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SET

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For this reason, fine golfers have long felt the need for a set of clubs matched in not just one or two but in *all four* important measurements of *weight, balance, loft and length*.

In the "RED BEAM" SET, BRISTOL now brings you such perfect set matching. Not only are woods and irons uniformly matched in weight, balance, loft and length, but also this matching pioneers new and closer standards of exactness through the use of precision measuring instruments.

That's why every club in every "RED BEAM" SET without a single exception has that just-right "feel" that builds confidence for better scoring.

Each Set Charted. A graphic chart (BRISTOL Copyright) comes with every "RED BEAM" SET, showing each club's specifications and its "super" matching in *all respects* with all other clubs in the set.

This chart guarantees and gives you visual and positive proof that every one of your "RED BEAM" clubs is matched and balanced

right "on the beam." BRISTOL "RED BEAM" woods and irons are available only in complete sets, and only through Pro Shops. The Horton Bristol Sales Corp., Bristol, Conn.

THE RED BAND on each club is your assurance of new set-precision-matching in

- 1 Weight
- 2 Balance
- 3 Loft
- 4 Length



Briefs of Committee Reports at USGA Annual Meeting

High spots of annual report of USGA 1949 committees, released at annual meeting, Jan. 28, 1950:

EXECUTIVE—

Fielding Wallace, retiring pres.:

Instituting Girls' junior championship, bringing total of USGA annual championships to six.

Membership at record high of 1,395. In four years a net increase of 644.

First year of sectional qualifying rounds for Women's championship.

For the six championships 5,511 entrants. For five events have qualifying rounds, 156 sectional qualifying competitions.

Excess of income over expenses for first time in three years. Excess in 1949: \$24,155.

Now appropriating annually for international matches abroad so expense of such affairs will draw from reserve instead of hitting hard in year of the foreign travel.

Appointment of John B. English as asst. executive sec.

RULES OF GOLF—

Isaac B. Grainger, chmn.:

Made largest number of decisions on rules of golf during any one year: 262.

Continued study of possible conflicts of rules, arrangement and of language. 1950 Edition of the rules probably will reflect results of these studies.

"Some disappointment from the adoption by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, of a new set of Rules, somewhat liberal in contrast to our own." Hope for "uniformity in principle if not in language" when USGA and R&A have contemplated joint meeting in spring, 1951.

CHAMPIONSHIP—

Richard S. Tufts, chmn.:

Gallery attendance greater than since days of Bob Jones.

Every winner and every runner-up in USGA male championships except Public Links came from small town.

Increased entry fee from \$5 to \$7 in Open, Amateur and Women's championships; first time in USGA history change was made in entry fees.

Set aside a reserve to care for any deficiency in income budgeted for championships and washed out by bad weather.

Fund of \$4000 established in 1949 toward expenses of future international matches.

Increasing tendency toward slow play necessitated a reduction in number of places in sectional qualifying rounds for the Open. "Careful play is commendable but nothing is gained from pernicious habit of dallying over a shot before its execution," is the polite way Dick Tufts puts the snail nuisance in his report. He adds, "Many a potential champion will never reach the site of the championship if players continue to limit the size of the field by unnecessary slow play."

Set up special committee to conduct boy's junior amateur championship in future.

This year 50th USGA Open, Amateur and Women's.

Asked for entries early in this year's championships. Many entries received in NY USGA headquarters too late in previous years.

IMPLEMENTS AND BALL—

John D. Ames, chmn.:

Fewer inquiries than "in many a year" regarding legality of implements. Indicates much wider understanding of specifications.

Bought torsion balance for accurately weighing balls.

Set up ball testing machine at Heintz Mfg. Co., Philadelphia. Testing of balls for speed per second, size and weight to be resumed in spring, 1950. In position to make tests on any ball submitted, for nominal sum.

Considering recommending the addition of compression to golf ball specifications.

No change to be made in "sandwedge" specifications.

