

Authorities Tell Right Way to Measure Hole Length

By V. C. DOERSCHUK

DURING CONSTRUCTION of a golf course, built largely with home talent, the question arose as to measurement of length of the holes. These resolved themselves into the starting and stopping points of the measurements, how the tape should be held during measurements, and how to measure the length of a "dog leg" hole. Upon consulting several whose word was considered authoritative, disagreement was found. Correspondence was then had regarding these questions with five golf course architects, two professionals, three golf equipment manufacturers, and with the U. S. G. A. and with the Royal Canadian Golf Assn.

In answer to the first point, the starting and stopping place of measurement, eight replied "from center of tee to center of green," one each from "middle of tee to the green," "back of tee to center of green," "from tee to green," "back limit of tee markers to back limit of cup." Both golf associations' replies specified "from the center of tee to center of green."

The next question: On what line in the vertical plans from center of tee to center of green, should the tape be held in measuring, resolves itself into whether to hold the tape approximately to the contour of the ground, or to hold it always horizontal as in surveying measure, or to hold it as if measuring on a straight line drawn from center of tee to center of green. The straight line method of course would be impossible or impractical to carry out with a tape in certain instances, but such a straight line distance could be gotten by triangulation or other methods.

In answer to this question three replied to follow the contour of the ground; five said to keep the tape horizontal or in other words, follow surveyor's measure; two said to use the straight line method. In addition to these answers, the Canadian association advised to use the direct distance through the air and mentioned triangulation as the proper method to use in getting this distance; presumably this also is the

straight line method referred to. The U. S. G. A. states that distances are calculated on the basis of the air line as nearly as possible; presumably this also is the straight line method. However, the U. S. G. A. in discussing this method said that when a hill intervened between tee and green, to consider the hole as a vertical "dog leg" hole, and advised measuring from tee in an air line to the top of the hill, thence on an air line to the green. It may also be assumed that when a valley instead of a hill intervened, similar methods should be followed.

How to Measure "Dog Legs"

The third question was how to measure the length of a "dog leg" hole. Six advised to measure from tee along the center of the fairway to about where the angle turns, thence to green. The other replies were the same except that in defining the angle of turn two said to assume the turning point 200 yards from the green, one 220 yards, one 225 yards, one 240 yards. The two associations practically agreed to measure from the tee to a point midway in the fairway about where the angle turns, thence to the green.

In discussion of these three questions it is well to keep in mind the result to be accomplished, and is this not to know the distance that the ball has to travel in good play, not the length of the ball's trajectory, but the distance it covers by air line as far as practical.

The answer to the first question naturally should be from the center of the tee (on the average the place where the ball starts) to the center of the green (on the average the place where the ball stops). No other points would be practical considering the long tees and various shaped greens in use, nor would other points satisfy the object desired.

The answer to the next question, "on what line to hold the tape" should no doubt be to use the air line or straight line method, with reservations as to special condi-

tions. This would be measuring closely the distance the ball needs to travel.

Some of these special conditions are discussed briefly below:

On a flat (not necessarily horizontal) hole the air line, tee to green, is the logical measurement. Surveyor's measure, if the flat surface is not horizontal, would give a lower value than the air line method, yet the ball travels a distance measured by air line. On such a flat surface following the contour of the ground gives the same result as the straight line method. When the hole is longer than a "one shot" hole and with a valley or hill between tee and green, consider this a vertical "dog leg" hole and measure accordingly.

On a "one shot" hole with a valley or hill between the tee and green, here the air line or straight line is the same as the line of the ball, surveyor's measure would give the same distance if tee and green were at the same elevation, but a shorter distance than the air line if tee and green were not at the same elevation. The measurement following the contour of the ground would obviously give too large a result.

Concerning measurements of a "dog leg" hole it seems best to follow the scheme of the associations: Measure from the tee along the center of the fairway to the point of the average angle of flight, thence to the green. On a long hole with more than one turn, follow the average course of the ball, that is, measure along the center of the fairway from one average point of the angle of flight to the next average point of the angle of flight. It seems unwise to specify certain distances from the green to the angle of flight because all "dog leg" holes are not built alike, and ground conditions are so varying.

