

The cars are owned by the club. A percentage of the rental income is paid to Schneider for taking care of the vehicles.

Schneider estimates that during a six-day week his cars are used an average of 35 18-hole rounds. Since the rental rate is \$7.00 for 18 holes for two people, this means that the vehicles produce about \$245.00 gross income per week. The Doylestown club limits the use of vehicles by permitting only club owned cars on the course. Anyone can use a car, however, as long as the course is playable.

Schneider reports that maintenance of the Golfsters is practically nil. At least two years of operation are realized from batteries and in some cases, three. The cars can be used up to 45 holes before recharging is necessary.

The Doylestown pro is another who subscribes to the idea that cars are necessary conveniences on a golf course. He sums up his views by saying: "Fishermen don't row very much any more. They use outboards."

Possibly the best thing about the golf car operation at Doylestown is that it proves that even small clubs can profitably run small fleets on a pay-as-you-go purchasing arrangement.

Palmer Can Go to Top of Money List in 1961

With Arnold Palmer off to another great start, there is a chance that he will become the postwar era's leading money winner among the tournament pros before the year is over. Figures recently released by the PGA show Palmer to be in sixth place for the 1947-1960 period in the dollar derby. His earnings of \$202,238 leave him considerably behind Cary Middlecoff, the No. 1 man who has rung up \$273,259 in official prizes, but Palmer, on the basis of his 1960 performance, is capable of going all the way to the top in a year's time. He is in his seventh season on the circuit. Middlecoff has been playing the tour for 14 years but sat out most of 1960 due to a bad back.

The other four men who outrank Palmer in the money list have been playing the circuit for 11 or more years. Sam Snead and Ted Kroll, however, haven't been full time performers in recent seasons because of club duties. The figures below don't show it, but since 1937 Snead has won \$362,000 in official prize

money. This gives him a \$90,000 lead over Ben Hogan, who made his bow on the circuit in 1938.

Here is the 1947-60 list:

Cary Middlecoff	\$273,259
Doug Ford	251,361
Sam Snead	244,532
Julius Boros	216,494
Ted Kroll	212,242
Arnold Palmer	202,238
Lloyd Mangrum	198,921
Dow Finsterwald	188,980
Jack Burke, Jr.	179,162
Art Wall, Jr.	176,228
Tommy Bolt	161,612
Mike Souchak	154,285
Jimmy Demaret	152,819
Gene Littler	152,594
Bill Casper, Jr.	149,079
Ben Hogan	148,117
Fred Hawkins	147,791
Dick Mayer	142,329
Ed (Porky) Oliver	137,905
Jerry Barber	135,293
Jim Ferrier	132,044
Jay Hebert	131,347
E. J. (Dutch) Harrison	131,287
Johnny Palmer	130,596
Marty Furgol	129,514

Jack Ryan Adds Home Event to National Golf Day

Jack Ryan, pro at Big Springs CC, Louisville, Ky., and formerly pres., PGA Seniors, put on an "I Beat Jack Ryan" event at Big Springs last year. A number of professionals are going to adapt the idea for their clubs during National Golf Week this year.

The same Saturday that Jack's members and other golfers were playing the Round of the Champions event against Billy Casper, jr. and Bob Rosburg the Big Spring members also were playing their handicaps against the home pro. Ryan had top quality golf balls on which were printed, "I Beat Jack Ryan," to award to those who had net scores lower than Ryan's gross. The modest Ryan had 3 doz. balls imprinted but only six players won from him.

Big Springs members were Kentucky's largest contributors to National Golf Day. A total of 214 of them played with their professional.

The USGA general counsel is of the opinion that the 20 per cent club dues tax probably will apply to any charge made for rental or storage of golf cars for a period of more than six days.