsor, Canada's current No. 1 golfer.

for
pros...



SPALDING GOES ALL OUT ON WOODS

- Striking new models — plenty of them — and pips, too! Woods modeled on pro-preferred lines — in variety of choice to meet every need. Head models that you've wanted — finishes to please every taste — weights and shaft types for any player. You'll recognize the new look in these clubs — new from grips to heads. They're the pace-making woods for 1951!

Features of These 4 New Pro Models

Pro modeled heads. One-piece sole plate, power weighted. True-Temper "Dynamic" shafts, chrome plated. All clubs have Spalding's patented Panel Form Grips.