

COURSES

should be closed for play entirely and no play should be permitted on Sunday prior to the tournament. The greens staff must have some time in which to make preparations.

Practice Must Be Permitted

"A good showing in an Open championship is a very important matter to the players. The gallery pays to see their performance and the players should be given reasonable time for practice, and that is recognized. On the other hand, the club members pay to see the tournament, give their services to help run it and do without their course and lockers during the tournament proper and on days set apart for practice rounds.

"To qualify for the National Open does not carry with it the right to unlimited practice rounds on the course selected for the championship, and it isn't fair to permit local contestants such latitude, and I believe the majority of the first class professionals regard five practice days as adequate and do not expect to practice on Saturdays and Sundays when the members need their course.

"It would save a great deal of trouble for all concerned if the USGA would establish a definite rule to the effect that no contestant be permitted to practice on the course except on the five days (Monday to Friday) prior to the tournament, and to prohibit the use of certain tees on short holes, particularly where it isn't possible to build sufficient teeing space to stand the unrestricted use of irons.

"In 1936, the players who practiced here two weeks or less before the tournament, found low scoring very difficult, but a week of dry weather and the total absence of wind produced the most perfect scoring conditions we have ever known. The early practice rounds, therefore, were useless for the distance obtained with wood irons had increased tremendously, the rough had thinned out and playing from the dry sand in the traps was a simple matter."

Hugh Luke, veteran expert in charge of maintenance at the Garden City GC where the 1936 National Amateur was played, remarks:

"I would not say that the damage done



Because of the recent ruling on amateurs participating in tournaments sponsored by manufacturers, the annual True Temper Open will henceforth be known as the "True Temper Championship" and will be held this year in conjunction with the third annual Philadelphia PGA Open. Date of the event is June 24-26, over the Whitmarsh Valley CC course, the 98-yard ninth hole of which is shown in the above photo.

by the player in practice was in any sense permanent. If the fairways are well established and well fed they will recover, as the grass roots are usually deeper than the turf taken in playing a shot.

"At Garden City we had nine days plus the week-end membership play straight through to the championship without a break, so you can see we were hard pushed to make the course presentable.

"Looking at the situation from all angles, I'm afraid the heavy advance play is unavoidable as it is impossible to have the practice with a week interval before the championship.

"The expense involved in any long period of practice would be a hardship on many competitors especially those who have to travel great distances to the scene of the championship.

"I do not believe the divots taken in a championship affect ordinary play because the area of play in a championship is beyond regular play. In the first place if a hole is a good golf hole (assuming a par four) the second shot should be played around a certain area. If the average player plays from said area, the logical way to step up that hole is by stretching at the tee for championship play, hence the divot marks will not be where the ordinary player reaches on his drive.

"Repairs to the course after a championship are not very great if the course is well established, as previously mentioned.

"I am not inclined to give costs as the methods used and cost of labor vary with

CMA Names V-P's

Newly appointed vice-presidents of the Club Managers Association of America, as announced by J. A. MacGoogan, president, are:

Alfred I. Barton, Surf Club, Miami Beach, Fla.; P. J. Cannon, Tulsa Club, Tulsa, Okla.; G. H. Davies, Beaconsfield G & CC, Montreal; Henry Dutton, Albany CC, Albany, N. Y.; John J. Ferguson, Jonathan Clubs, Los Angeles; S. H. Frazer, Beauvoir CC, Montgomery, Ala.; E. I. Gossom, New Orleans CC, New Orleans, La.; R. C. Magill, Racquet Club, St. Louis, Mo.; Chas. McKeown, Wisconsin Club, Milwaukee, Wis.; Darwin Meisnest, Washington AC, Seattle; Wm. Norcross, Essex County CC, West Orange, N. J.; E. M. Ries, Colonial CC, Memphis, Tenn.

locality so that what would be reasonable in our district would be away off in another. Figures are often deceiving as without knowing the course referred to, and the condition it is in, they do not reveal much but often do much harm through unjustified comparison with other courses.

"To condense the whole matter into a few words, our damage from divots was two-thirds practice and one-third championship play."

