Chicago Times photo

View of the completed USGA ball-tester. In background is section where ball is hit. Ball then travels through tube, interrupting two beams of light; the time interval is measured photoelectrically to give ball's speed. Ball then is snubbed down by baffle plates (nearest camera) and drops from machine.

USGA to Limit Ball Distance

GOLF ball distance is to be frozen by official ruling of the USGA which becomes effective Jan. 1, 1942. Studies in progress for almost 2 years at Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, under direction of Dr. Carl G. Anderson, will be continued until "a fixed measure of actual performance" is determined.

May 23 USGA officials and ball manufacturers met and at that time the USGA announced its intention to set a limit to golf ball distance unless objections were formally registered by manufacturers. No formal objections having been received, the USGA announced its decision June 2.

Flight of the ball will be limited, effective Jan. 1, 1942, "so that it will not be any longer than the so-called championship ball." Such flight, if obtainable by the vast majority of golfers, would be at least temporarily satisfactory, considering the ever-hopeful nature of the garden variety of golfer.

Fewer than a fifth of one per cent of active golfers compete in national championships sponsored by the USGA.

With limitation placed on distance of the ball, obviously putting will receive even greater emphasis in big-time competition. Therefore, the matter of maintaining greens in superb condition becomes accented more than ever by the new ruling.

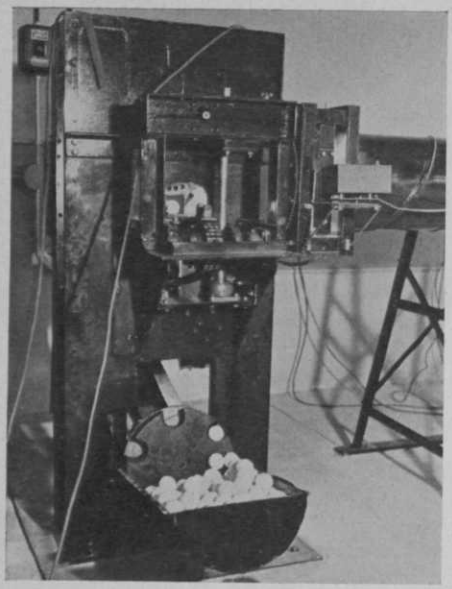
The USGA official release on the ball flight limitation, accompanied an invitation to the press to visit the Armour Research Foundation and see the USGA ball performance testing machine in operation. The USGA announcement:

Effective January 1, 1942, the United States Golf Association intends to include in its rules a provision limiting the distance qualities of the golf ball by providing for a fixed measure of actual performance.

The extent of the limitation will be determined after further study of tests made on the Association's new testing machine. This machine was completed a few months ago by the Armour Research Foundation, affiliate of Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, and was recently exhibited to representatives of golf ball manufacturers.

It is intended, in any event, to limit the flight of the ball so that it will not be any longer than the so-called championship ball.

The proposed check on performance would be in addition to the current regu-



Chicago Times photo
Business end of the USGA's ball-tester. Ball is lifted to top of machine, where clubhead on disk revolving at 1800 rpm's delivers blow equivalent to good golfer's swing.

lations governing size and weight of the ball, which now provide:

> "The weight of the ball shall be not greater than 1.62 ounces avoirdupois, and the size not less than 1.68 inches in diameter. The Rules of Golf Committee and the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association will take whatever step they think necessary to limit the power of the ball with regard to distance, should any ball of greater power be introduced."

It has become increasingly evident that the above present regulations have not fully accomplished the purpose of limiting the distance qualities of the ball. Therefore, the Association intends to establish a test of actual performance.

Limiting performance will, it is hoped, accomplish several objectives which the Association has long had in mind and which should be of benefit to the average golfer as follows:

Checks Further Outmoding of Course

1. It should check further outmoding of golf courses as regards length. Thus, it should prevent clubs (and, therefore, their individual members) from having to pay more for golf on the score of re-designing and lengthening courses, which in the past has sometimes required purchase of more land, payment of larger taxes, and increased expense for course maintenance.

2. It should restrict the distance walked and the time required to play a round of golf to the point of the player's comfortable endurance.

3. It should result in greater emphasis on individual playing skill by promoting uniformity in the manufactured elements of the game.

4. It should tend to standardize golf and golf courses by controlling a factor which, if not controlled, could distort the whole game as now known.