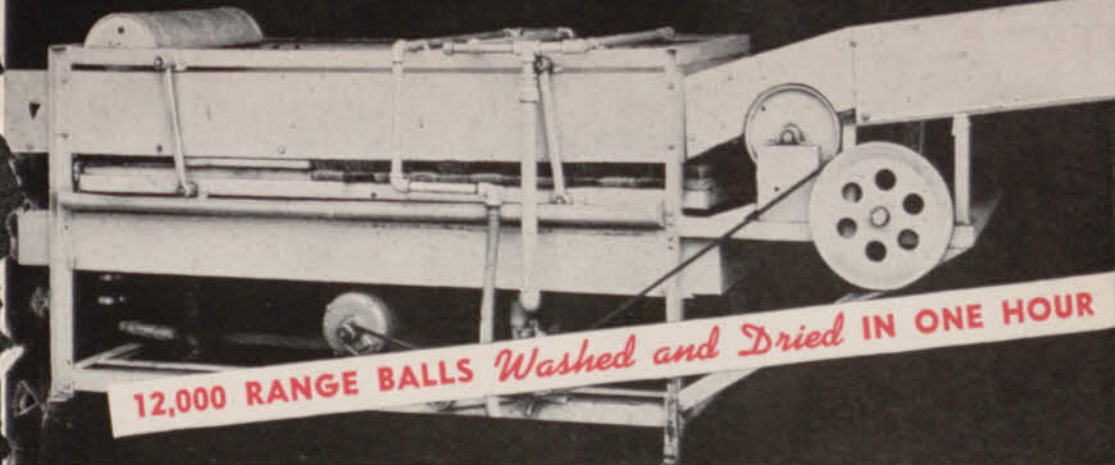
Approval given convex bulges from top to bottom of golf clubs.

AMATEUR STATUS AND CONDUCT—

James W. Walker, chmn.:

Adopted new provision "to clarify amateur code and to cooperate with PGA"—A player now forfeits amateur status by "taking any action which clearly indicates the intention of becoming a professional golfer."

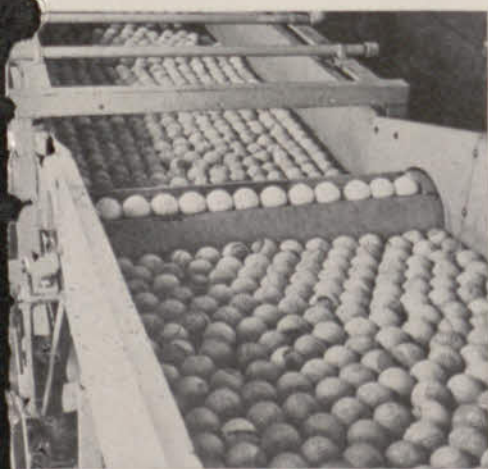
"The rules of Amateur Status as now promulgated are considered sufficiently flexible to cover all aspects of the contro-



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Puts an end to your costly golf ball washing problem!



The "Rapid" will earn its cost in one season's operation—relieve you of labor worries—win the praise of your players. See how quickly you can cull for rejects and repainters as the balls turn over-and-over in plain sight.

SAVES TIME: Dump soiled balls into hopper, press starter switch and from then on the "Rapid" turns them out sparkling clean and dry—12,000 an hour.

SAVES LABOR: No nursing or manual help required. The "Rapid" is completely automatic and thorough even to delivering clean, dry balls into bin or trays.

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CLEANS 'EM CLEANER: Every ball is assured individual, all-over cleansing (without pressure on the balls) by their movement over a bed of high grade, durable washing brushes, actuated by sturdy, water-proof motor. Yes—those that are mud-caked, too.

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ORDER NOW: Put the RAPID to work saving time, labor and ball inventory — right at the start of the new season.

WALTER RUESCH

Skokie Blvd. and Golf Rd., Skokie, Ill.

versal subject of amateurism vs. professionalism."

"We strongly feel that gambling should be kept well within bounds to avoid ultimate commercialization of amateur golf."

Requests frequently received for exceptions to rule of amateur accepting expenses but requests "must be uniformly denied."

Reinstatement procedure liberal. Of 55 applications for reinstatement, 48 were granted.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE—

Daniel A. Freeman, Jr., chmn.:

Membership of 1,395 represents increase of 115 over 1948, previous high. Members Nov. 30, 1949:

Regular Membership

18 holes or more	967
Less than 18 holes	358
Total regular	1,325

Associate Membership

18 holes or more	45
Less than 18 holes	27
Total Associate	70

SECTIONAL AFFAIRS—

William C. Hunt, chmn.:

Held first of meetings to be regular feature during National Amateur.

