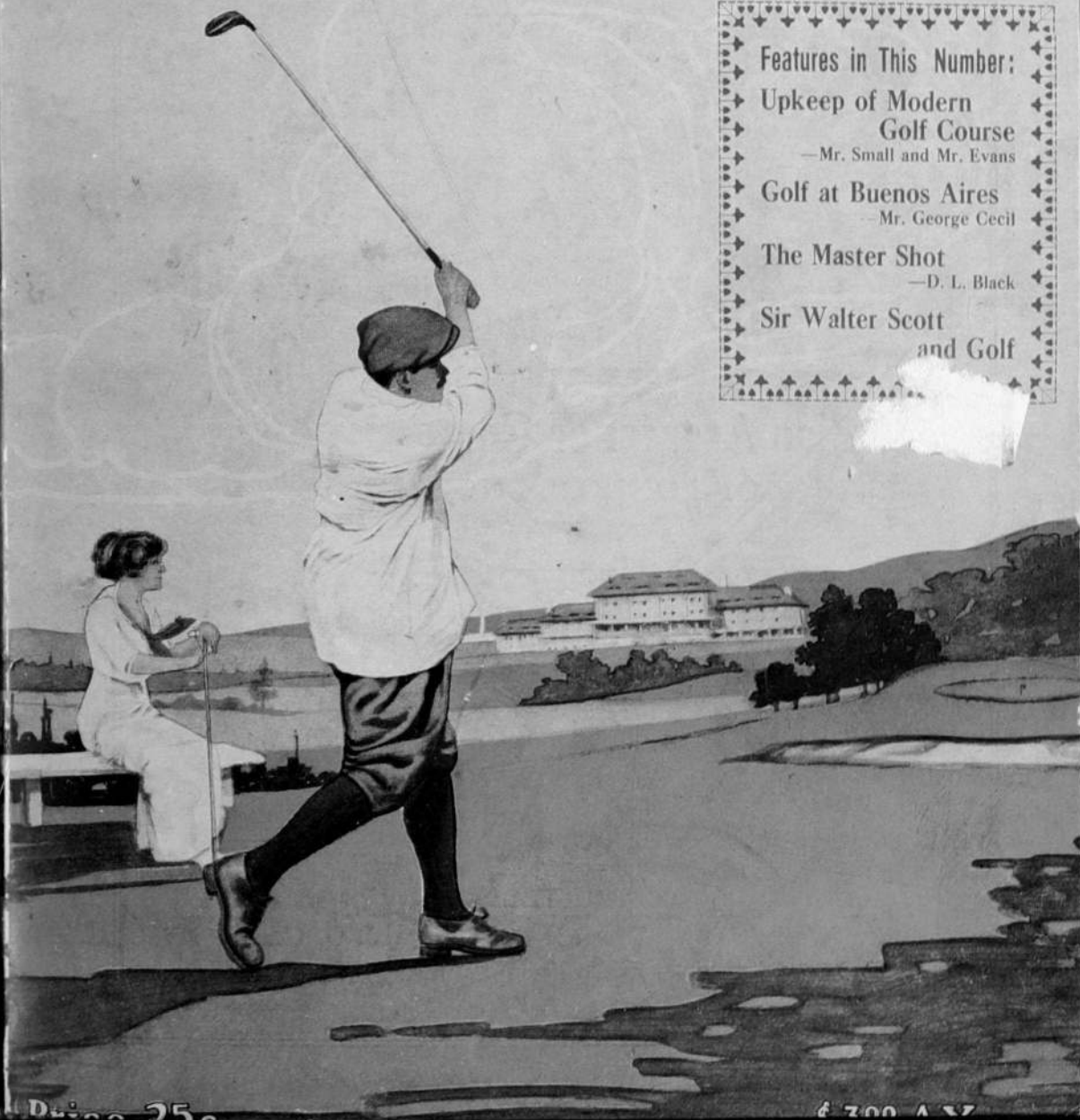


CANADIAN GOLFER

MARCH
1916

Features in This Number:

- Upkeep of Modern
Golf Course
—Mr. Small and Mr. Evans
- Golf at Buenos Aires
—Mr. George Cecil
- The Master Shot
—D. L. Black
- Sir Walter Scott
and Golf



