

While 240 yds. is a fair average for a well-hit tee-shot, it is too long for a well-hit brassie shot, because the club's face is laid farther back and also because varying lies and stances are met. For an infinite number of brassie shots—played under varying conditions of lie and stance—a fair average is 210 yards, Langford estimates. This is 35 yds. under the well-hit drive average.

But it would not be correct to figure on the entire 35 yd. allowance on a two-shot hole. Not only is there a good possibility that the golfer will exceed 240 yds. off the tee, but there is a chance that the lie and stance for the brassie shot will be good. So a proportionate part of the allowance is given on two-shot holes, more on three-shot holes and the entire allowance on holes requiring four or more full shots from tee to green.

The total allowance progresses in regular stages—15 yds. on two-shot holes, 25 yds. on three-shot holes, 30 yds. on four-shot and longer holes. Thus the extreme length of a two-shot hole, according to Langford, should be 240 yds. plus 225 yds., or 465 yds.; of three-shot holes, 240 plus 225 plus 215, or 680 yds.; of four-shot holes, 240 plus 225 plus 215 plus 210, or 890 yds.

The graph shows the width greens for one-shot, two-shot, three-shot holes, etc., progressively. In each case it rises to show wider greens as the length of the shot to them increases, falling again in the intermediate zone between each definite class of hole as the probability of their being reached by a long shot decreases.

**Must Allow for Rugged Terrain.**

The graph is designed for level terrain and average ground speed but it can be used for rolling or hilly land by computing the actual playing length of the hole and using the proper width green for that length of hole. For example, an up-slope at the point where balls are liable to land will increase the playing length of a hole. Similarly a down-slope will tend to decrease the playing length.

Langford feels that the present day arbitrary limits for par are incorrect, and that par-figures should be as follows:

- Par 3 hole..... 240 yds.
- Par 4 hole..... 465 yds.
- Par 5 hole..... 680 yds.

The par-3 distance is not greatly at variance with present standards, but the par-4 and par-5 distances exceed the U. S. G. A. recommendations by 20 and 80 yds., respectively, enough boost to make a lot of

Shot Length	Progressions	
	Maximum	Minimum
240	100.0	25
-15	-6.0	-24
225	94.0	49
-10	-4.5	-18
215	89.5	67
-5	-3.0	-12
210	86.5	79
-0	-1.5	-6
210	85.0	85
	-0.0	-0
	85.0	85

Par Change	Shots					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Average
240	240					240 yds
465	240, 225					232½ yds
680	240, 225, 215					226½ yds
890	240, 225, 215, 210					222½ yds
1100	240, 225, 215, 210, 210					220 yds

$$\frac{x}{240} = \frac{y}{225} = \frac{z}{215} = \frac{w}{210}$$

N = x = 60

present day easy par-5's—those lying between 446 yds. and 465—mighty tough par-4's.

Readers interested in the mathematics behind the graph may obtain full details by writing W. B. Langford at 2405 Grace St., Chicago.

**Argentine Golf Interest Brings New Magazine**

**A**S THE FIRST golf player magazine to be published in Latin America, *El Golfer Argentino* recently made its appearance. It had an initial circulation of 8,000. Single copies sold for \$1. Thirty advertisements appeared in the first number.

The magazine is published by Editorial Atlantida, Buenos Aires.

**M**UNICIPAL welfare department of Dayton, Ohio, is constructing a golf course in the Miami View district to be devoted to the exclusive use of colored citizens. Laborers, from the unemployed workers of the city, are paid in grocery orders.