Conducted membership campaign and campaign for USGA Journal.

Assisted in conduct of sectional qualifying rounds, in rules observance and in providing local viewpoints on amateur status cases.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE—

Miss Frances E. Stebbins, chmn.:

33 entrants in first girls' junior championship for Mrs. Edwin H. Vares, Jr., perpetual trophy.

Women's for first time entirely at match play, due to 16 sectional qualifying sessions at 36 holes over two days.

1950 Curtis Cup match will be at 36 holes, for first time. Change from 18 holes proposed by Ladies' Golf Union which sponsors the British team.

PUBLIC LINKS COMMITTEE—

Totton P. Heffelfinger, chmn.:

Entry fee increased by 50 cents to \$3.50 of which \$1 is remitted to USGA and rest retained sectionally to finance players' expenses within USGA limits.

California players again pre-eminent in the Public Links. Three of four Publinox champions since war have been Californians.

HANDICAP COMMITTEE—

William O. Blaney, chmn.:

Considering changes in 1947 edition of the USGA Golf Handicap system. Among those proposed is "issuance of provisional handicaps to players with fewer than 50 posted scores." Also, "adding recommen-

dations to help associations when first using our course rating methods."

Hopes to be able to publish changes in system "before the 1950 playing season becomes too active."

GREEN SECTION—

James D. Standish, Jr., chmn.:

"Steady and gratifying growth in co-operative work all over the country." During fiscal year \$6,602 was contributed to co-operative research through the Green Section.

National program of drainage and aeration has paid handsome dividends in better turf. "Next attempt will be to awaken consciousness for water conservation in every phase of turf management."

Green Section staff traveled 54,000 miles in attending more than 50 turf conferences in 23 states.

In 1950 it probably will be necessary to request travel refunds from sponsoring organizations for attendance at educational functions.

"Turf Management for Golf Courses" edited by Prof. H. B. Musser, completed.

Cooperative testing of grass strains at experiment stations.

Research grants to experiment stations being discontinued as facilities become available for turf research fellowships.

Studies begun on mineral nutrition of turf grasses.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE—

John D. Ames, chmn.:

Pushed USGA Journal paid circulation to 5,332.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE—

Charles W. Littlefield, chmn.:

British Walker Cup team visit.

MUSEUM COMMITTEE—

C. Pardee Erdman, chmn.:

Acknowledged contributions from 27 donors.

TREASURER—Daniel A. Freeman, Jr.:

Total income	\$92,077
Dues income	41,510
Open net	28,450
Amateur net	16,799
Women's net	2,847
Public Links net	986
Boys' Junior net	391
Girls' Junior net (loss)	229

No admission income at Public Links, boys' or girls'.

Walker Cup admissions \$4,172; expenses \$3,160.

Total administrative, publication and general expenses—\$58,321 (\$130 less than previous year).

Total Green Section expenses—\$32,968 (\$2,159 less than previous year).

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Slightly higher West of Rockies

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*Pat. Pend.

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MORE PROFITS!... With a small initial investment you can sell ETONIC golf shoes and make money. There is no need to buy a wide selection of styles and sizes. Your initial order is shipped to you with a colorful free display, a proven sales aid. From here on you buy 'em as you sell 'em. Under our Automatic Re-Sizing System you re-order automatically from America's largest In-Stock Department - which assures you same day shipment. Many golf pros are finding ETONIC All-Weather Golf Shoes one of their most profitable departments.



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How Pinehurst Prepares Turf for Winter Play^{*}

By HENSON MAPLES

Supt. of Courses, Pinehurst, Inc.

To provide a good turf for winter play on the three 18 hole courses at Pinehurst two grasses have to be considered; Bermuda and rye. Bermuda is the basic grass and it provides the turf for winter play, but since it is dormant and brown at that time, rye grass is used to provide a green color for the fairways and a good smooth putting surface for the greens.

The growing season for Bermuda is roughly March to October or the period between killing frosts. During that period Bermuda has to be developed to provide the winter turf. Maintenance practices at Pinehurst prior to 1948 were aimed primarily at developing the Bermuda into a thick weed-free turf that would provide a soft cushion to walk on and an ideal surface from the golfing standpoint. Essentially the maintenance program consisted of applying lime in sufficient quantities, as determined by soil tests, to keep the Ph up to around 6 on the fairways and 7 on the greens. Then organic fertilizers, such as cotton seed meal or Milorganite, were applied around the first of June, July and August at 700 lbs. per acre for each application. This was supplemented with phosphoric acid and potash as the need was indicated by soil tests.