Previously, in trying to reach these objectives, the Association's Executive Committee at one time considered adopting rigid specifications for all component parts and construction of the ball, as is done in some other sports. However, this approach was abandoned for many reasons, one of which was that it might tend to stifle beneficial developments in the ball. For example, it is conceivable that a ball could be made of materials other than those now commonly used and that such ball might be superior in some qualities to the present average ball and might be sold at lower cost. Obviously, prevention of such a situation would have been detrimental to the game.

So the Association ceased considering the possibility of having complete detailed specifications, and, instead, turned its attention to the one factor of limiting the actual performance of the ball, thus allowing room for sound progress along lines other than distance qualities. In 1939 the Association engaged the Armour Research Foundation to develop a machine to measure performance. It is this machine which is providing the basis for the Association's study of limiting distance.

Fits Ball to Courses

The Association believes that its current efforts will pave the way for maintaining desirable limits of time and distance for playing the game, thus fitting the ball to the existing golf courses, and will check the expensive and disruptive tendency of fitting courses to the ball.

The Association's driving machine consists of three units, each serving a distinct and separate purpose. The first unit is used to automatically "tee" the ball and then hit it with a blow comparable to that of a good golfer.

The second unit consists of a tube 12 inches in diameter and 15 feet long, through which the ball passes after being hit, and electrical timing equipment for measuring the speed of the ball. The passage of the ball down the tube interrupts two beams of light which are focused on two photoelectric cells. These beams of light are a known distance apart and the time required for the interruption of these beams is a measure of the performance of the ball.

The third unit is a receiver which ab-

sorbs the energy of the balls and drops them into a collector.

The performance of the machine is simple. Balls are dropped into a hopper and they are not touched again until picked from the collector. A ball is lifted from the hopper by a notched rotating disk which carries it to a runway. The ball rolls on to a moving chain which carries it to a pair of fingers. These fingers, which have very soft pads to hold the ball, are attached to a second chain which moves in front of the clubhead.

The clubhead is rigidly attached to a heavy disk which revolves at 1800 revolutions per minute and a linear speed of 145 feet per second. Through a system of gearing, the chain carrying the ball to the driving hammer is synchronized to the motion of the hammer so that the ball is in the center of the clubhead when it is hit.

After leaving the face of the clubhead, the ball passes through the tube. On its way to the receiver two beams of light are momentarily interrupted and it is this interruption which measures the time of flight of the ball through the tube.

Since golf balls are of varying degrees of hardness, it is necessary to take into account the trajectories which they make. Thus, it is possible for a ball to climb rapidly or for a different ball to have a low angle of climb. In order to have all balls break the beams of light, two mirrors are set up facing each other. A beam of light is focused on the first mirror which reflects the beam to the second and so on down the mirrors until the beam is finally focused on the photoelectric cell. No matter where the ball moves in the tube the beam of light is broken and the timing apparatus set in motion. A sensitive galvanometer is connected to the electrical measuring equipment, and by noting the swing of the armature coil which is produced by the interruption of the two light beams one can determine the time required for the ball to pass over a known distance.

The third unit consists of a series of baffle plates which absorb the energy of the ball and finally drop it into a collector.

The average time of flight for the ball to pass between the two beams is less than 0.045 seconds. With this machine it is possible to determine the performance characteristics of balls at the rate of one ball per minute. The machine is not used for production purposes but only for laboratory investigations.

New Bermuda Strains for South

By D. L. HALL

Greenkeeper, Savannah (Ga.) GC

PROBABLY in no other section of the country are there such diverse opinions about greenkeeping methods as in the South. The variety of climate, particularly with respect to the winter season, and the great diversity in soils may be responsible. In the extreme South winters are balmy and bermuda stays vegetative all winter; farther north it goes off color with the first heavy frost and stays dormant until warmer weather appears in early or late sping.

There are outstanding differences in the playing quality of greens. In the main these differences are due principally to maintenance practices. However, in no case does the greenkeeper in charge feel himself duly rewarded for the amount of effort put into them. Failure to achieve really good putting quality is due to inherent limitations of common bermuda grass. Leaf blades and stems are altogether too coarse for putting green use.