Bert Sheldon, widely-known greenkeeper at the Country Club of Cleveland where the 1935 National Amateur was played, comments:

"We have a good practice fairway where 25 players can practice at the same time. To some extent, this kept them off the course for practice. I planned my work to please the player when we were getting the course ready for the National Amateur. There is a lot to where the cups are placed and I doubt that this matter often is considered with respect to maintenance. I was very fortunate in having a man like Mr. Jackson of the USGA take this phase of play and maintenance into consideration when placing the cups for the competition.

"Three weeks before the National Amateur I topdressed all the tees and greens. Immediately after the tournament had concluded I again topdressed greens and topdressed and seeded the tees. This put the tees on the long holes in good shape. On the short hole tees I plugged in new

turf before topdressing and seeding. Most of the wear was on the back of the tees so it was not in areas our players usually use. I filled in each divot hole on the fairways with a mixture of soil and seed, and fertilized the course. In a surprisingly short time you couldn't tell that we had been hosts to the Amateur.

"The Country Club course normally requires 12 men for maintenance. For the National Amateur our directors allowed me four extra men and two caddies to pick up the debris scattered around. We were fortunate to have rain only the first day, and that kept down our damage to not much more than the ordinary amount when we have heavy play."

Only Tees Badly Marred

Alex Cunningham, pro and supt. at North Shore GC, where the 1933 National Open was held, reported that within three weeks after the tournament had ended no one could tell that a major event had been played on the course. Cunningham declares that the only aggravating part about having a tournament is that the contestants in practice rounds won't confine themselves to practice tee areas but want to make their own guesses as to where the tee markers will be placed. He does not consider that the usual amount of practice preliminary to a tournament is regarded as much of a sacrifice by members. The members invariably are guests of neighboring courses. Some of the members enjoy the close observation and visits of the practice rounds even more than they do the competition, and there are generally starting times for many home club players during the practice period.

Fred Kruger, superintendent at Olympia Fields where National Open, Western Open, PGA championships and many qualifying rounds have been played, observes that tournament play doesn't mean much more damage to a course than the play the course gets on days of heavy traffic by members. Divots on fairways and tees are quickly and inexpensively repaired by topdressing, plugging or seeding, and with fairway and tee watering now available, means very little additional work in the greenkeeping routine.

He adds that he cannot see where the practice rounds hurt, because they create interest for the average club member, and the greenkeeper welcomes anything that increases interest in the game.



This motorless, cable-drawn auto lifts golfers to the next tee 70 feet above. Length of slope, 215 feet.



Hoist and controls at upper end of tramway. After photo was taken, this machinery was enclosed from the weather.

TRAMWAY SOLVES CLIMB

By HENRY W. YOUNG

THEY call it "Kerry's Carriage," this odd-looking but effective tramway. Sitting out under the trees at the 11th green of the Oswego (Ore.) Lake CC, Walt Kerry, manager of the club, told all about it, for he is the designer.

Kerry fills more than the ordinary function of club-manager, for he is manager of the entire plant, including the 18-hole course, clubhouse, indoor badminton courts, tennis courts and lake front swimming facilities. In spite of all these duties, he finds time to do a little engineering.

The need for the tramway comes from a very steep 70 ft. rise between the 11th green and 12th tee. As Kerry explained, there had been great puffing at this point, and players whose hearts were beginning to get jumpy would travel a long and circuitous route to make the grade. So Engineer Kerry solved their problem.

\$40 Auto Serves as Cab

First, Kerry got a 7-passenger Cadillac sedan of stately lines, which modestly offered itself in consideration of \$40. Motor and all heavy parts were removed down to chassis and body. In place of the hood was mounted a spacious box for carrying bags.

Next a track was built up the hill, the travel being 215 ft. and the rise 70 ft. This consists of 6x8 in. ties laid on 4-ft. centers. Lengthwise are spiked 3x10 in. planks for the track. Outside of the latter are 2x8 in. planks spiked vertically for guards, which are further reinforced by scab plates every other tie.

At the top is a 7½ h.p. automatic electric hoist with a 37½ to one reduction. It is set on a platform of 6x8 in. sleepers carrying 3x10 in. planks for the floor. The whole is solidly anchored by a "dead man." The hoist pulls the car up and lowers it by means of a half-inch steel cable of the best grade obtainable. This is run clear under the car and secured to the back axle. The winch motor is a Fairbanks-Morse line start induction Type 00. It is equipped with a Cutler-Hammer standard duty Type C safety switch and a Westinghouse De-Ion line starter. The winch is also equipped with a Westinghouse electric brake which stops the winch should it reach a dangerous speed.