There will be special cases not covered by the above descriptions, but it is believed that in general the above rules can be followed, particularly if one keeps in mind that the object is to measure the length of the distance the ball travels, but not the length of the ball's trajectory.

Chicago Plans Bureau for World's Fair Golfers

CHICAGO plans to take care of at least 400,000 visiting golfers this summer in connection with its A Century of Progress exposition. Chicago District Golf association, as host, has organized

private clubs and fee courses to assure golfing visitors the right kind of golf while they are in the city.

Of more than 200 courses in the immediate Chicago territory, including public park, forest preserve, daily-fee and private clubs, approximately one-half are available. Some of them, notably the public park and forest preserve courses, are normally crowded with local play and so cannot be considered available to outsiders.

Complete information about all courses, including description, location, how to get there, prices and limitations for guest play will be printed in a book, "Where to Play Golf in Chicago in 1933," which will be available throughout the season.

Golf headquarters will be established in a convenient downtown location where green-fee tickets for both private clubs and daily-fee courses will be sold. A service charge of twenty-five cents will be added to green-fee tickets to meet expenses of the headquarters which will be open until late at night throughout the season.

Operating for the Chicago District Golf association and in cooperation with the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, the Western Golf association, the daily fee courses and the Century of Progress organization, this headquarters will direct visitors to the courses they want to play. There will be a wide range in type of courses and in prices, so that golfers can get the kind of golf they want at the price they want to pay.

Club Magazine of Value in Holding Member Harmony

EVERY club should issue some sort of monthly bulletin containing not only the latest news of the work being performed by the various committees, but also a generous section devoted to gossip and news of the members. Such a bulletin is most valuable in promoting club harmony and in preventing criticism of official acts which are often misinterpreted by the membership as a whole because the full facts are not known.

Whether to mimeograph, planograph or print this bulletin is a matter for the individual club to decide; some printer-member (there's one in nearly every club) can give expert advice.



Part of the turf testing nursery at Penn State.

Progress at Penn State in Hunt for Perfect Greens Grass

By H. B. MUSSER

Assoc. Prof., Exper. Agronomy, Penn. State College

Note: A complete description of Penn State's exhaustive breeding tests with turf grasses, now entering its sixth year, appeared in the January, 1932, issue of *GOLFDOM*, to which interested readers are referred. In brief, the method is to plant various lots of seeds under glass in February, later transfer the seedlings to outdoor experimental plots, from which careful records of the characteristics exhibited by individual plants are taken, beginning in the fall of the first season.

At the end of the second season, those plants which have shown promise of possessing desirable characteristics are lifted bodily out of the nursery and cut into stolons, so that a sod may be grown from that plant only. Below is a description of how this sod is tested.

THE TURF forming qualities of the selections are tested on what might be called "the proving ground." This is a level area that has received soil preparation to make it as nearly comparable as possible to conditions on a good green. At the present time it consists of 96 plots 6 feet by 6 feet in size. The entire area is treated uniformly from the standpoint of watering, fertilizer applications and clipping. In applying topdressings, however, the amount applied to any plot is regulated

by the need of that particular strain as indicated by the appearance of the turf. We would like to do this also with watering, fertilizing and clipping, but there are so many practical difficulties involved in varying these treatments on individual plots that it seemed desirable to keep them uniform. To overcome this difficulty we are planning a series of what might be called quarantine plots, where strains that are otherwise good but do not seem to do their best under the common method of handling can be studied under different maintenance conditions.

One of the greatest difficulties connected with the study of strains in the sod plots has been to find a satisfactory yard stick with which to measure the relative quality of the different plots. In order that there may be a uniform standard of comparison, against which all plots can be checked, every fourth plot of every second row has been planted to the same strain of grass. We are using the Washington strain at the present time as the check strain; any strain could be used for this purpose.