As a rule it is customary practice to topdress heavily at rather frequent intervals to bury stems and to fill cavities. In this way surfaces are kept reasonably smooth. Enough nitrogen is used to encourage growth of young shoots and new leaves. Even so, despite every effort greens are rather slow and are nothing like bent greens or even the South's winter greens which are seeded with rye.

The limited possibility of bermuda grass prompted me in 1931 to start what later turned out to be a fascinating series of experiments. Instead of trying to grow bent grasses, I decided to search for a more suitable bermuda—a dwarf variety, so to speak; in other words one possessing finer textured leaves and a more compact habit of growth. This looked feasible because the bermuda in some of the very old greens at our club was definitely superior to common bermuda in every respect.

My first thought was to make selections of the most desirable strains and propagate

Among those attending tea rally given for sponsors of the one day National Handicap golf tournament sponsored by the British War Relief Society, Inc., were: (L. to R.) Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, H. Boardman Spalding, Mrs. Charles F. Robbins, Robert T. Jones, Jr., Mrs. William Armour and Alden S. Blodget. The tournament, which will be held on June 14 at leading golf clubs in the U. S., will provide funds for the relief and rehabilitation of British civilian air raid victims.

An entrance fee of $2.00 will entitle each golfer at every participating club to play 18 holes of golf, and to receive one golf ball in a specially wrapped box on which the British War Relief emblem will be imprinted, as well as a greens marker, which will carry the Society's emblem. Prize will also be awarded for the low net score at every club competing.

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these. By repeating the process before the new selection fully matured I hoped a dwarf plant would eventually develop. While I did not accomplish much in this way, I did learn that I was dealing with different and distinct strains of bermuda. For simplicity's sake they will be referred to as A, B, C, D and E. The first three resembled common bermuda, but the other two were very different and possessed desirable qualities for putting green use. A brief description of each follows.

Strains Differ in Color

Strains A and B were both rather coarse textured. They differed principally in color. A varied from a light to a dark brownish green, whereas B shaded from a light to a bluish green. When allowed to develop both possessed coarse long-jointed stems. Under close mowing and heavy fertilization to get density these undesirable features were reduced. But even with improved density, there was still a noticeable surface nap and grass did not develop a compact turf.

When fully developed strain C is fine textured and of good density, especially as compared with ordinary native bermuda. Generally speaking, its root system is meager and poor; furthermore, this selection is highly sensitive to low temperature and other unfavorable conditions.

Strains D and E are newer ones. D appears to be a mutation resulting from our experiments. It resembles B in color —that is, it varies from light to dark bluish green. Where there is a nitrogen deficiency it has a noticeably lighter blue cast than B. This strain is lighter textured, denser and more compact, and has a deeper and better root system than A, B or C. No doubt its superior root system is responsible for its ability to withstand the effects of abnormal treatment, as well as unfavorable climatic changes. The leaves of this strain do not lose chlorophyl from the effect of frost like other bermuda. Its aggressiveness gives it a longer playing season where this is desired. It also shows less kill due to incorporating rye grass with it in the winter for play then.

Strain E appears to be a cross between C and D, possibly through a process of inter-breeding. It possesses the desirable qualities of both. Although this strain is not quite so aggressive as strain D, it is exceedingly fine textured with a very strong good root system. Top growth is firm, dense and compact. Strain E holds its color exceptionally well; it is less sensitive to cold and other unfavorable physiological conditions than any of the strains. When O. J. Noer visited our course in January he expressed the opinion that this strain appeared to possess more of the characteristics of bent grass than any other bermuda he had seen.

Seed Attempts Not Successful

Our experiments so far have been confined primarily to vegetative propagation with stolons. But we have attempted (not by scientific methods) to produce these grasses from seed. Up to now attempts have not been successful.

Strain D is not inclined to seed. Seed bearing stalks appear very sparingly. Although Strain E produces ample seed, they appear to be sterile.

The experiment of reproduction of both strains from seeds is still in its infancy. Should further experiments in production

of viable seed prove successful it would probably necessitate devising new methods of harvesting seed. Seed bearing stems are very short so seed is borne very close to the ground.

We have tested different methods of introducing these grasses into greens. The most successful has been to produce sod in a nursery and transfer to the green. Sod which can be lifted and rolled without breaking can be produced in one year. It is almost impossible to accomplish this feat with ordinary bermuda.

