



A partial view of the No. 7 and No. 8 fairways at night. The No. 8 hole was selected for the trial hole installation. The hole is 478 yards long with plenty of rough. The ball is easier to locate at night than in day.

Night Golf on Full Length Course Makes Good Debut

TO Eastwood Hills C. C., Kansas City, Mo., goes the distinction of holding the first nocturnal tournament on a full length golf course. The first foursome teed off at 8:30 p. m., August 6, and when the last quartette holed out at 1:30 the following morning "Jug" McSpadden, pro at Victory Hills, had registered with a 35-33-62 for the nation's first owl golf title. McSpadden played the nine illuminated holes of the Eastwood Hills established two under par the second time around. Fifteen foursomes competed and despite the fact that some of the field were wilder than professional prohibitionists there were very few lost balls.

Judging from the success of the Eastwood Hills installation and the interest being extensively shown in the night lighting of full length golf courses it is reasonable to forecast that 1931 will see a number of the fee courses illuminated. Figures on the miniature course play shows that approximately 60% of the income

drops into the cash register after dark. Night baseball and football have now emerged from the experimental stage and by most indications seem to be financially successful.

Just how golf will be able to do depends on the location of the course and the rate. At Eastwood Hills, the installation cost

This night operation of a 3,100 nine-hole golf layout at Kansas City calls for more watching by daily fee course owners than any recent development. The early performance of the installation indicates a current bill for \$20 per night for five-hour operation.

The Eastwood Hills plant now includes a picnic grounds so family golfing parties in the evening look to be a prospect for added profit to the course owners and a big developer of the playing equipment market.



A day view of No. 4 hole, 368 yards, showing poles, reflectors and transformer. Note rugged topography.

was approximately \$1,000 a hole. The operating costs are not known at present. The illuminating engineering work was done by John P. Wollard, manager of the Da-Lite Floodlight Co., and according to the figures compiled by Mr. Wollard and J. E. Turner, head of the Eastwood Hills organization, the four hour extension of play each day will yield a good profit on the investment. How they figure we don't know, but on the basis of a foursome every five minutes until 10:30 p. m. at 75 cents or a dollar the investment certainly stands a grand chance of amortizing itself and paying a profit during the first season's operation.

Night Play Pleasant

While night golf is new it should command a nice premium in the playing rate for nine holes. Many who have played on the Eastwood Hills course at night comment enthusiastically on the pleasant coolness of night play, a great attraction in Kansas City where the summers have scores of days that are hotter than Spanish honeymoons.

Accompanying illustrations of the Eastwood Hills course by day and by night

show what an excellent job of illumination has been done.

Technical details of the installation as supplied by Mr. Wollard follow:

"The course is an extremely difficult one to illuminate, as the general lay of the ground is extremely rough; having many hills, valleys, ditches and trees throughout. It is conceded one of the sportiest courses in or near Kansas City, and there is probably no course more difficult to illuminate anywhere.

"The Da-Lite Floodlight Co. manufactured the lighting units especially for this type of illumination, as it requires a different lighting unit from the ordinary lighting problem. This unit has an extremely wide spread both horizontally and perpendicularly, which enables the player to follow the flight of the ball, no matter where it goes. Even in the rough it is easy to follow and find, at least most players have had that experience so far; that is why I say there is no doubt about the success of 'night golf' from an illuminating viewpoint, if this type lighting unit is used.

"The course has an average of 3 feet candle meter reading on the ground. The



Night view of No. 4 hole shows how correct lighting makes the hole splendidly playable.

average reading up in the air in the path of the flight of the ball is somewhat higher, estimated at approximately 5 feet candle meter reading.

"The total wattage is 153 kw.

"The total lumens is 3,448,000.

"All open type diffused projectors are used.