Another step in creating a yard stick that will measure as accurately as possible, is the provision for duplicate plots. In maintaining plots of this type there is always the possibility that accidents will happen or that conditions may occur on a

plot that are not easily accounted for. By maintaining duplicate plots of each strain the one can be checked against the other and the chances of error in record making reduced. While this doubles the area of the test plots and doubles the time spent in caring for them and making observations, we feel that this is well worth while because of the added protection against mistakes. We would really feel much safer if we could have 3 or 4 plots of each selection. This seems out of the question, however, with our present budget.

Records Are Complex.

A yard stick to be of any value must actually measure a yard. Similarly, a study of the qualities of different strains of grass must give us at least a reasonably accurate picture of their more important characteristics from a turf forming standpoint. There is practically no limit to the number of detailed notes and records that can be taken throughout the four or five year period during which a strain is under observation. The difficulty is that records which are too detailed become so unwieldy that they defeat their own purpose.

Questions Rate Selections.

Records that are kept on each proving ground plot attempt to answer the following practical questions about each selection.

How fast does it grow in comparison with the standard? How does it stand cold weather? How early does it start in the spring? Is it resistant to disease? If it takes diseases, how quick does it recover? What kind of turf does it make in comparison with the standard when growing conditions are good? What is the condition of the turf in comparison with the standard when growing conditions are poor? How is its general vigor with respect to resistance to weed infestation? (We use *poa annua* as measure because it volunteers very readily at this time of the year in our section of Pennsylvania.) How badly does it grain in comparison with the standard? It will be recalled that each plot is composted separately according to its needs, to reduce graining to the lowest point possible for each strain.

At the end of each growing season the records on each strain are compared with those for the check plot that is closest to it. It tells something about the value of any selection in comparison with the standard, and gives a basis for comparing one strain with another. These comparisons, together with the earlier records obtained from the plant nursery, are used as the yard stick to measure the possibilities of the strain.

Seven Grasses Rate High.

Last season marked the end of the five-year period necessary to get a complete set

of records on the first group of selections made in 1928. In that year records were made on approximately 1,700 plants in the plant nursery. Thirty-one of these original plants have come through the second year in the sod plots. Records on 7 of these 31 selections are so encouraging that they will be multiplied during the coming season for practical trials.

Since 1928 an average of approximately 800 plants have been grown each year in the plant nursery. As a result of selection from these we have 42 strains of *Agrostis canina* growing in the propagating nursery. Fourteen of these have already had one season in the sod plots and the others will be put in as soon as possible. In addition to these the propagating nursery contains a total of 53 selections of *Agrostis palustris*, 40 of which have been in the sod plots for from one to two years.

Greenkeepers Aid in Tests.

The greatest weakness of the selection work as described thus far will be apparent, immediately, to the practical greenkeeper. It does not give us performance records of the new selections under growing conditions that are different from those at State College. In addition, it makes no provision for giving a new selection the most important test of all—its performance under actual playing conditions.

As strains demonstrate in the preliminary study that they have desirable qualities from a turf forming standpoint, such as a high degree of resistance to disease, winter hardiness, freedom from graining, etc., and deserve further testing, they are multiplied and as soon as sufficient material is available, small amounts of each strain are sent out to greenkeepers in different sections of the state who are willing to grow them in their nurseries and make the necessary observations on them. At the present time from four to seven new strains are being grown for observational purposes on eight courses in various parts of the state.

Invite New Specimens.

Facilities at the Pennsylvania State College are excellent for making playing tests on the new strains. An 18-hole course is maintained by the college on which an average of approximately 200 rounds of golf are played per day. One of the greens has been set aside for the strain tests and plantings will be made as fast as material becomes available and budget limits permit.

One additional phase of the study of strains of the bent grasses should be noted. In addition to the testing work being done with new selections we have a number of strains growing in the sod plots or propagating nursery that have been selected by greenkeepers on their own courses.



