

electric lights. Quite a number of these apartments were hired last season by guests in advance for this season, and several new guests have already secured rooms here for this season. A few of the best rooms still remain and any information will be cheerfully given in regard to prices and location by writing to Mrs. Alice M. Stacey, who has charge of the house this season.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1900.

MR. C. A. WARWICK,
Publisher, Pinehurst Outlook:

DEAR SIR:—

PINEHURST OUTLOOK issue, No. 1, of Nov. 9, 1900, just received—thanks. Enclosed please find fifty cents for six months subscription to be sent to the address below.

The illustrations are excellent and contents interesting. Am particularly pleased with the new feature of illustrating North Carolina's indigenous plants, etc., as the dogwood, etc.

Very truly yours,

HAMPDEN WALDRON.

Progressive Peanut Party.

Torrington, Conn., has evolved the "progressive peanut party," at which peanuts figure in the most exciting recreations. The progressive peanut game is played on a series of tables; on the centre of each table is a pile of peanuts, and around it sits a party of four guests, equipped with candy tongs, with which, in turn, they draw a peanut from the pile, after the manner of playing lackstraws.

The couple having drawn the largest number of peanuts when the warning bell strikes are allowed to progress to the next table in order. The prizes for the winners consists of peanuts prepared in various forms, and the progressive peanut party is said to be one of the most exhilarating sports that has struck Torrington in a long time.—*New Haven Palladium*.

A Dogfight in Church.

The *Westminster Budget* says that it was once usual for highland shepherds to take their dogs to church and leave them outside the pews. Two shepherds at enmity sat on opposite sides of the aisle one Sunday. Soon after the sermon began the dogs, one a collie and the other not, seemed to enter into their master's quarrel. One tender of the flock and then the other egged on his animal, and each faithful dog obeyed his master. The people at last rubbed their necks over the pews, and when the dogs actually fought not a few of the congregation were standing up.

The minister's patience was ultimately exhausted, and so he called to his "hearers" and said, "Ah, weel, my britherin, I see ye are more interested in the dogfight than in my sermon, and so I'll close the buik—and I'll bet half a crown on the collie!"

"So you can't play with me on the 20th?" said one young golfing man to another over the telephone. "Don't see how I possibly can, old man. But, I say, leave it open for a couple of days. Between you and me, I have an appointment to be married on that date, but she may be willing to make a change, so that I can have a round with you."—*T't-Bits*.

Golf Facts.

No outdoor athletic game has grown so rapidly and become so popular as golf has within a year or two, says an English publication. Golf clubs are springing up everywhere, and there is a great rush of both sexes to become members and learn the game. Every city in this country has its golf club; many have more than one. Links by the dozen are necessary in the suburbs of every large city to supply the demands of golfers, and every summer resort and winter resort, too, must have its links. To attempt to put into figures the number of players would be quite an undertaking; the highest rational estimate would be exceeded in six months. And all golf enthusiasts are golfers, though all golfers may not be enthusiasts. Twenty thousand people may witness a baseball game or a football game to see 20 or 25 players participate in a game, and of all these spectators not one in a hundred plays either game or ever did or can play it. But boys and girls, men and women, young and old, can and do play golf. It is estimated that about 300,000 persons play golf more or less, being one in 250

like India rubber. It is heavy enough to fly well, tough enough to resist, without cracking or crumbling or chipping, the hardest blows of a driver of wood or of iron. Gutta-percha is not too lively, not too resilient; while India rubber is, and would either go bounding erratically all over a field and be lost if made of lively or pure gum, or be dead and unresponsive if made of adulterated compounds of India rubber. Hard rubber—that is, vulcanized rubber—would have many of the characteristics and outward appearances of gutta-percha balls, but would chip and crack, and cannot be substituted. Gutta-percha costs about double the price of India rubber, or about \$1.80 to \$2 per pound; and the demand is increasing and the supply diminishing. Golf alone is responsible for a very sharp advance in price of this commodity.