CANADIAN GOLFER

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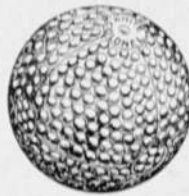
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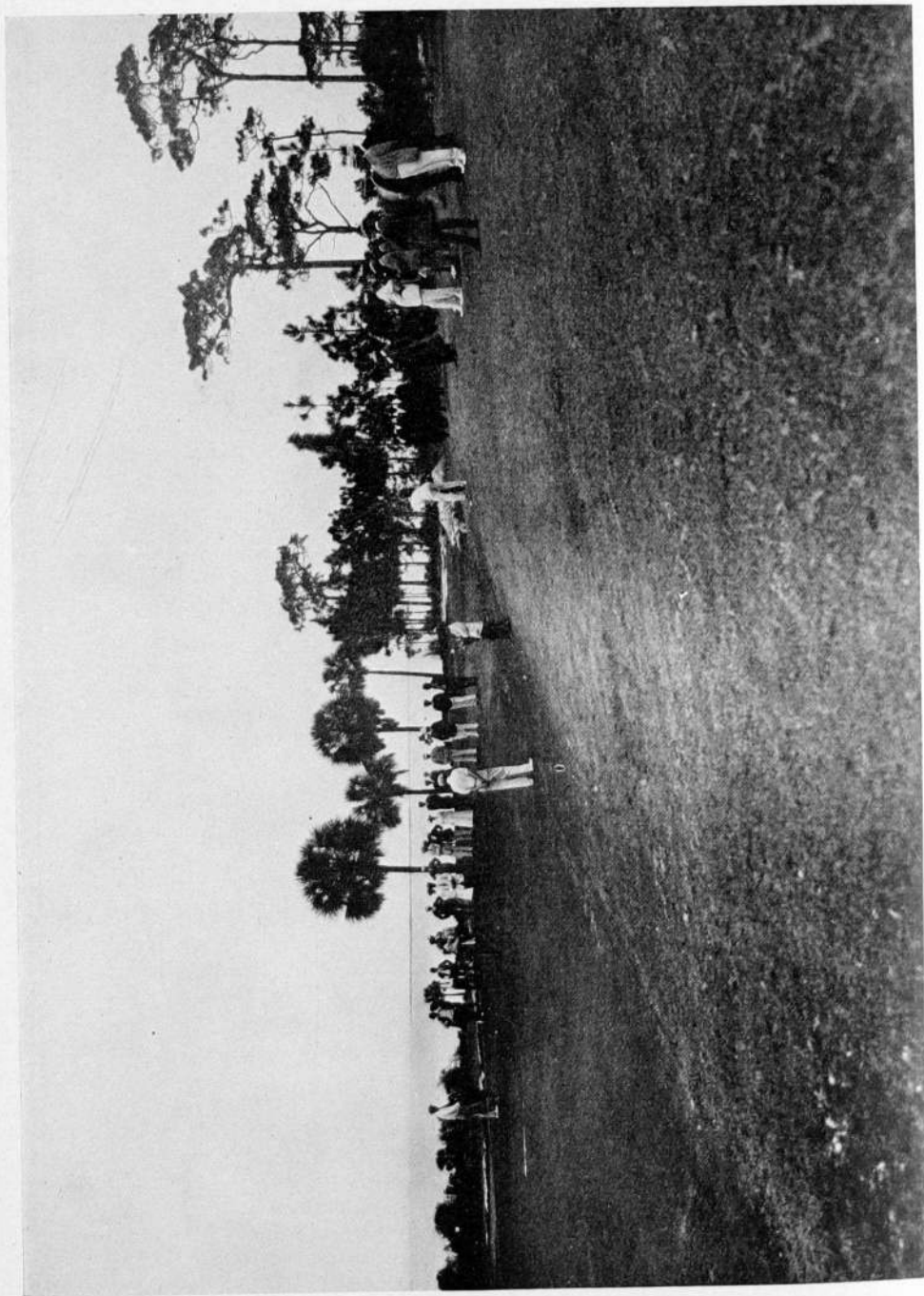
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Municipal Golf Courses

The "Canadian Golfer's" statement that to Edmonton belonged the honor of establishing the first municipal golf course in Canada was disputed recently by a subscriber in Saskatoon, who claimed that honor for his city. The Editor wrote Mr. Andrew Leslie, City Clerk, Saskatoon, and under date of February the 17th received the following courteous reply:

"In the year 1914 the Council gave the Golf Club permission to use one of the parks as a golf course on the condition that anyone wishing to play on the course could do so upon payment of 25c for each round of 18 holes. Consequently this could be

considered as the year in which the municipal golf course in Saskatoon was established. Previous to the year 1914 for a number of years the Golf Club had the use of the same property, but no conditions were imposed by the Council, with the result, of course, that playing was confined to the regular members of the club.