SELLS BALL SERVICE

Spencer Murphy's Members
Protected Against
Loss

SPENCER MURPHY, the white-haired young man whom the Glen Oaks G. & C. C. (New York district) members brag about as their pro, is one of those laddies quick to adopt pro shop ideas that will sell by giving greater service to the members.

Spencer has been at Glen Oaks as pro 10 years, coming there as a 22-year-old hopeful and by keeping on the watch for ways to make his members happy has built up a business that has been doing nicely even through the past few stormy years.

One of his latest innovations is a specially built ball cabinet in a prominent place in his shop. This cabinet has a compartment for each member. The members' names are printed on the outsides of the boxes in which are stored their respective stocks of balls. All balls are marked and

Murphy sees to it that each new member is promptly supplied with a marking die which is placed in the member's ball box. The members gladly pay for the cost of the die.

Balls are marked as bought and as it is a strict rule that all lost balls must be returned to the member's box in the pro shop promptly after the balls are found, and without cost, the member practically eliminates the item of lost balls from his budget.

Members testify that such a service has protected Murphy's ball business against cut-price store competition. The price of a couple of returned lost balls more than offsets any saving that might be made by a cut-price purchase of balls that probably have deteriorated in store storage.

One point about this ball storage arrangement is that the bookkeeping costs and losses in ball sales are cut down because of the quantity buying by the members.

In 1932 Murphy's shop business increased approximately 30 per cent over 1929, which is most unusual in the pro business.

Pay-as-You-Play Dues Hold Private Club Members

By LOUIS FRANK ROSENBERG
President, Ledgemont C. C.

AFTER A careful analysis and check-up over a period of five years from 1926 to 1931 the writer has arrived at the definite conclusion that 95 per cent of all resignations occur after the playing season, when the golfer incurs obligations that became due in the winter months.

We find in the average club about 75 per cent of the membership use the course during the playing season. This percentage is divided into three classes: (1) The fellow who plays on the average of four or five times a week; he belongs to the group which embraces approximately 8 per cent of the membership; (2) The fellow who plays at the maximum of twice a week and belongs to the group which takes in about 50 per cent of the membership, and, (3) The golfer who plays about 10 times during the season and is one of the group which carries about 18 per cent of the playing membership.

How Resignations Start

The resignation danger line starts at class two and gets worse as it reaches class three. From hearsay I learn that most clubs start their fiscal year in January and bill the members starting the first of the year and then either semi-annually or quarterly. This is the grave error that accounts for the member of class three

who receives a bill in January deciding right then and there that he is not getting anything out of his club. Bang! In goes his letter of resignation. The member of class two finds other bills on his desk and lets the club bill lag, starts to figure out how many times he played last season and decides to give up the club and play public courses for a year or so.

We all know it is just as hard to sell golf to a man during winter weather as it is to sell him a bathing suit; so why talk about the subject or remind him of his expenses during the non-playing months.

From past experience I would rather retain one old member in a club than obtain two new ones because the old ones know the difficulties and tribulations their officers go through. This makes it easier for all concerned and for this reason efforts should be made to retain old members instead of trying to meet the budget with new faces.

Plan Works O. K.

The accompanying diagram illustrating a Pay as You Play Plan is not only beneficial to the extent of retaining members but income for club expenses is received when it is most needed. If the rules are enforced denying privileges as stated in

DUES PAYMENT PLAN

Pay As You Play

Class of Member	Dues Payments						Total Annual Dues
	March 1st	April 1st	May 1st	June 1st	July 1st	August 1st	
Class A							
Family	\$20.83	\$20.83	\$20.83	\$20.83	\$20.83	\$20.85	\$125.00
Class B							
Single	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.70	100.00
Class C							
Non-Resident	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.35	50.00
Class D							
Juniors	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.15	25.00

The above dues are subject to an additional 10% for government tax.

All bills shall be payable when presented. If not paid within 15 days names will be posted and all club privileges denied.

the plan you will find very little money outstanding after Sept. 1st.