After years of this maintenance, it became increasingly difficult to obtain stands of rye grass that would survive uniformly during the winters. During periods of dryness and sudden drops in temperature to freezing, the rye grass would die in irregular patches due to the fact that the roots were not firmly established in the soil because of the thick Bermuda turf and mat of roots and clippings on the surface. In order to try and help the situation the fertilizer has been reduced to one application in the summer of 700 lbs. of 5-10-5 per acre around June 1, while still using enough lime to keep the Ph at 6 or over. Spot applications of fertilizer are made during July to any areas that show a need for it.

Lime Essential to Bermuda

Adequate lime is considered essential for the Bermuda grass. While it is true that it will grow in soils that are moderately acid, tests at Pinehurst in past years have showed that it produces a better turf where

the Ph is kept between 6 and 7. It will stand periods of dry weather better; weeds do not grow as well where soils are well limed and disease attacks, especially on greens, are less severe. Spiking is done at favorable times during the summer to break up the mat of clippings and to enable water to penetrate better.

The Bermuda grass is mowed from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch during the spring and early summer and $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch during the late summer and fall as often as needed, varying from one to three times a week.

Sow Rye in October

Rye grass is sowed in the fairways around the middle of October using 250 lbs. per acre. It is applied with the Little Giant lime spreaders (that have a whirling blade similar to the Cyclone seed sower) pulled by a tractor going over each fairway twice. Two men handle the entire operation and can do a complete course of about 50 acres in two 9 hour days, including small places around greens that are done with a hand Cyclone seed sower. The courses are spiked from 4 to 6 times after seeding with John Deere Rotary hoes, and preferably after a rain when the soil is moist. After spiking a chain drag is used to brush the loose soil down, and then everything is mowed to smooth the grass and also provide a light rolling to help press the soil and seed down.

Milorganite is applied at the time of seeding, using 700 lbs. per acre, and a second application is made in March at the same rate. The application in March also feeds the Bermuda, getting it off to a good start and carrying it until the June application as mentioned before.

As to mowing, the rye grass has to be cut short to keep it smooth, usually around $\frac{1}{2}$ inch—certainly not over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Frequency of mowing depends entirely on growth and may vary from once every 3 weeks to 3 times a week.

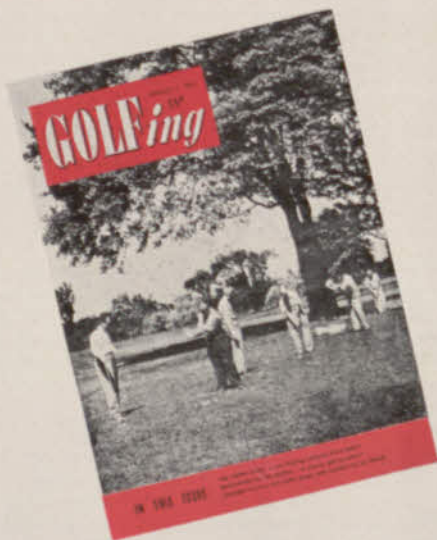
Fairway divots are patched about once a month from November through April, using the best soil with some rye seed mixed in.

June Beetle Control

Insect damage is confined almost entirely to the grub of the June beetle. Control in

^{*}(NGSA convention paper)

Boost Early Lessons



This front cover of March **GOLFING**, showing Claude Harmon's lesson tee at Winged Foot, is a powerful reminder that the lucky golfer is brought to the lesson tee early by the smart pro.

Better scores..

Better sales ..

The better the members know how to swing, the better they score, the more they play and the more they buy from the pro who gets himself in strong with them on the lesson tee.

Get that lesson booking early in the season before players set the same old bad habits for a discouraging year.

You do best for your club and best for yourself when you direct the eager golfing interest of late winter into early sessions on the lesson tee.

March **GOLFING** — with bigger circulation than that of all other player magazines combined — gets an army of players heated up for pro lessons and buying from the pro.