"I trust this information will enable you to settle what appears to be a rather disputed point."

Edmonton formally opened its municipal links on May 15th, 1914, and therefore the Editor thinks that that city is rightly entitled to the honor of claiming the first properly-equipped municipal golf course, with Saskatoon a close second and Calgary third.

By the by, Mr. S. P. Jermain, the "father of municipal golf" in Toledo, Ohio, who was to have contributed an article in this number, writes that, owing to pressure of work, he will have to wait until April to tell Canadians about how Toledo solved the municipal golf problem and has now two successful public courses. Mr. Jermain has recently been appointed President of the Central Golf Association, which holds its annual tournament this year at the Inverness Golf Club, Toledo, July 10th to 15th. This association is growing rapidly, and it is thought that

no less than 75 clubs will be represented at the 1916 tournament. Under Mr. Jermain's presidency this year the Central meet is bound to be an unqualified success. Prominent clubs in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan are represented.

Toledo has not half the population of Toronto or Montreal, but it has an 18-hole and 9-hole publicly-owned course. Mr. Jermain's article is being eagerly anticipated by Canadians who are interested in municipal golf links. What Edmonton, Saskatoon and Calgary can do in the West surely a large number of municipalities can do in the East.

The Amateur Question

The ruling of the United States Golf Association in reference to amateurism has raised quite a storm of criticism amongst some members of the golfing fraternity to the south of us.

The amateur definition in the States is covered by Sec. 7:

An amateur golfer is one who has not accepted, directly or indirectly, any fee, gratuity, money or its equivalent as a consideration for the performance of any act or service arising in connection with the game of golf, and who is not or has not been a professional in any other branch of athletics. Provided, however, that the above shall not apply to writing, editing or publishing articles, magazines or books on golf, or to laying out, constructing, supervising or giving advice concerning the layout, construction or upkeep of a golf course or any part thereof.

Any person who becomes ineligible by reason of this by-law may be reinstated by giving to the Executive Committee of this Association satisfactory evidence of meriting such reinstatement.

No occurrence prior to January 8, 1915, shall affect the status of any person who was in good standing as an amateur golfer on said date.

The following are violations of the above rule:

1. Playing or teaching the game of golf for pay. This includes playing for a money prize, accepting travelling or living expenses for playing over a course or for participating in a golf tournament, contest or exhibition.

2. Personally making or repairing golf clubs, golf balls or other golf articles for pay.

3. Serving after reaching the age of 16 as caddy, caddy master or greenkeeper for hire.

4. Lending one's name or likeness for the advertisement or sale of anything except as a dealer, manufacturer or inventor thereof in the usual course of business.

5. Permitting one's name to be advertised or published for pay as the author of books or articles on golf of which one is not actually the author.

6. Accepting or holding any position as agent or employe that includes as part of its duties the handling of golf supplies; or engaging in any business wherein one's usefulness or profits arise because of skill or prominence in the game of golf.

The ruling which hits many prominent amateurs hard is No. 6, which places under the ban the handling of golf supplies and the engaging in any business where usefulness or profits arise because of skill and prominence in the game.

Many prominent amateur players in the States, in the past, have undoubtedly "capitalized" their name. That is, they have been given good positions in sporting goods and other houses because it was shrewdly argued that their playing ability would help them effect sales.

The U.S.G.A. has very wisely decided to parade these men in their true colors. They have been professionalizing their playing ability for gain and have undoubtedly violated their amateur standing. Golf of all games must be kept clean. There is no place in the Royal and Ancient for professionals who are masquerading as pseudo-amateurs. They now get their quietus, and the U.S.G.A. is to be heartily congratulated on the firm stand it has taken. In the years to come the very men who are now criticizing the stringent ruling will be the first to admit that it was the best thing that ever happened the game in the States. There is an honorable place alike for the amateur and professional, but their spheres of usefulness must be kept apart and distinct.