Spacing Varied

"The spacing is of necessity varied on account of the extreme roughness of the lay of the ground and the numerous trees. There is an average spacing of 60 yards. All tee lights are small dome type or single unit projecting type reflectors. The reason for using the projector type on tees was to project light well out in front of the tee, as in many cases it was not possible to place the first fairway light in a position so the player could have a clear vision of the ball from the time it left the tee. The first fairway light in all cases is the Da-Lite No. 3,000 triple unit, with an extremely wide spread. All other fairway and green lights are Da-Lite No. 2,000 double unit. In all cases the lights are placed in a position so the player will not be facing the light.

"There is a total of 53 units, all open type diffused reflectors; 10 triples 4,500 watts each, 37 doubles 3,000 watts each

and 6 singles 1,000 watts each, making a clear white light."

Without good lighting installations miniature courses and driving practice areas are not at all equipped to get into the good earning class. The miniature courses have seen this quite plainly but many of the driving lots still have the lesson to be learned. Those of the driving jobs that have been built on a fairly permanent basis and with good lighting have paid off on the installation and operation cost quickly, barring a few exceptions where location and lack of parking space ruled the owners out from the start.

Night Lighting No Novelty in 1931?

Stranger things have happened in the golf business than the development of a competitive situation calling for illumination of many of the fee courses in metropolitan districts. Many of the lighting companies report that they are figuring on golf course jobs although the Da-Lite outfit is the first one to put in a successful installation. Curtis Lighting, Inc., has completed tentative plans for an 18-hole full length course job in the Chicago district and a 9-hole course in Indiana. Curtis has had some experience in driving course lighting; one of the Curtis jobs being illustrated.



A driving range lighting installation showing 500-watt floodlights installed on shelter.

The driving course shows a practice range on which 500-watt floodlights are mounted. The floodlights on the roof are of the distributing type which diffuse the illumination over the area of the tees and the foreground. The units on the posts are of the concentrating type and are directed down the course as a method of illuminating the ball in flight.

In general, the Curtis procedure has been (on the full size course installations they have planned) to use 1,500-watt floodlights throughout. Because of the vast extent of the area covered and the fact that the higher the wattage the more efficient is the lamp and also the unit, there is no necessity for using a greater number of small units. Furthermore, one must attempt to keep the mounting stations, which form an additional obstruction on

the course, down to a minimum in number. For this reason, where the layout permits, Curtis attempts to use stations between the fairways in the rough in such a way that two fairways may be readily covered from one station.

One unit is directed over the tee and two units projecting their beams from different locations are required for each green.

The two units are used so a man will never be entirely in his own shadow.

Beyond this, Curtis averages one unit every 30 to 40 yards of fairway. Of course, that does not mean one post every 30 or 40 yards and in fact the usual average is in the neighborhood of only two posts per fairway. The units being directed at different angles from the posts so as to cover different sections.

Cleveland Host to Tri-City Club Managers

CLUB managers from Pittsburgh, Detroit and Cleveland gathered at Spring Valley C. C. (Cleveland district) August 22 for a field day that goes down in the archives in bold face type. The party started with a buffet luncheon at the Hollenden and ended with a midnight supper on the clubhouse porch.

The Cleveland tribe put the party on in grand shape. President George W. Enger of the Cleveland district had J. A. McGoogin as general chairman of the reception committee and there were by actual count 26 associated committeemen to make sure that everyone was treated royally.

Golf and other field events of such fascinating character as an egg catching contest worked up the appetites of the assembled multitude.

Craig Wood Wins New Reddy Tee Event

CRAIG WOOD, Forest Hills C. C., shooting 70-66-136, won the first Reddy Tee pro-assistant \$1,000 tournament played at Green Brook C. C., August 25. There were 152 entrants and a gallery of 1,500 watched the event, attesting to the popularity of a tournament that assembles the pros and their assistants.

The Nieblo Mfg. Co., which put on the party, plans to have three of such events next year; one in Westchester, one in New Jersey and one in Chicago. Wood picked up \$200 for first money. Johnnie Kinder of the home club won \$150 for second place, four strokes behind Wood. There were 16 cash prizes for pros and five for assistants, the first money for assistants being \$75. There also was a \$50 special prize for the best 18, which young Mr. Wood added to his list of current assets.