We will be glad to show these difficult strains to greenkeepers, or others in authority, from any Southern course where existing bermuda is not producing greens to satisfy discriminating members. It is our belief that much can be done to develop and produce bermuda grass which is better for putting greens. Should anyone decide to inspect above grasses for the purpose of comparing them with the grass on their greens we suggest that they bring samples of their own grass. A sod cutter should be used to take samples, in order to compare root systems as well as top growth.

Steel District's Industrial League Tourney Is Major Amateur Event

By GUNNAR OLSENIUS as told to ALEX PENDLETON

AUGUST in the Calumet Region (northwestern Indiana district) sees the playing of the comprehensive golf event known as the Calumet Industrial League annual golf tournament. The championship goes to the league member represented by the best aggregate 4-man team. This is followed by second and third places, as well as individual awards.

This event had its inception several years ago when the industries began to realize the popularity of golf among their thousands of employees. Its promotion and operation is unique and simple.

All industries in the region were contacted and invited to join the league, and to sponsor a team. The 1940 league boasted an entry in the tournament of 24 teams, representative of every kind of industrial plant in the region. Each of these industries had selected their teams by a series of elimination events throughout the summer, which events were conducted within their own plant league. In

'Driving off' at 1940 tourney, held at Turkey Creek CC, Gary.

a number of cases these plant leagues were in fact important leagues within themselves, and their own tournaments were major amateur events.

From year to year different industries are asked to serve as the sponsor. This makes for greater efficiency as it centralizes all the work of fixing the details of selection of course, purchasing of prizes,

Field at 1940 event keeps close check on tourney's progress.

checking entries, determining questions of rules, and special ground rules; and handling the sale of tickets for the banquet, etc.

The distribution of awards which has proved most popular is to have the award of champion go to the industry represented by the best aggregate 4-man team, with second and third places; and also to have three classes, A, B and C, selected with A class being the best, and B class representing the team which placed in ninth place, and C class representing the team which placed in 17th place. This introduces the element of luck in the tournament, but still gives other than the best teams an opportunity to secure recognition as a winning team. In addition to these, there are numerous blind bogey,

and feature prizes, so that everyone participating can share in the merchandise and trophies.

And last, but not least, is the Industrial League banquet which follows the play, and which features the awarding of trophies, accompanied by suitable presentation speeches, pictures, etc.

The popularity of this event has become so great that it represents the major amateur tournament of the year in the district. Its success has resulted largely because of the business-like manner in which it has been conducted.

Charley Erickson, Minikahda Greenkeeper 42 Years, Dies

CHARLES ERICKSON, since 1899 greenkeeper at the Minikahda Club at Minneapolis, died May 11. The end came unexpectedly and peacefully, although Charley had been partially incapacitated for some time by a hip injury.

Charley was born in Sweden. He would have been 78 years old July 22. He came to the U. S. 50 years ago, locating in Minneapolis. For several years he worked for the Minneapolis Park Board in landscaping. With Senator Wm. F. Brooks as

Charley Erickson

his chairman, Charley installed at Minikahda what is thought to be the first fairway watering system at a golf club.

During the late part of his 42 years' service at Minikahda, Charley was honored several times at testimonial dinners given by the club. He was inventor of several devices now in common use in course maintenance, and during his entire career was an open-minded, progressive leader and exponent of first class course maintenance.

He was honored and beloved by all who knew him. They all feel, as one of his friends of years said, that "they'll miss Charlie a lot because he was a kindly gentleman."

"Uncle Ed" Kelly Dies—Ed Kelly, owner of the Green Valley CC, Wheaton, Ill., for the past 20 years and widely known to amateurs and pros in the midwest as "Uncle Ed," died May 7 at the Geneva (Ill.) Community hospital following a heart attack four days prior to his death.

Although he didn't look it, Uncle Ed was 71.

Prior to buying the Green Valley course, Mr. Kelly was a jewelry salesman. He was an enthusiastic and proficient golfer. Two years ago he played Green Valley in 73, using a brassie, No. 6 iron and putter.

Booklet Gives Valuable Tips on Women's Activities

HANDBOOK FOR GOLF CHAIRMEN, issued by the Chicago Women's District Golf Assn., is a manual of great help to women's committee heads. Men chairmen could use it to decided advantage, too.