Chip Shots

"The Upkeep of the Modern Course is Co-operation," say Mr. I. W. Small and Mr. Brice S. Evans in this issue. And the Boston experts are quite right. Their article in this number is well worthy careful reading by all members of greens committees in Canada.

Only a few weeks now and the Canadian golfer will again be playing the game. The prospects are for a most successful season in 1916. Courses everywhere are being improved, and several new links will also be put in commission. The coming season, as last, the patriotic funds will receive every attention from golfers. The response in 1915 ran into tens of thousands of dollars.

The Haskell patent expires in the States in April. Golf balls from Great Britain can after then be sold there without let or hindrance—plus the duty, of course. As the United States golfers use up, it is computed, ten million dollars' worth of balls a year, the market is worth going after. It is generally conceded that one firm alone there has placed an initial order with a manufacturer in the United Kingdom for \$500,000.

Annual Reports of golf clubs so far received by the "Canadian Golfer" show that 1915, notwithstanding the war, has generally witnessed a most successful season. Thousands of golfers have gone to the front, or are in preparation to go, but their places are, generally speaking, being filled by new members. The young man temporarily has disappeared from the links, but the older player will be seen in larger numbers than ever during 1916. The game should and will go on. It behooves everyone to keep physically fit these stressful times, and golf will accomplish this desideratum better than any other agency.

Mr. H. M. Lambert, General Manager for Canada of the Guardian Assurance Company, Montreal, writes: "I have read with particular interest the February number of the 'Canadian Golfer.' 'Good wine needs no bush,' and the 'Golfer' seems to improve month by month."

"Our friend and ally," the versatile Jap, from all accounts, is taking up the game of golf in the thorough manner which marks anything and everything he undertakes. Courses are springing up all over the kingdom, and now a golfing paper, "The Banner," has made its appearance. "The little brown man" has splendid clubs at Yokohama and Kobe, and it is freely predicted that the new generation of Japanese will not be satisfied until they have gained a complete mastery over the game. A golfing amateur world champion may yet come out of Japan.

"I was dining a few days since with a golfing friend who has lately returned from several months' hard fighting at the front to take command of a new battalion at home. He told me many things poignantly interesting, but one little scene that he described sticks with peculiar vividness in my memory. As he was on his way from one point to another "somewhere in Flanders" he came across a solitary piece of road, by the side of which there ran a narrow strip of grass. The only figure in sight was that of a venerable colonel, wholly engrossed in a lonely game of golf. He had one battered, rusty old iron and two balls from which almost the last vestige of paint had disappeared, and he was trying, with but modest success, to play lofting shots in miniature, one ball over the other, along the strip of grass. Three-quarters of a mile away was the firing line, where the fighting went steadily on."—Bernard Darwin, in "Golf Illustrated."

Golf at Buenos Aires

By George Cecil

WHEREVER the Briton goes he carries with him his love of sport and athletics. It is therefore not surprising to learn that at Buenos Aires, where many English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh have found a home, the healthy, open-air life makes as strong an appeal as it does on any other place on the face of the earth, and that several sporting and athletic clubs flourish. Chief among these is

matches to pass them. Any match losing the distance of a clear hole from the party in front of them may be passed on request, and players who only feel equal to a short round are not allowed to play from any tee if other members undertaking the full round are playing the preceding hole. All who wish to obtain a handicap must acquaint the secretary with their lowest handicaps and scores at other clubs,



