

cluding nets, camera, projector, films, etc.) is around \$1,400. There is no putting course in the school.

Both of the fellows admit that there is much to be done with the plan and the equipment before it may be generally accepted as the model operation. When I dropped in to look over their layout they were experimenting with clubs painted white in order to get clearer definition on the pictures in the fastest part of the stroke. They have tried white screens back of the player and have found that this helps get better pictures due to its diffusion of light. They also plan to whitewash the floor of the net in which the picture instruction is given to help master the lighting situation.

Hope to Profit Pros

For some time both Garre and Nall have been studying the motion picture golf instruction proposition and are hopeful of steering the pro field into more resultful and profitable teaching as the outcome of their well-received efforts in the Chicago district. Nall cites the case of Bob Jones' use of motion picture films of his own stroke in helping him out of batting slumps, and other cases of rank-and-file golfers who have worked some improvement in their own games as the result of using the home movie outfits.

It is the Chicago fellows' hunch that golf instruction is ripe for a drastic change. The orthodox tedious and generally haphazard method of golf instruction, they maintain, is too slow and uncertain in its results, and away behind the times in teaching work.

"They'll believe the camera when they won't believe you," said one of the boys, in telling how the film simplified explanation and diagnosis of the pupil's faults. "Adults usually haven't good muscular and mental co-ordination and when you keep talking and talking to try to get their swing right, they frequently say they understand just to keep from being considered 'dumb.'" People generally expect results from golf instruction too quickly. When they see, in a film, their faults, they realize that it is because they are not doing what they have been taught, and not due to the pro's deficiencies, that they are not advancing as they hoped. In this way the motion picture instruction will undoubtedly stir up renewed interest in golf lessons, for I think that there has been a general let-down in the number of

lessons given by pros because the customer's wanted speedier results than they were getting by the usual manual and oral method of instruction.

"The movies are going to make teaching easier for the pro. He can go about his work with more certainty and a better understanding from the pupil. He will get more pupils and teach them more in less time."

One of the partners told me that he had proved to his own satisfaction that the student got more value and a far greater improvement in his game out of \$45 worth of movie lessons than out of the same money spent in the ordinary method of instruction. He had noted that for the advanced pupils who already were good players the films that were of most value to them were those shot from the back, but for the average student the film shot facing the player at right angles to the line of flight was more effective for teaching.

The school believes the best policy for winter instruction is to first sell the pupil a series of lessons without the movies as a limbering-up session.

Roof-Garden Courses With Cotton-Seed Hull Greens



Shaw miniature course at St. Louis draws big play with its greens of grass texture



This Shaw course on a Dallas roof was one of the first of the now numerous installations