

at the ball itself, but immediately back of it. This will largely prevent the common tendency to top. If, on the other hand, the general run of strokes are sclafted, the player may find a remedy by reversing the process and looking squarely at the ball, or even at that part of it which is nearer to the hole. With a little practice the player may very soon satisfy himself as to the correct point of aim adaptable to his particular style. As in the tee shot it is very important to keep in mind the necessity of timing the stroke properly. Too much energy is generally wasted by introducing the power too soon. Let the upward swing be such as to get the club back pretty smartly to the horizontal, and to bring it down so as to get the maximum amount of speed within about eighteen inches or so before the ball and about a couple of feet after the ball. Concentrate all the power in that spread of about three or four feet. Upon the wrists devolves the main burden of this particular part of the swing. They impart that delightful snap which contributes so materially to length without apparent effort. This wrist movement in itself is not discernible to the eyes of the onlooker, except in so far as it differentiates the stroke from the ordinary one where