Caddies with "Cadet" in foreground

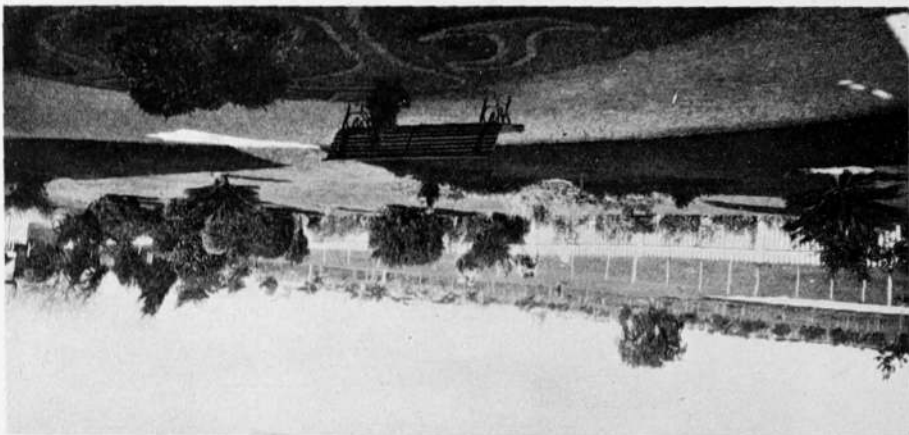
the Buenos Aires Golf Club, or, to give the official designation, "La Compania Terrenos de Golf en San Martin," San Martin being a short journey from Buenos Aires. And among those who use it are a number of Argentine athletes.

The course is an eighteen-hole one, while the rules are those adopted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews. There are, however, a number of by-laws which have been framed to meet the occasion. A single player, for example, is not recognized as having any standing on the green, and he must allow all parties to pass him, while those playing three or more balls, not keeping their place, are bound, upon being requested, to allow two-ball

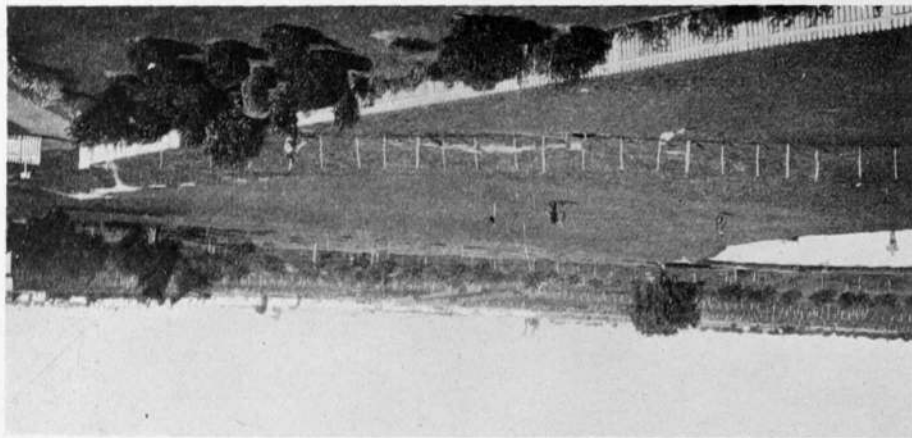
and the player who has the misfortune to cut the turf is expected to see that the damage is made good before quitting the links. Nor may members engage caddies promiscuously; they must apply to the caddie-master, or face the dire consequences by so doing.

The club-house (an imposing building of the bungalow type) and the links are run by a company, the directors of which decide all points. The company has its "presidente," "directorio," "titulares," "sindico," and so forth, several of whom are exiled Scots, while the captain, secretary and treasurer also hail "frae th' North." The amount of the entrance fee, the rates of subscription, the number of members and the conditions of membership are arranged

by this "directorio," and they have the power to elect as honorary members, without subscription, and for as long as they think fit, visitors to Buenos Aires and other persons. The election, however, can scarcely be called an election, since two members of the "directorio" are expelled from the club, and they have the ship is injurious to the interests of the club. Nor has the expelled member any redress against the inquisitorial decision. That is to say, he may successfully canvass ten members to petition for his reinstatement; but the procedure has its drawbacks.



First green from club house



Eighteenth green from club house

The rules on the subject of reprimanding and chastising caddies and club servants are also very stringent, and woe betide the member who transgresses them. Should a player find any green in a cut condition, or in the event of a caddy failing in his duty, a complaint must be made in writing and lodged with the secretary, who, holding the scales of justice evenly, sees to it that his member-
 form a quorum, thus making black-balling easier than is usual. Fortunately, the candidature for regular membership is submitted to the committee, one black-ball in five excluding. It is also within the power of the "directorio," to expel any member without assigning any specific reason for the drastic course—beyond informing the unfortunate person that his member-

that the offender is brought to book. As to the member who introduces a dog into the club-house, or even onto the links, he lets himself in for a severe reprimand.