Push-Buttons Start, Stop Car

The intriguing part of the installation, however, is a Westinghouse automatic elevator control, the same as that used on automatic elevators in buildings. There is a push-button station at top and bottom, and the car can be brought up or sent down from either station. Push the button and it requires 1 min. 55 secs. to ride up and 1 min. 53 secs. to bring the car down. Some of the joy-riding feature will be wet blanketed, however, when the canny engineer gets his dime-in-the-slot

feature added to the control. It will then cost a dime per trip, whether for one man or a carful. He explains that this will pay for the actual up-keep and amortization of the equipment. And, by the way, the total cost, including equipment, materials and labor, was \$700.

In addition to the automatic brake on the winch, there is also another safety feature, consisting of a heavy timber suspended under the car. The front end is hinge mounted and the rear end is supported by a runner on the cable. If the cable is slackened an undue amount, the rear end of the timber is lowered until it engages a tie, on the principle of a ratchet. When the cable is tightened, it is lifted up again.

Twin City Turf Bosses Look Into Labor Problem, Suggest Cure

FORTY green-chairmen and greenkeepers of clubs in the St. Paul and Minneapolis districts met March 2 to discuss the course labor situation, which like many other labor supply and wage problems, is becoming acute in the Twin Cities. The session was summarized in the following suggestions which were sent to officials and greenkeepers of all clubs in the district:

The undersigned being a committee appointed at a joint meeting of the Minnesota Greenkeepers association, in addition to Green-Committee chairmen from several clubs, and our committee having been instructed to offer suggestions pertaining to golf course maintenance problems, respectfully offer the following recommendations:

FIRST. The fact that course workmen have but a six month season for work on the average and that they have always found it difficult to find jobs during the winter, we believe to be one of the major problems of golf clubs. We feel that each club should ACCEPT the responsibility of finding work for their employees during the winter months, so that they and their families can live properly throughout the whole year. We find the average yearly earning for maintenance men to be from \$600 to \$700. This is a deplorable condition and must be corrected.

SECOND. We find some clubs are paying an hourly wage below the present cost of living; we recommend to correct this that a universal minimum rate of 40 cents per hour for a nine-hour day and 45 cents per hour for an eight-hour day be main-

tained, providing however, that inexperienced men be required to work for one season at a slightly lower rate.

THIRD. We feel that thought should be given to some sort of a bonus system, which might fit in with the problems of an individual club.

FOURTH. We believe all chairmen of green-committees should hold themselves ready to respond to the call of the Minnesota Greenkeepers association for meetings, and that it be the responsibility of such chairmen to see that a suitable substitute attends in the event he personally cannot.

FIFTH. We believe that the greenkeepers efforts of study to make themselves more valuable be continued, and that every means available to further that end be used, and that all clubs cooperate to their utmost in this matter.

SIXTH. We believe the USGA should be asked to train and finance an able man, whose duties would be to travel continuously throughout the country giving advice and helps to all golf clubs in connection with golf course maintenance.

Ames PWA Course Has Experts Close at Hand

IOWA STATE college soon will open its excellent 18-hole course at Ames, designed by Perry Maxwell and constructed largely with PWA money. George Veenker is athletic director at the school. P. H. Elwood is consulting landscape architect.

The course will have considerable interest to the golf field because it is the first one of the new layouts to be installed at a school where greenkeeping short courses are featured. The Iowa State courses, engineered by V. T. Stoutemyer in cooperation with the Iowa Greenkeepers Assn., always have been valuable and practical affairs.

Aussie Greensmen Complain—Miscellaneous Workers Union requested from the Queensland Industrial Court that Australian golf course laborers wages should be increased to \$21 a week; that holidays should be increased from 6 to 21 working days per annum; and that employment of youths on golf courses should be banned.

AT a recent directors' meeting of the Medinah CC (Chicago district) 20 membership applications were accepted. Of these, 13 never had played golf. It looks like another golf boom is beginning.

