

they must be repeated each year. Treatments are comparatively simple and, if properly made, are entirely devoid of danger. The injections are made under the skin of the arm and, as a rule, produce temporary local redness, swelling, and itching. When the plant and pollen responsible for the trouble are once definitely known, the person affected can, as a rule, materially aid in preventive measures by avoiding, as far as practicable, contact with such plants. It would be inadvisable, in other words, for a person suffering from hay fever produced by the pollen of orchard grass to walk through pastures or meadows or along roadsides where this grass is blooming. Another point is the fact that most of the grass pollens are shed early in the morning, and it is therefore highly undesirable for patients subject to the attacks of grass pollens to go among the grasses at this time of day.

With increasing knowledge as to the causation of the disease, much benefit will, no doubt, result from systematic reduction of sources of infection. Clean-ups of country roads, village streets, etc., of weeds and flowering plants will do much toward removing the cause of the trouble. Speaking from personal experience, it is a wonderful relief to be rid of the six weeks or two months of agony without having to go away from home or submit to any inconvenience except a very simple series of treatments.

Some United States Golf Association Decisions on the Rules of Golf

QUESTION.—Would working on the golf course as a laborer affect a player's amateur standing? I realize that a greenkeeper is classed as a professional but am not sure whether a man working on the course would come under the same heading.

ANSWER.—Section 7 of the By-Laws of the United States Golf Association covers the definition of an amateur golfer. A man working on a golf course would not violate this rule as long as he was not employed because of his skill and ability as a golfer.

QUESTION.—A player in match play struck the opponent's caddie, who was standing at the flag at the time. We applied Rule 18, under which the opponent loses the hole. The point was then brought up that the United States Golf Association made a ruling at Detroit a number of years ago to the effect that the caddie at the flag automatically becomes the caddie of the player making the shot, so that the player making the shot would lose the hole. Was such a ruling made?

ANSWER.—It is not recalled that the United States Golf Association ever made such a ruling. A caddie at the flag does not automatically become the caddie of the player making the shot. Many similar questions have been laid before the Rules Committee and they have always been decided under Rules 18 and 19.

QUESTION.—In a stroke competition, qualification round, is there any penalty for a practice swing taken in a sand trap or bunker, provided the player is more than a club's length from the ball and his club is not soled in the slightest degree? In a practice swing made under these conditions an attempt was made to penalize the player two strokes.

ANSWER.—There is no penalty for a practice swing taken in a sand trap or bunker more than a club's length from the ball, provided the club is not soled and the player touches nothing. The player in no way improves his lie and in no way tests the consistency of the soil with his club and conforms in every respect to the conditions laid down in Rule 25.