The entrance fee for shareholders in the golf club is \$200, an extra \$100 being levied on non-shareholders. Town members pay an annual subscription of \$80; but those who live 60 kilometres—or more—from Buenos Aires pay \$35. The entrance fee for lady golfers is \$100, the town and country subscription being \$40 and \$20, respectively. Any member who is absent from the Argentine Republic for twelve months,

the comparatively mature age of eighteen.

The upkeep of the links is entrusted to a professional, who, by the way, is allowed to charge \$3 for playing a round, and \$2 an hour for teaching. Kept in apple-pie order, and free from stupendously difficult bunkers and other obstacles, the San Martin course is, in many respects, a model one, while, both inside and outside the club-house, everything is done to meet the convenience and comfort of the members. The caddies, who are recruited from among the local olive-complexioned youth, afford satisfaction, and in



Group of Caddies

or longer, becomes a non-paying member for that period. Guests may be introduced on payment of \$2 for a day's play, the amount being raised to \$5 on Sundays and holidays; but if the "directorio" consider that the privilege is being abused, it may be temporarily suspended. Young people, known as "cadets," are admitted to membership of the club, provided they have reached

their caps of reputed English cut, colored shirts and knickerbockers, they make for the picturesque.

[Note by Editor—Mr. Cecil's reference to "by-laws" in the first part of this article pertaining to the rights of a single player, etc., are, of course, not "by-laws" of the Buenos Aires Golf Club. They are the regular rules of the Royal and Ancient.]



Upkeep of the Modern Course is Go-operation

By Mr. I. W. Small, Chairman of the Greens Committee of the Belmont C. C., and Mr. Brice S. Evans

THE essential feature of construction and upkeep of the modern golf course is co-operation. By co-operation is meant a complete understanding between the greens committee and those that devote their time to the financial end as to the amount of money that are to be expended.

Each and every

golf club has, or expects to have, a certain amount of revenue, which must be apportioned among the different committees. It is absolutely necessary that the golf board know, previously to beginning the required work, the amount of money at its disposal, in order to accomplish the best results in the most economical manner. For instance, a small club to be devoted entirely to golf would hardly be expected to outlay as much as a large country club with five times the number of members and with higher dues. On the other hand,



The greens committee should

have entire management of the upkeep of the course, but they should be willing and eager to receive the advice offered by the greenkeeper, as possibly he has had greater practical experience in certain lines than have the members of the committee. However, the board, which should consist of either three or five members, the former number being preferable, should be the final court, and we are sorry to admit that the good work they do is rarely appreciated, while any apparent omission is certain to bring a round of censure on their heads.

We have been asked whether we favor a new course being made at the

this case it is recommended that bonds for the first year's work on the course, and in members is not sufficient to pay for the revenue from the committee could do their work and do it well.

Mr. I. W. Small, Chairman of the Greens Committee, Belmont Springs C. C.

start the regulation eighteen holes or nine. By all means begin with nine, and then, if conditions warrant, branch out to eighteen. There are many arguments against a premier outlay of the longer distance, expenditure, the future necessity of changing certain holes and the wait that must be ensued before the course can be used. No club that is without unlimited capital should start in this manner.

Now, before starting, the neighboring territory must be prospected for suitable land. Pasture land can be easily converted into a golf course, as it has been kept free of hay and manured by cattle; sheep land being the best, as the sheep crop closely and their manure makes a rich, healthy soil.

Hay land is difficult to convert, as it must all be plowed, harrowed, raked free of stones and all seeded with special golf seed.

A good bank of firm, sharp sand lying in the vicinity of the prospective course is a bonanza, as it saves a great deal of money both in carting and in the price of sand. This can be utilized in the traps, on the greens and fairways, as well as doing duty as tee sand, and we should call a good bank of sand that will not dry up and blow away worth at least \$5,000 to any championship course. For tee sand we prefer clay or beach sand, preferably the former, as the beach product has the tendency to wash away in a heavy rain and makes it hard for the golfer to get the accustomed height to his tee with any reasonable degree of accuracy.

Of the principal features of merit on the links, one of the most necessary is that of an efficient system of drainage. Drainage can be classified under two major heads, natural and artificial, and these two topics divided into the arrangement of putting green, fair green and trap drainage.