"DEAR CHAIRMAN"

Frequent letters from greenkeeper post his chairman on all grounds developments

ONE of the country's most successful greenkeepers—successful in the condition of his course and in drawing down something like the pay a plant with a big investment should pay its operating authority—says that much of his satisfactory performance is the result of keeping his green-chairman completely acquainted with work on the course. When there is any special work being planned on the course or when any unusual conditions arise, this greenkeeper sees to it that a note concerning the situation is sent to his chairman without delay.

Naturally the greenkeeper cannot wait, in many cases, for word from his chairman before action is taken. However the practice of keeping the chairman advised of all developments protects the greenkeeper against adverse criticism and certainly provides the chairman with plenty of material to show at board meetings or to members, as evidence of the greens department's businesslike operation.

One of the greenkeeper's daughters is a highly competent secretary, so a few minutes' work with her weekly suffices to give the chairman a close-up on the major developments. Some of these letters to the chairman follow. It will be noted that they give the sort of information that chairmen and boards want.

Concerning a tee reconstruction job, in which members naturally are keenly interested, the report ran:

The tees are almost finished except for some cleaning up and grading in the places where we have taken the fill for building. The whole job to date has cost the club in labor and material approximately \$728.40.

Commencing next week I propose to lay off three men for the remainder of July and August. This will reduce the payroll about \$240 per month, which I am hoping will enable us to keep within our budget without jeopardizing the condition of the golf courses. If this heat continues we shall not have much grass to cut, but our water bill will go up.

My wife and the girls are going to Belmar for two weeks and I thought I

might run them down Saturday and stay until Monday. I hope this will meet with your approval.

Emergency work and chances to use buying foresight, when reported verbally to a busy chairman, often and excusably miss fire, but when a letter like the one following is made a matter of record, greenkeeper, chairman and club interests are covered:

During last week-end, the water meter, which supplies the golf shop, sprung a leak, and much water was spilt over No. 7 fairway. However, the meter belongs to the Water Co., and they have taken it out for repairs. Altho this did not cost the club any money, I would suggest that in future, this meter be taken out all winter, as are the others on the golf courses, to save rent and possible damage to toilets, wash basins, etc., in the golf shop.

During the holidays, some trespassers pushed over about 80 feet of the hand rail, and up-right supports on the bridge crossing the ravine at No. 11 hole. This was smashed to pieces in the ravine, so I have had to buy some material, and keep the two men on for a few days in order to have it repaired. However, it will be finished by the week-end.

It has come to my knowledge that a mower company is going out of business. They have a quantity of parts, and a lot of equipment and supplies that we will be in need of next summer. Some of this material can be purchased for half price or less, at the sale, for cash of course. If it were possible, I could purchase for \$100 what it will cost us \$200 or more later on.

I would appreciate hearing from you in regard to these matters.

No chairman can keep in touch with all the work going on at the course. The chairman gets scores of suggestions from

players and by having the accurate answer, such as the spiking data furnished, in the following letter, keeps the membership assured that the course work is under expert and vigilant management:

Regarding the spiking of the greens; I am very much in favor of spiking as often as possible and as deep as possible. I can assure you our greens are spiked as often as we can do it, sometimes once a week. I find we save water and get plant-food down to the grass roots where it is needed.

We are having a very bad attack of inch worm on all trees, and I am afraid they are going to clean all foliage from elms, oaks, cherries and most flowers. It is too bad we did not get that power sprayer we talked about last fall. I have tried to borrow or hire one, but that is impossible; they are all working overtime.

One of our tractor bridges crossing the stream on the west course gave way the other day, and landed a tractor and load in the stream. Fortunately no one was hurt and little damage done, but we really need the bridge, and it will probably cost \$150 to repair. I would like you to see and O.K. this work before I start it.

A close-up on a situation involving personnel, something with which chairmen and board members seldom are acquainted, forms the greater part of the following report:

The heavy rains lately have slowed work on the new tees. In some places there was so much water we could not work with machines. However, I had to use the men to fix the road from the parking place to the course, which was all washed out, and to repair drains which get clogged up.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the man who occupies the little house on Summit street and who worked on the course and did some patrol work in the evenings, has left and got another job. I understand this man came to see you some time ago about selling refreshments at the house. He has been rather eccentric of late, and I am really glad to be rid of him. I do not think it right that he should live in the house after leaving the club service. This house should go to another man who works for the club, I think. I would be glad to get your views about this as soon as possible, so we can get this matter settled.