To make golf balls of known reliability, of uniform size and appearance, with clean-cut markings, resilient enough to suit the most skillful and strongest players, durable, and properly painted with a paint that will not wear or chip off, and, perhaps most important of all, properly seasoned, requires skill, patience

per cent. So it is obvious that American manufacturers, if they can obtain gutta-percha such as they require, can soon obtain control of this market, if they put out good balls, properly seasoned, that will meet all the requirements of the most exacting and skillful players. Golf balls sell for \$3.50 to \$4.50 per dozen to the consumer; the prevailing prices are \$3.50 and \$4; \$4.50 is a fancy price. With gutta-percha costing fully \$2 a dozen before being moulded, it is obvious that there is no fancy profit to be obtained from manufacturing them, but there is a profit and a good volume of business to be obtained in a practically new and protected infant industry.—*New Bedford Standard*.

On the Links.

Alec Ross, who with his brother, Donald Ross, are the professionals in charge of the local links this season, made the 18-hole course one day last week in 79. The score was as follows:

Out—	3,	4,	2,	5,	4,	5,	5,	4,	6—38
In—	5,	3,	5,	4,	6,	4,	6,	4,	4—41
Total,									79

Death of Dr. N. P. Rice.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1900.

Dr. Nathaniel P. Rice, a member of the Harvard Club, died in a private sanitarium in Sixty-second Street yesterday. He was stricken with paralysis while at his summer home in Massachusetts last May. His condition improved sufficiently for him to return to his home, 108 West Forty-fifth Street, in this city, in September last. About ten days ago his condition became such that it was necessary to remove him to the sanitarium.

Dr. Rice was born in Cambridge, Mass., seventy-two years ago. His father was Benjamin Rice, at one time President of the Boston and Vermont Railroad. After attending the public schools the son went to Harvard, where he was graduated in the famous class of '49. He received his degree in medicine at the Harvard Medical School.

At the outbreak of the civil war Dr. Rice joined the New York Volunteers, and two years later became a surgeon in the regular army, serving with the Army of the Potomac. He was Medical Director in Virginia and North Carolina in 1864-65. Once while on his way North he was captured, but managed to escape and regained his regiment. For a number of years Dr. Rice was in the Bond Department of the New York Custom House. A wife, a brother, and a sister survive him.

Dr. Rice was well known in Pinehurst having spent three winters at Holly Inn.

Aids to Memory.

"You don't get much chance to ride your wheel this weather."

"No."

"I guess you almost forget you have a wheel, eh?"

"Oh, no! I'm still paying the installments."—*Philadelphia Press*.

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The OUTLOOK.



of the entire population of the United States.

One of the principal items of expense in the material for golf playing is for balls. More money is spent to purchase golf balls than for any other plaything that was ever known. The cost for balls is far in excess of the cost of clubs used, and the expense of clubs is no small item, but a club may last a year or two. It can be mended, if broken, for a few cents, or by the player himself at no expense except of time; it does not pay to have a club mended if the cost exceeds half its original price. But a ball, which costs on the average 25 cents, may be lost at a single stroke. A beginner or an unskilled player may either use up or lose a dollar's worth of balls in each day's play; professionals and experts also are very extravagant in their use of balls. It is estimated that 21,000,000 golf balls are used per year, an average of 36 to a player. At 25 cents average cost per ball, the cost of these balls would be \$5,400,000.

The only suitable material for golf balls is gutta-percha—a gum which comes from India and Borneo and other tropical lands. It is resilient, but not elastic

and a large amount of capital. The demand for balls has been so great that many imported balls have been placed on the market without being seasoned sufficiently long. This hurts a maker's reputation, as such a ball is soft and not as resilient as it ought to be. Many players, for fear of not getting balls that have not been seasoned long enough, buy their favorite brands and store them away a year or so before using.

A full-sized ball weighs 27 1-2 pennyweights, and is so marked. Balls of the larger size can be remade by anybody with a mould, some potash to take off the paint, a pan of hot water and some good white paint that will adhere. Balls too small to remake may be sold for the gutta-percha that is in them and made into "stick." American ingenuity, capital and skill will, as soon as time enough elapses to put a ball properly seasoned on the market, not only capture our market, but will export balls. The great difficulty seems to lie in getting gutta-percha suitable in all respects, as England controls the markets of the world for gutta-percha.

Gutta-percha is imported free of duty, but a golf player pays a heavy duty—35