The booklet includes such material as an outline of the make-up and duties of women's golf committees, duties of handicap chairmen, handicap charts, duties of rules chairmen, winter rules, CWDGA suggestions for general rules in match play, settling ties, suggestions for local rules on back of scorecards, local rules to be posted, pairing for medal play events of more than one day, special events and mixed foursome play, miscellaneous suggestions and information, and caddie instruction suggestions.

The only detail in which the exceedingly competent and careful girls seem to have slipped is in the spelling of caddie, which is caddie by the dictionary, USGA and other authoritative usage, but "caddy" by the CWDGA book. However, why mention this in view of the practical value of this long needed book.

Copies of the book are furnished free to heads of women's committees of CWDGA clubs. To others the book is 75 cents. Mrs. Andrew D. Collins, 1232 Maple ave., Evanston, Ill., is president of the CWDGA.

Machinery Maintenance

By PAUL COLLINS*
Mechanic, Denver (Colo.) CC

IT is quite possible that when the dinosaurs ate off the tops of the grass people noticed that it grew better and looked better. This might have been the beginning of machinery maintenance of turf. Later came the sheep and goats. They weren't so hard on the grass and made a neater and smoother cut, resulting in a more beautiful turf. However, it was not until the Greeks had invented and put to use the man-power scythe that grass began to come into its own as the thing of beauty and joy that it can be when properly grown and cut. Now, as you know, there is an almost universal love for green fields. But many years passed before it was practical for the average man to enjoy his own lawn.

In the 1800's came the development of the reaper, which was essentially a machine for cutting grass after it had grown tall. Our first lawn mowers were of the sickle-bar type. They were satisfactory for tall grass or grains, but not so good for short grass. Then the inventors began looking around for another type implement. One inventor had a circular device similar to the circular saw, with the flat surface presented to the ground. The width of the cut varied with the diameter of the disc. This device had a whetstone attached to keep the edge sharp at all times.

First Patent in 1812

The first patent appears to have been granted to Peter Galliard, a resident of Pennsylvania, in 1812. But it was forty years before Aultman and Miller applied for and obtained a patent upon a mower having two wheels, adjustable cutter bar, and revolving reel—all the essential parts of the present-day machine. Of course, there were trick designs brought out, but they seemed unable to catch on with the user-public. So, the mower industry ran for years without much improvement, though the manufacturing art had forged ahead by leaps and bounds. In fact, one company used to advertise that it hadn't changed its design in 40 years, so there certainly wouldn't be any trouble getting parts.

The lawn mower replaced the sickle for cutting grass, but there the substitution stopped, and for eighty years it has held its place in the sun with no indication of losing it. Of course, continual improvements and refinements are being made to produce lighter, faster, better-built units holding to the ground.

The smooth-cutting ability of a mower depends upon the number of knives in the reel and the frequence of the reel rotation. The strength of the mower and the time it is to be used in cutting must be considered. Also the adjustments must be checked frequently. By this I mean the cutter-bar should be checked for waves, the reel for nicks caused by gravel and stones, and the reel bearings for any slight play which would allow the reel to raise from the cutter-bar at high speeds, thus mashing or tearing the grass, rather than shearing it off clean.

Improper Adjustment Causes Trouble

The scalloped bed knife is sometimes said to be due to soft and hard spots by some service men. This is true in some cases, but it is mostly the result of improper adjustment, and the reel knives have gouged out these waves. This can be proved on the lapping stand by setting the machine too tight against the cutter bar. Vibration sets up and we have the same effect, only in both the reel and cutter bar. The same is true in improper grinding. By having one or two blades in the reel high we have the same condition. Therefore, these are important factors in the correct maintenance of a mower.

Proper test of a mower may be had by simple instructions, as follows:

1. Set knife away from reel.
2. Adjust reel shaft or replace worn reel bearings to eliminate any play.
3. Inspect set screws in reel spiders which hold reel to shaft. Tighten when reel is in old position.
4. Adjust the cutter bar so it just wipes one or all the blades. Revolve the reel slowly and mark the spot when one of the blades wipes the cutter-bar.

* *At Denver Greenkeeping Conference.*

Tentative draft of the Rules and Regulations of American Golf have been prepared by William R. Stone, inventor and director of American Golf. The draft is printed in 28-single-spaced mimeographed pages.