The trespassing situation is much better, but there are still many bums chiseling golf. I am enclosing a few of the permits they get from club employees.

Midwest Greenkeepers Recommend Course Labor Wage Hike

A SPECIAL committee of the Midwest Greenkeepers' Assn, investigating golf course labor conditions, found a raise in wages fair and necessary.

Endorsement was given the plan of paying on a monthly basis which makes for a better feeling on the part of the men, yet does not increase the budget appreciably. On rainy days there generally is enough work for the men.

On courses where work is scattered and men have to make long trips from the sheds to their work on the course a 9-hour day nets about 8 hours of work, the Midwest investigation found. It is not common practice to give extra time for overtime on Saturday afternoon. Sunday work is generally recognized as warranting extra pay. The investigating committee recommended transportation expense when men are asked to come back in the evening for extra work. Original intention of the committee to make definite recommendations of wage scales was abandoned due to investigation showing wide variation in controlling conditions. It was the concensus of the survey that a higher wage be paid mechanic-greensmen than that paid to hand-mower greensmen.

PINE LAKE CC issues an attractive folder listing "Eleven Reasons Why You Should Be a Member." Reasons, which are tersely summarized in a paragraph of excellent selling copy, are: It is a club you can afford; Pine Lake is in sound financial condition; It is a friendly, sociable club; Established in 1902 Pine Lake is one of the oldest clubs in the district; Pine Lake has a championship golf course; Unexcelled swimming and bathing; Horseback riding; Championship Tennis Courts; Children's playgrounds; Meals famous for their delicious goodness; Pine Lake is a family club.

Illustrations of club facilities and of members and their families enjoying these facilities, help to make this folder one of the most effective club membership folders, although it is an inexpensive job.

EVENS TURF WEAR

C. Kent Bradley, superintendent of Passaic County G. Cse, Paterson, N. J., describes his system of changing cups and tee-plates

MODERN golf course supervision requires constant vigilance in regard to maintenance habits. Today's path may lead into a future rut. Setting cups and tee markers in habitual spots causes turf wear, soil compaction and kindred turf troubles. It is impractical merely to order cups and markers moved a good distance away from the present vicinity. Often it is impossible for the busy superintendent to select and mark the spot on each green. A system of proper rotation therefore prevents some areas receiving more wear than others.

At my course, 1,000 players a week on 27 holes have caused little if any noticeable wear around cup areas. This is largely due to spreading the play over the entire putting surface. Greens average 6,000 square feet. Grass tees are about 5,000 square feet (70 by 72). Banks are long flat slopes to permit fairway machinery to keep growth down. When necessary, current teeing areas are cut with smaller mowers. Such tees, while larger,

actually cost less to maintain than small ones which require much hand work. Clay tees were abolished, by popular request.

The course is divided into maintenance sections. In each maintenance section shanty, a guide chart is posted for the greensmen, similar to the one that accompanies this article. This system may appear complicated at first glance, but those who appreciate real craftsmanship in maintenance, soon realize its value for general use. Greensmen learn the system very quickly.

Each morning before leaving maintenance headquarters, the men check on the day's location number. They refer to the chart before changing cups. At tees, they refer to numbers marked on benches that

SECTION A

1	7	5
6	9	8
4	2	3

SECTION B

3	2	8
7	9	4
5	6	1

SECTION C

8	1	2
5	9	3
6	7	4

SECTION D

5	8	6
1	9	7
3	4	2

GREENS

5	7	1
8	2	6
3	9	4

8	2	3
4	6	7
1	9	5

2	1	8
3	7	5
4	9	6

6	8	5
7	4	1
2	9	3

TEES

REFER TO EACH TEE BENCH FOR MARKER LOCATION

Rotation of cup and tee-plate locations vary with each section. A section encompasses conveniently adjacent holes, not necessarily from the same nine. This gives variety to the holes as they are played in regular order.

indicate marker settings. The reason for this being that a tee may be in one section while the green of the same hole is in another section.