All putting greens should be arranged so that the drainage will naturally go away from the green. There are times where this is impossible, as in many punch bowl greens. In cases of this kind a regular surface drain is erected, with a grating over the outlet to prevent the player's ball from going into the pipe.

It is vital that every putting green should be so constructed that no surface water be left on the green.

The drainage of fair greens, especially in low lands or swampy meadows, where it is found that the water drains off more slowly than on sandier soil, and does not permit the use of the cutting machines, is treated in two ways. The simpler and the most customary is called "blind" drainage, which consists of digging a ditch about two feet deep, running off the course or into some hazard, and making a bottom of pasture rocks, filling the balance with soil and then seeding. The more expensive, or the "French" method, is accomplished by making a similar ditch and laying a line or two of tile soil pipe. The knuckles of this piping are left unjointed and the water follows the natural inclination of the pipe away from the fairway. Various means quite like those related above are used to prevent undue water from accumulating in the bottom of sand traps, the most popular being to run a pipe from the lowest part of the trap, with a catch basin covered with five or six inches of sand.

As we shall deal with the natural lay of the land best suited for courses in a later issue, we shall pass over this feature with but one word of advice: Let your course be convenient to the trolleys or trains, as while many of the golfers can enjoy the use of motors, accessibility means a great feature to many business men, and a course is far better patronized when it offers several easy modes of conveyance.

We will now take up briefly the method of treatment of putting greens as well as the other parts of the links.

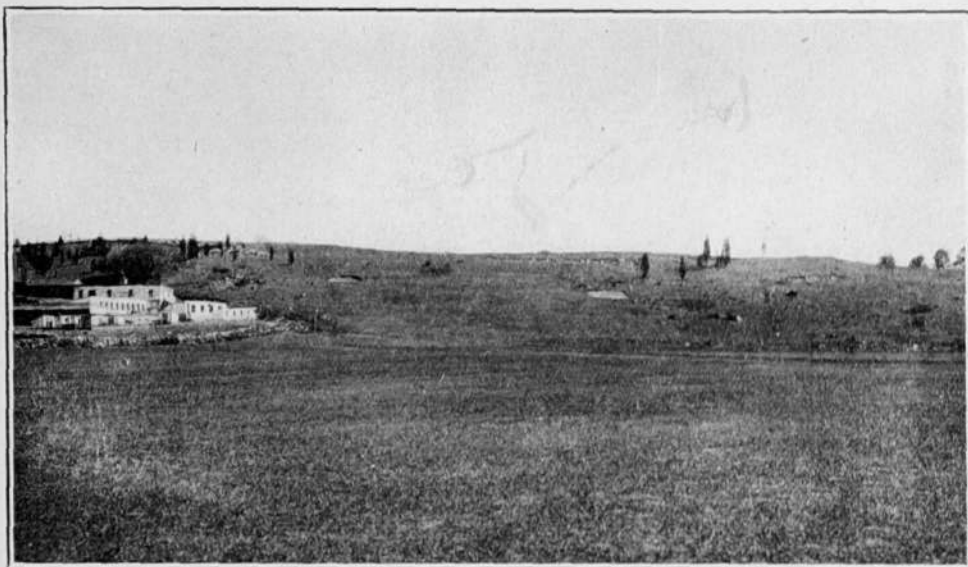
Putting greens should be constructed with light loam, a soil that is not packed tightly like putty. Sand sprinkled on the greens in the fall adds greatly to the value of the loam, as the sand sifts in with the soil when the frost loosens the earth, and in the spring one will not realize that any sand whatsoever had been placed upon the surface.

Each green should have from five to ten cartloads sprinkled upon it in the fall, according to the size of the green,

rather than use manure, which helps to rot it. The greens can then be raked and played on even up till the first snowfall without damage.