Demonstration course is being constructed at Halpine, Md. Although completion of the first American Golf course has been retarded by serious drought, the course is expected to be in operation in July.

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misses, check for the following: a cracked or flat ball in bearings, a flat roller if roller bearings, a loose bushing revolving around shaft. If it is a self-adjusting mower with cones, the trouble is likely to be caused by a loose or broken cone.

Bearing trouble is caused by dirt or moisture, so they should always be kept clean and properly oiled. The less dirt on the repair bench, the less trouble will be had in making repairs.

Don't 'Dip' Mowers in Cleaning

Mowers should never be dipped to clean them. Either air or a brush should be used, as water often creeps in only a drop at a time, until the damage is done. In replacing bearings, they should never be forced directly with a hammer. Some other object should be used, such as a hardwood block or a piece of brass. A press is really the correct process.

Reel clearance or bevel plays the main part in cutting, but this goes hand in hand with the cutter bar, which should be properly ground with a precise revolving stone machine. After this is completed and the machine is reassembled, then comes the lapping process. This can be done by revolving the reel opposite its cutting rotation and applying carborundum compound with oil. Care should be taken not to set the machine too tight as waves will appear as I have mentioned before. The final test for a proper lapped job is done by inserting a piece of thin paper between the cutter bar and the reel and revolving the reel in cutting direction. If the proper clearance has been obtained, the paper will be cut rather than torn.

The last step is cleaning, which is done with a squirt-oiler and gasoline. Care should be taken not to wash the compound into the bearings. These are sealed, but yet the compound will work in from time to time if caution is not observed to prevent it.

Greasing is very important, not only from the standpoint of any easy operating unit, but from overdoing the job. Often this happens, and sometimes the greenkeeper is criticized for the brown spots where the grass has been killed, when in reality it is the fault of the repair man.

Now for our fairway mowers, which are often trouble makers. Sometimes there are many causes that can be eliminated. The first one is difference in height of cut in a gang unit. This may be due to cut grass collecting on the rear roller, but it can be eliminated by attaching a scraper bar on the mower to remove this accumulation of grass while cutting.

Ridges in cutting, or gaps, may be caused by a bent guide-arm or an out-of-line draw-bar on the mower. However, there remains the wheel tracks and the solution again is the rear-wheel drive mower.

The waves which often occur are from the roller in the rear of the mower striking a hard spot or object. The mower may bounce, leaving several depressions by striking just one object. Then the next time around it is worse, and so on. This is due to high-speed cutting with a slow-speed unit.

The following is a point which I wish to stress—when the grass has a brown color at the blade ends. While some will confuse this with different diseases of grass, it is in reality the result of a dull mower and the blade ends are mashed off, bruising the grass. Then, again, the blame falls upon the greenkeeper, when it is the repair man's fault. A person is well paid in the long run to be alert and prevent this condition from occuring.

Now for our main power unit, or tractor. I have known some courses to drive their tractors for many weeks without changing the motor oil. In comparison with an automobile, the revolutions per minute would equal some 25 to 35 miles per hour, or some 275 to 350 miles per day. So why neglect the tractor? This does not apply to the later tractors with the modern oil filter, but the hour check should be held just the same. The average life of a tractor on a golf course is seven years, when properly maintained.

Centrifugal Pump Most Common

Let us now consider our watering problems. Most clubs use the centrifugal pump and this type pump is most commonly installed in an underground room with very poor or no ventilation. Moisture is machinery's worst enemy, yet we say what swell service we get from this type installation. Why not use the proper, well

(*Continued on page 43*)

Southwest Promotions Increase Golf Play

Unprecedented move offers free golf for Open visitors.

By KARL SUTPHIN

IN the May issue of GOLFDOM I told of the successful "Golf-for-Everybody" programs being conducted in New Orleans, Houston and Dallas by the local PGA groups in cooperation with these cities' park departments, school officials and daily fee course owners.

The main feature of these civic golf promotions, you will recall, was the introduction of the 15c club, bag and ball rental plan—a plan whereby all daily fee courses in each city made available to anyone five good serviceable clubs, an attractive golf bag and three used balls for only 15c per day, the players paying 10c for each ball not returned. Rentals are made without asking deposits and without red-tape except to require renters to sign for outfits, give business and residence addresses, phone numbers, auto license and social security number.