Each greensman starts with location number one, and continues in rotation at each changing, according to the greens chart for his section only. If he is transferred to another section, he refers to *that section's* chart. Normally, only eight locations are used on greens and tees, number nine area being reserved for tournament or special event play. The center of the greens usually receive most traffic, being the axis of most putting lines.

When cups are located at the front of greens, markers are located at the rear of tees. Hole yardage is kept nearly constant, regardless of daily cup and marker location number. In order to avoid playing down one side of fairway, tee markers are located on the opposite side to that of the cup on the green.

Note that location numbers are different for each section. Each section is made up of greens from separate different nines. Only one section has as many as seven holes of one course included. Play is thus varied by different cup location within each section, each nine holes, each tee, and each day of the week.

Men are instructed to locate cups at least 12 feet in on close mowed putting areas; tee markers must be 12 to 16 feet apart. If an old plug shows in a location, the new plug is cut at least 6 feet away from it. If the old teeing area is not entirely healed, the markers are two paces ahead of it. Local rule is to tee up between markers, not within two club lengths behind markers as is USGA rules. No cup is placed on ridge or slope. If cup edge is broken between schedule changes, a new hole is cut in the same vicinity, but at least 6 feet away, from the current cup. When a green or tee has been closed for topdressing, etc., location numbers are skipped and thus kept on schedule with other tees and greens sections.

Ohio Greenkeepers Organize State-Wide Body; Boyd Elected as Leader

OHIO greenkeepers gathered in Mansfield on March 15 and organized a new state-wide association. The name chosen for the new organization was the "Ohio Assn. of Golf Course Superintendents." Officers elected were Don Boyd, Portage CC, Akron,

pres.; Lawrence Huber, Wyandotte CC, Columbus, vice-pres., and A. L. Waterbury, Congress Lake CC, Canton, secy-treas. Three directors were also elected: Mal MacLaren, Canterbury CC, Cleveland; Mack Burke, Arlington CC, Columbus, and L. J. Merritt, Sylvania CC, Toledo.

Purpose of the new association is to bring together all golf course superintendents of the state who are members of the NAGA, into one large strong body which will be able to put on educational and recreational programs of merit. An endeavor will be made to bring speakers of national repute in the golfing world to these programs. The members will have the opportunity to inspect and also play the outstanding courses of the state. Golfing championship contests will be held. Meetings will be held every third Monday, every other month of the year.

The program at the Canterbury Club on May 17 will consist of an equipment demonstration and an inspection of the turf garden under the guidance of Dr. Montieth. Later in the day the members will proceed to the Manakiki Club, where at dinner they will be addressed by such well known figures in the realm of golf as Herb Graffis, Chic Evans, Dr. Montieth and O. J. Noer.

Michigan-Border Cities Greensmen Will Hereafter Be Superintendents

MICHIGAN and Border Cities Greenkeepers Association will hereafter be known as the Michigan and Border Cities Golf Course Superintendents, it was decided at the annual meeting and election of officers March 22. This move follows right in line with other state and sectional greenkeepers groups either changing or contemplating the change of the former name of "greenkeeper" to some name which implies a little more dignity and professional rating.

Officers of the association for 1937 are: President, John Gray, Essex CC, Windsor, Canada; V. Pres., James Proven, Orchard Lake CC; Sec'y-Treas., David Kennedy, Birmingham, Mich. Herb Shave, Willie Smith, and B. Burtrand were appointed to the advisory board.

Herb reports greens and fairways in the district came through the winter in good shape and that he is now busy at Oakland Hills getting things in order for the National Open next month.

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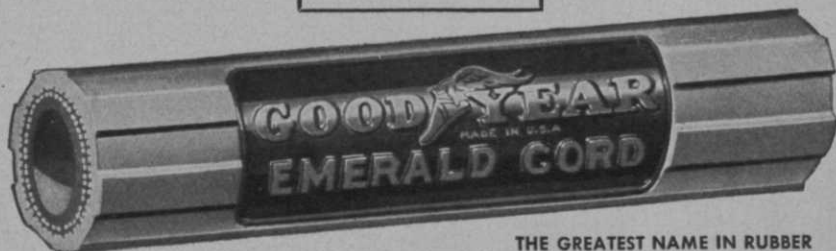
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