A great new series by Frank Walsh and an analysis of Jimmy Demaret's sharpshooting by Joe Novak are among many features in March **GOLFING** — all expertly directed by **GOLFING**'s staff with its years of successful experience in pushing pro business. Each feature is designed to make business better for you.

Push **GOLFING** circulation among your members. Tie in your merchandising with **GOLFING** advertising. It's the one magazine that grooves its swing on players to make business good for pros.

Write now for **GOLFING's subscription sales kit for the pro.**

GOLFING

THE NATIONAL PLAYERS' MAGAZINE

Published March thru July

407 S. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO 5, ILL.

the past was obtained by applying about 400 lbs. arsenate of lead per acre once every 4 years; but since the price went so high we tried on No. 3 course last September a spray application of 5% DDT and 3% BHC at 2 quarts per acre. However, there was no rain until about two weeks later and no control could be noted. We intend to try these and other new materials in the future.

Keeping Greens Turf Fine

Greens for winter play are provided by seeding with rye grass, and a good Bermuda base helps to give a cushion and also provides a surface for the rye seed to work down in and remain in place.

The main requirement for a good green is a true putting surface and this is best provided by having a grass of fine texture. Since rye grass is naturally a coarse growing grass, it has to be dwarfed through proper maintenance practices. The first requirement is to seed heavy enough so that the individual plants don't have room to grow coarse. The other is to provide only what topsoil and fertilizer are needed to keep the grass growing healthy. Rye grass responds very fast to nitrogen so it is better to apply small amounts as the growth indicates the need for it. We prefer the organic form since it lasts longer and provides a more uniform rate of growth.

Play is never stopped during the transition from Bermuda to rye. The Bermuda greens are mowed at 5/16 inch and the first rye is seeded during the first week in October. Fifty lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. are used and applied evenly using the hand Cyclone seed sowers. The seed are then brushed down into the Bermuda by dragging with a carpet at least twice in different directions. Light watering after seeding will help work the rye seed down. When the greens are dry, topsoil which is dry and has been screened through a ¼ inch mesh screen is applied very light with Root spreaders, using only enough to cover the seed. This soil is smoothed and worked down into the Bermuda by dragging flexible steel mats over the greens in two directions. After this operation there is no soil on the surface to interfere with either play or the mowers.

The greens are then watered lightly twice a day until the rye seed germinates, then watered as needed.

About 3 weeks later another 50 lbs. of rye seed per 1,000 sq. ft. are applied, brushed in, topdressed and watered as before. During the latter part of November any thin places are reseeded as needed to make the grass uniform. The topdressing after this seeding covers the brown Bermuda which is dormant at this time.

The greens are mowed daily at 5/16 inch

and when the rye grass is long enough to mow, the greens are treated with mercury and calomel mixed half and half at the rate of 1½ oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. Future applications are made as needed, depending on weather conditions and prevalence of disease. Applications may vary from one to four weeks apart, but the average time is two weeks. Our main trouble is with brownpatch. We have some damping off in the fall, and a few dollar spots, on one green especially, in the fall and spring.

Fertilizing Program

As to fertilizing, none is applied for about 3 or 4 weeks before the rye seeding. The first application is about 3 weeks after the first rye seeding using about 12 lbs. Milorganite per 1,000 sq. ft. Future applications are made as the grass shows the need for it, varying in time from 2 to 4 weeks, using 10 to 15 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. Cyclone seed sowers are used to apply it in preference to distributors to eliminate streaking.

The greens are usually mowed at 5/16 inch until spring and then at ¼ inch, using mostly hand putting green mowers. Some power mowers are used for very heavy cuttings and when height is lowered. Grass catchers are used when the cuttings are heavy, otherwise the cut grass collects on the wheels and rear rollers of the mowers and the resulting job will not be even. During periods of cold weather when mowing isn't done every day, and after applications of fertilizers and fungicides unless it rains, the catchers are left off. The greens are mowed a different direction each day, thereby helping the grass to grow more erect and giving the greens a pretty pattern effect. Divots or ball marks are repaired each day before mowing by prying the soil up and applying a few rye grass seeds which are spiked into the soil. In a week or two the seed germinates and the signs of the ball marks disappear.