To prove the value of the plan as explained I will take my own club for an illustration. We formerly billed our members quarterly—January, April, July and October. On Oct. 15, 1931, I found over 25 per cent of the membership had not paid their October billing which meant letters, etc., with threats of suspension. Before we knew it we were ready to send out the January billing. That is when the resignations or suspensions started; the members forgot all about those beautiful days they had enjoyed during the playing season. The situation worried me so much that I called a special meeting of our Board of Governors and presented my plan. They could hardly refuse to accept it and give it a trial and it was decided to adopt the idea for the ensuing year.

A letter was then sent to the entire membership even including those who thought they wanted to resign and had signified their intentions of so doing. Good comment was heard from all directions and the plan was put into effect. It proved itself worthy from all angles for we retained many of the old timers and on Sept. 15th of this year our treasurer reported that there was *not one dollar outstanding for dues in the club*, which meant no bills again until the next March 1st.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. If you are having trouble collecting dues and are suffering serious loss of members, think over what I have written and give it a trial this year.

How to Care for Awnings

AWNINGS, given care and consideration, should, under normal conditions, last for years.

Mildew to a great extent is one of the most destructive agencies. It rots the canvas and causes unsightly black spots and streaks.

Naturally, a few simple precautions that help to prevent mildew should be practiced by all concerned with prolonging the life of their awnings.

Should it start to rain while your awnings are raised, lower them as soon as practicable. Otherwise water collected in the pockets will cause dirt and streak stains as well as mildew. If your awnings have become damp from any other causes, such as heavy dew, let them down until they are thoroughly dry.

It is very necessary in order to preserve the color and life of awnings that they should be taken down every fall and stored in a dry, cool place.

Awnings can be cleaned by a special process which will not harm or shrink the fabric. There are no chemicals used in the process that will attack the color.

Clean them by this process every year before installing, and your awnings will always look fresh.

Awnings that have been up for two seasons or more without a cleaning are apt to have been spotted by grime and dirt to such an extent that cleaning will do no good.

Who Is Liable for Fee Player Injury?

Question: I am about to open a 9-hole daily-fee golf course and would like to know if I should take out liability insurance, and how much. Some of the fairways are very close together. Would I be liable for any accident to a player or sightseer should they be hit with a ball or fall and injure themselves?—J. R. M. (Penna.)

Reply: The question of whether or not you would be liable for accidents on your new public course, like all other phases of the law, depends entirely on the circumstances surrounding the accident.

The nearest approach to definite information on this subject is contained in an article which appeared in the June, 1931, issue of "Golfdom," on page 70. If you will refer to the article you will get the views of a lawyer who investigated this question of liability pretty carefully.

The conclusion reached in the article is that a golf club will not ordinarily be liable for injury to a person playing the course through being struck by a golf ball. In a case of injuries to employees or to passers-by upon an adjacent highway, liability would depend upon the degree of negligence responsible for the accident.

THE FAIREST way to assign caddies is to hold a drawing by numbers at a stated time each morning. While a premium should be awarded for punctuality, it is unfair to the boys and useless to the club to assign the boys in the order of their arrival on the grounds; there is no sense in a boy arriving at 4:30 a. m. in an effort to head the list. Hold your drawing at 8:00 a. m., and place all caddies who arrive afterward at the bottom of the list.

PICKED UP IN THE ROUGH

By HERB GRAFFIS

TOMMY ARMOUR, at a meeting introducing him to the members of Medinah C. C., made the best spiel we ever have heard from a pro.

Don't let anyone kid you into believing Armour is one of the big-shot muggs who is so deeply intrigued by the act of patting and petting the ego that he doesn't figure the customer as the party of the first part. Tommy set forth a pro policy which if we'd had any idea of what was coming, would have been taken down verbatim as the new testament for pro business operations.