Now come reports of the successful golf promotion programs of three more Southwestern cities—Fort Worth, Tulsa and Oklahoma City.

Fort Worth Sets Records

Fort Worth, according to Glenn Morris, managing director of the National Golf Foundation, which assisted in launching these "Golf-for-Everybody" programs, has established some new highs in golf promotional accomplishments. Fort Worth, host to the 1941 National Open, not only installed 15c club, bag and ball rental libraries and scheduled free golf classes for men and women at all four of its municipal courses, but in an unprecedented move announced via press and radio that "every course in the city will be thrown open without green-fees to all out-of-town players during the week of the Open, the only requirement being that visitors have a season badge to the Open."

R. D. Evans, Fort Worth director of recreation, working with the full cooperation of the Fort Worth Golf Association, the local professionals and the local press and radio, hopes to make it possible for

Reproductions of clippings from Fort Worth newspapers show how full 8-column headlines announced 15c rental plan on local fee courses, and free golf for National Open visitors.

every man, woman and child in Fort Worth to have the opportunity to enjoy the fun and health giving benefits of the game.

Tulsa, Okla., professionals are also enthusiastic about the club-bag-ball rental results. From Monday until Friday of the first week the plan was in operation at Tulsa's five daily fee courses, the pros report that more than 200 beginners took advantage of the plan. The Tulsa professionals are conducting free golf classes at all free courses and have scheduled a big golf clinic and show for June 15th and 17th to be held on two local driving ranges under the sponsorship of the Tulsa World. The World is having a special edition of golf instruction booklets prepared for free distribution by the professionals at these events.

Oklahoma City, too, reports most successful results with the club rental plan

Tulsa and Oklahoma City newspapers give impetus to PGA golf promotion program by devoting prominent space to free golf school and club-bag-ball rental plan.

in bringing new converts to the game at Oklahoma City's 36-hole municipal course and all daily fee courses. The two Oklahoma City newspapers, the Oklahoman and the Times, are sponsoring a beginners' golf school to be conducted by local professionals on June 10th, at one of Oklahoma City's popular driving ranges.

Ball Sales to Help Finance Evans Caddie Scholarships

EVANS Scholars golf balls in 3 types (75 cent distance and durable balls, and a 50 cent durable ball) have been introduced to help finance Evans caddie scholarships at Northwestern University. Western Golf Assn., which sponsors the Evans scholarships, has approved sale of the Evans Scholars ball.

The ball is to be distributed by Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Wholesale, of Chicago, through pro-shops and other retailers on a maintained-price basis. It is expected that income from the Evans Scholars ball sales will provide substantial aid to the scholarship plan.

Misconception That Pros Are Mercenary Must Be Corrected

CHARLES P. BETSCHLER, pro at the Hillendale CC (Baltimore district) put across a too often neglected part of the pro story to the amateurs at the University of Baltimore clinic.

Charley, in speaking on the "Duties of the Golf Professional," impressed on the amateurs that the pro was not only a professional counsellor whose success depended on the soundness of his technical advice, but a friendly spirit interested in selling another good fellow, or woman, or child on getting more enjoyment out of life.

He told his hearers that the pro is not a mercenary chap, and that the amateur may feel free to ask a pro's advice without feeling that the expense rap is going to be severe.

For some reason the error still persists that it may cost to get the time of day from a pro, whereas the facts show that the pros generally underplay the necessary mercenary phase of their profession.

The burden that pro golf has to carry in this respect is somewhat akin to the bum rap the Scots get on the count of being tight. As most of us in golf know, excess of generosity rather than of tightness is a Scotch shortcoming; if you can call any surplus of generosity a shortcoming.

In every possible way pros must correct any public misconception that it always costs, and plenty, to get helpful courtesies from the pro. Correcting that error will do much to put pros on better competitive basis with the stores.

Iowa Greenkeepers Meet at ISC—First spring meeting of the Iowa Greenkeepers Assn. was held Tuesday, May 13, at Iowa State College, Ames, Ia. The greenkeepers assembled at the grass nursery plots on the ISC horticultural farm at 9:30, and after giving these plots a thorough going-over, the group moved on to the ISC experimental green to check progress of new bent plantings. The remainder of the day was spent in inspection of the Iowa State 18-hole course, with some of the 'boys' doing their inspecting in the form of golf playing.