are plainly marked. Occasional cutting with a fairway mower keeps the grass short enough to enable balls to be retrieved easily. The range is located only 50 yards from the first tee and it has been found that many members and guests buy a bucket of balls to limber up while waiting their turn to tee off.

Balls are furnished by the club and were purchased in a lot of 150 dozen and painted with a vivid stripe for easy identification. A bucket of 40 balls costs 25c. Club officials expect 1940 to liquidate the entire investment. The net income from the range accrues to the club and the money is being put back into the course in the form of improvements and regular maintenance. A further plan will be to give free instruction once a week by the club professional, Carl E. Wendel, to all who use the range between certain hours.

Jones Building Strategy Into New Cornell Course

An outstanding 9-hole golf course is being built at Cornell University by Robert Trent Jones, well-known golf architect. When ready for play for Cornell students in the autumn of 1940 it will provide holes of such variety that graduates of the course will be prepared to tackle any layout in the country. The course will measure approximately 3,500 yards, with par either 35 or 36. It will comprise about 69 acres, part of which now is the university poultry farm.

An appropriation of $25,000 by the board of trustees enabled the department of physical education and athletics to proceed with the project. It will enable Cornell students to play at a nominal fee and is another step in the program of carry-over sports fostered by James.
FEBRUARY, 1940

Lynah, director of athletics. Sufficient land is available for the expansion of the course to 18 holes within several years.

The holes are being constructed so that back tees and alternating tees will lengthen the holes and add variety to approach shots. According to Jones, the Cornell course will exemplify the three architectural types of courses now being played upon throughout the world. These are, says Jones, the strategic, the penal and the heroic.

Combines Three Design Schools

 Adds Jones: “The strategic school, of which St. Andrews in Scotland is a prize example, is characterized by a limited number of traps ingeniously placed in the environs of the greens, thus making a formidable defense for the hole. The penal school is at the other end of our architectural pendulum. Pine Valley, and Oakmont, are examples. Troubles face one on all sides, and the slightest deviation from the straight and narrow courts disaster. This school of architecture, while not materially imposing too great a penalty on the crack golfer, plays havoc with the dub and detracts from his enjoyment of the game.”

The heroic school is an evolution of the strategic and penal, according to Cornell’s architect. “Although distinctive, it combines the best features of both,” he says. “Examples are Sunningdale, Moortown, Combe Hill, in England, Banff and the Royal York in Canada, and Cypress Point in the States.

“Its design is based on the alternative penalty plan, thereby instilling a sporting element into the game. The direct line to the green is blocked with traps placed at a diagonal to the line of play. In taking a direct route to the green, the player is required to perform a longer and more accurate shot than if he chooses to take an indirect route at the short end of the trap. If the player wishes to avoid the trap entirely, he can do so by taking a wide and open fairway, making a detour to the hole. The traps in the area of the green are placed with similar skill. Therefore any player can bite off as much as he feels he can chew. Although the direct route with its trouble offers a great deal of self-satisfaction if successfully played, the penalty is great if one fails. In the indirect route, the player is usually asked to sacrifice but one stroke.”

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