Tommy told the nobles, among other things, that he was the employe of no special group in the club—not even of the officials who hired him—but was available to the entire membership. He made it perfectly clear that the customer who shot over 100 was just as much a club member as the scratch man, and that he never could figure out why it involved a sacrifice of pro standing to play with the punks, since their dough was scratch currency. He also clarified one situation that has ruined some of the boys in good jobs by advising the Medinah members that Armour was hired as a professional golfer and not as a professional gambler.

* * *

BILL KLISH, an assistant pro who makes his job-hunting headquarters at 130 Congress ave., Waterbury, Conn., calls attention to the plight of the forgotten kid.

Klish says the pros are inconsistent when they moan to high heaven about clubs not giving them a chance to make a living, hiring instead false alarms just because these f. a.'s will work for next to nothing, and then . . . turn right around and hire, as an assistant, any sort of a lad who will work for a bunk and a bun instead of paying some dough for a boy with qualifications.

Which provides a chance for an interesting argument.

* * *

OF ALL THE go-getters we have seen lately, this lanky kid, "Speck" Hammond deserves high rating. Speck is a graduate travelling caddie who took to legitimate golf labors instead of burglary when he got his caddie diploma.

Harry Cooper, his former employer, couldn't use him this year as Harry's dad is with Harry at Glen Oak, so Speck started out on a brisk job hunt for himself.

Plenty of leg work and lots of writing, never discouraged and always putting up his story brief and to the point, finally landed Speck as the muscle-man and all-around detail guy of the Sarazen-Kirkwood circus now making America in Uncle Henry Doherty's gypsy wagon de-luxe.

About a quarter of the time of GOLF-DOM'S staff during the winter is spent in trying to get jobs for fellows. What a bright spot Speck was in coming into the office and digging up the dope for his own job hunt without taking the time of the mob in our padded cells.

* * *

WEATHER HAS been terrible for an early start of the golf season. Up to April 21, 1932, there had been 3,700 rounds of golf played at Olympia Fields (Chicago district). Up to the same day this year there were less than 600 rounds. About the same week-end weather conditions prevailed through the rest of the central states and east.

* * *

THE APRIL issue of *Golfing*, sent free to 300,000 club members, helped pro sales on the merchandise advertised. Club members hailed the new magazine as an entertaining, interesting and welcome item and marvelled that they got it mailed without cost to their home address. Even the ritziest of the clubs sent complimentary letters.

Are your members getting *Golfing*? Send in their names and addresses. Your club officials will be glad to approve this, for the lists never are to be used for any purpose other than mailing *Golfing*.

* * *

ANNUAL MEETING of the sporting goods manufacturers was held at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, this year, with some sessions being held on Sundays. This was quite a change from the usual annual meetings held at White Sulphur Springs, where the gentlemen sat in the lap of luxury and gave the glad and hopeful eye to that fickle jade, Fortune.

An indication that it is possible to elimi-

YOU KNOW THEY PAY OFF ON

low scores

Pasadena
Brookside
the 72
Tournament at Agua Caliente brought
Sarazen wins TRUE TEMPER Open
... shakes down a thousand bucks.

WINNING EASY-

Score
69-71-70-71
70-70-73-71
72-68-71
73-71-72
70-69-74
69-75-77
72-73
73-71-72
2-69-72
DIVISION OF SPOILS
the first two days, and two
rounds the third day. There will
be \$5,000 in prize money.

WINS TWO MORE
Invitation

BRILLIANT PLAY BRINGS
MORE CASH
Winner of the Miami Biltmore Open at Coral Gables, re-
ceiving a check for \$2,500, given inner of first place

with the \$10,000 Open
Biltmore Open Tournament, arranged by and right
Year-Round Clubs, with \$10,000 in prize and of
ght together one hundred -
ally th-



Photo—Gerry Swinehart

Pick a winner!

TRUE TEMPER SHAFTS

IT doesn't make any difference whether it's a golf match, a horse race, "3.2," a new car or golf clubs—there's always a winner. You can't collect on "also rans."

Your job of selling clubs will be ever so much easier when you say "they're fitted with TRUE TEMPER Shafts." Golfers of the nation know TRUE TEMPER as they know the names of fine clubs.