On the two courses that are closed during the summer the procedure for opening the greens varies some. Since they are mowed the same as fairways during the summer, they have to be cut down close. This is done with power green mowers and several mowings are needed to get them down to 3/16 inch. All clippings are removed. Seeding and topdressing are the same, but the seed is not brushed in because there is no surface Bermuda to hold them in place. Usually more topsoil is needed to cover the seed, and this is smoothed with wood scrape boards instead of the steel mats; mowing starts at ½ inch and is gradually lowered to 5/16 inch when opened for play 15 days later.

This covers pretty well the standard operations to produce and maintain win-

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ter turf at Pinehurst. Naturally operations vary at different courses and probably work better. However, these methods have worked well for us for quite a while, and although changes are needed and will be made from time to time, we believe we're doing the right things most of the time.

Well, it sounds simple enough when telling about it, doesn't it? And that's just what most people, including the majority of golfers, think it is. Simple, just sow your seed, fertilize and water it, and there's your grass! Only the fellows who are engaged in the production of turf know the headaches and worries that go with it.

Comfort of Non-Playing Guests Helps Driving Range Patronage

By Bob Hall

If you want to please today's driving range customer, you've got to give him what he wants.

That's why one of Southern California's popular Practice Fairways is the one the pros raved about during the winter tour at Lakewood. Manager Al Smith and his corps of four PGA instructing pros try to keep everyone happy.

For instance, if you're a family man, you likely have trouble getting out at night. So does your wife, if she wants to hit a few practice balls, too.

What does Smith do? He installs a Children's Playground on the northeast corner of the range, out of the way of the hitting area, and fully lighted. The playground includes a teeter-totter, three swings, a merry-go-round, plenty of lawn and it's all fenced.

Mama and papa come out to sharpen their game, the kids get a little exercise and plenty of fun — and everyone's happy.

Then there's the problem of comfort.

How many times have you taken a friend, who doesn't golf, but kinda likes to tag along, to the fairways while you hit a few before dinner or prior to the show, the dance or the double date?

Well, Lakewood Practice Fairways has answered that one too.

Your friend doesn't have to stand and watch. He can either sit in an easy chair right alongside your tee-set, or he can lean back in comfort in the porch swing or garden chairs in the patio of the range's clubhouse.

Speaking of the clubhouse, there's another item for the customer's convenience.

They've a full line of golf equipment — balls, bags, clubs, sweaters, shoes, gloves, tees and what nots.

For the golfer who doesn't like to be crowded when he's hitting 'em, the range

offers a 408-foot tee width, and a chair behind each set for the girl friend, wife or boy friend.

The tee area is 160 feet deep, allowing for a change of tee line three times a week.

There's an underground sprinkling system covering the entire area.

Six greens are maintained for those who like to practice pitching to the pins. Two of them are listed at 75 yards, and one each at 125-yards, 150-yards, 200-yards and 225-yards. All are slightly trapped to make the play more interesting.

The tee sets are so planned as to hit the long drives through a row of trees, beginning at about 200 yards from the front tee.

There are eight light standards, with six powerful globes on each standard, giving off in total 50,000 candle-power. A 250 yard drive can be seen from impact to fairway just as in daylight.

Another customer-convenience is the radio system between the driving range, the clubhouse and grill and the pro shop.

Anyone wishing to "hit a few" before teeing off on a busy day can be contacted immediately at the range from the pro shop or starter house that he's up in five minutes, or wanted on the tee at such and such a time.

It is estimated that an average of 12,000 balls are hit off the Lakewood Practice Fairways every day of the year.

The range is lighted until 10 p.m. about 9 months of the year, closing only during the three mid-winter months for night activity.

A neat little range "pro shop" is maintained, including a canopied patio in which soft chairs, soft drinks and soft radio music are available.

Instructors on the tee at present are Charles Koontz, Larry Gleason, Bob Tucker and Vic Baker, who is pro at the Lakewood Country Club, but gives many of his lessons on the range. Vic's assistants in the Lakewood shop, Vic Owen and Wendall Wilmot, also give their lessons on the range tees.

But, do you know, the factor that Manager Al Smith kept pointing to the most as something the customers liked, was that Children's Playground.

"You'd be surprised how many bring their youngsters along in the cool of an evening and hit a few while the kids have their fun, too," he'll tell you.

Maybe that's why the PGA clinic at the Long Beach Open at Lakewood in January was rated by George Schneider in his resume of the Winter Tour, as the most graciously received and one of the most successful.