Along with the advantages of light weight—durability—uniformity, you know there is a TRUE TEMPER Shaft for every golfer. EXTRA WHIPPY... EXTRA STIFF... MEDIUM and TORSION for those who wish it.

THE AMERICAN FORK & HOE COMPANY
Sporting Goods Division • Keith Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

★
TRUE TEMPER Shafts are furnished to all club manufacturers in various finishes, including chromium plate, colored lacquers or with Pyratone sheaths.



★

nate some of the foolish profit sacrifices in the sporting goods business was evident in an improvement in the golf bag situation. Formerly that was beyond all doubt the saddest, sourest spot in the golf goods business. Now it is being cleared up by some elementary blackboard lessons on what happens to a dollar when it is pushed around thoughtlessly by some bird whose idea is to give his competitors a hell of a scolding rather than to make some money.

L. B. Icely, president of Wilson-Western, is credited with being the Moses who put up direction signs marking exit from this wilderness.

* * *

GOLF CLUB manufacturing business is still in tearful shape with liquidation and delay of some makers in realizing what they have to get for merchandise to stay in business. But the gentlemen are seeing the light.

Keen and agile young Robbins, president of Spaldings, presented to the sporting goods manufacturers an analysis of what happens to the dollar the manufacturer gets for his goods. This analysis shows how very, very little the price-cutting manufacturer can trim the prices and still have a chance to get by. The way it is now, much of the market disturbance is the result of fellows working by hunch instead of by arithmetic.

* * *

AND IF YOU have heard pro credit smells, you haven't heard a whisper compared to the blast against school and college credit. It is murder to some of the manufacturers.

The business-men pros have proved that it is possible to maintain first class credit even in tough times. The others are going to have a hard job to get merchandise, as the manufacturers simply can't afford to take any more chances with them. This same policy goes for schools, dealers and everybody else. There ought to be some faces missing from the sporting goods retailing field at the end of this year if this policy is kept staunch, as the manufacturers swear it will be.

* * *

BOB MAC DONALD, by anybody's rating one of the best golf teachers in the world, has a feature concession at the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago.

Bob has a 50-tee driving range where the golfers among the millions of visitors to this world's fair can shake the kinks out of their muscles and absorb some able instruction.

The driving range is located on a shore of a lagoon and floaters will be driven out into the water. Boatmen with nets will pick up the line drives, flies and bunts.

This spot ought to be a gold mine with any sort of a break in the weather. It took a big piece of dough to swing the deal.

* * *

FINALLY THE pros are getting hep to the fact that a handled municipal course job is a better answer than inflation to financial problems. Wiffy Cox at Dyker Beach in Brooklyn has had that spot clinking the cash register like a machine gun. Ralph Trost, golf writer for the Brooklyn *Eagle* and easily one of the stars in this field, has been putting on the build-up for Wiffy in publicity so the smiling, slugging Cox guy stands as one of the leading citizens of the village. Now Bill Mehorn has joined forces with Wiffy and the Brooklynites have a team of big-name pros that no private club can tie.

* * *

JOHNNY CONNELL, fine little Irishman, picked off one of the biggest pro jobs in the country when he landed the Lincoln Park municipal job in Chicago. The course handles about 1,300 players a day all through the season. With Johnnie is Neil Christian, who has broken camp on the Pacific Coast. Charley Radditz, who in our opinion is one of the greatest inside pro shop men in the business, will have charge of playing one-note arias on the shop's Scotch piano and otherwise seeing that the spot is operated as big business.

In picking off the Lincoln Park job Connell has put himself in a place to do the pro cause a lot of good. This course never has had pro services and if Johnny and his gang prove to the park players and the course that competent, conscientious pro service is something that adds to the player's pleasure, other park systems should get wise and provide other openings on a basis that will attract first class men.

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WHILE LINCOLN PARK'S board was building a fine pro-shop, the West Park board in Chicago was considering