There are many ideas of what substance to make ideal putting greens, but we have found the most successful in our locality to be composed of coal ashes, blue gravel and loam to the extent of from six to twelve inches, according to the condition of the surrounding soil. September is the best month to plant the seed, which costs

what "Winter Kill" means, and the theory that it is caused by frost in the winter time and by the green not being properly protected is what it conveys to the layman. The real cause of "winter-killed" greens (that can only be made good by re-sodding or re-turfing) is improper drainage. The surface water lies on the green and freezes; in the late winter or early spring the hot sun shines down on the ice, which acts as magnifier or sun glass, and the soil is heated; the roots



Eighth fairway at Belmont Springs C. C. hole 390 yards. Good drive carries 25 yards short of road. Second shot up hill to green between traps. The entire flat was trench drained and thousands of tons of rock taken out of side of hill.

about \$8.50 a bushel. Our reason for preferring the autumn is that, the soil being warm, the seed will start more quickly than in the spring, when the land is damp and cold. We do not advocate the use of heavy rollers on the greens in the summer time, the idea being to have the greens rolled more often with light wooden rollers. Heavy ones tend to amalgamate the grass and to prevent air reaching the sub-soil, although they are perhaps necessary in the early spring to help "shape" the green.

Typical of the many causes of poor greens is "Winter Kill." The great majority of golfers do not realize just

then become rotted, owing to the lack of air, with the heat, and the upper surface is spoiled. It is rather surprising to say that the greatest heat to the green comes in the winter, but is nevertheless true. To prevent "winter kill" take a maul when ice forms on the green and crack the ice so that the air may reach the sub-soil.

All greens should be piped for water, for although while those near swamps and marshy land sometimes never need water, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Putting surfaces with a too rich soil generally have excess of worms, which can be removed by the use of certain kind of powder, known

as worm eradicator, that is wet down and brings the worms to the surface. Red ants are, however, the worst pests that the greens contend with; they come up on surfaces where the soil is too sandy and make trouble for the greenkeeper with their hills, which multiply quickly. Feeding the soil with more loam will generally remedy this evil.

Such items as sweeping the greens with long bamboo poles, cutting them twice a week in the early morning, using a hand cutter with five or six blades for the green itself, and one that cuts coarser on the outskirts, the purchase of a Giant sprinkler, that will cover the entire green evenly at one sprinkling, seem small, but they tend to make good putting greens possible and to boom the future of the game.

To get the best results in cultivating fair greens use a coarser mixture of grass seed, which costs about \$7.00 a bushel, with a combination of sheep and pulverized cattle manure, together with some bone meal, as a fertilizer. Most fairways require the removal of rocks in order to prevent good shots being penalized either by hitting them or by making the players stance or lie unfair. It is by far better to remove as many as possible of these rocks that protrude slightly from the surface at the beginning, as rocks grow toward the surface each year by the expansion and contraction of the soil. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground the work should begin on the rocks, digging around them and prying with a crowbar, utilizing the smaller rocks and turf to fill up the excavation, and then seed. Large rocks that cannot be moved should be started in a similar manner, but instead of a futile attempt at prying them, a charge of dynamite should be used. Marshy land is the only part of the course where this work cannot be accomplished in the spring and where it is necessary to await a thorough drying-out process.

If the greens committee will post a notice asking each player to appoint himself a committee of one to pick up whatever small stones he can and throw them to the side in the course of

the round, they will be surprised at the good results obtained. After a wide experience with cutting machines of all kinds, we are of the opinion that every course should have at least one triplex horse-drawn mower. This mower has three cutters, one in front and the two behind slightly overlapping the foremost one, and does fine work. It requires one horse as motive power and can be kept in use almost the entire playing season. We also are heartily in favor of the heavier motor apparatus, but we believe it to be too expensive an outlay for a club just beginning its existence.

Sand traps should not be located promiscuously, as they are expensive propositions, and doubly so if poorly placed. Get your course laid out with an assurance of permanency and then add traps as your funds allow, as good sand traps properly constructed cost anywhere from \$20 to \$350 apiece, according to location. First make the intended excavation for your trap and then place as a sub-soil a mixture of heavy loam and sand, then cover with sand.

It is practicable to sod the side of the traps, and in large bunkers have the deepest side nearest the green. In sodding edges of the traps place the sods one on top of the other and pound in, then scrape the sand toward the edges so that the ball will fall back into the trap proper and not remain on the side. The trap should be raked often to obliterate the heel marks made, and it is also a wise step to build a footpath of sods sideways out of the trap at a line towards the hole, so that the golfer need not tramp back through the sand after playing his ball out. It should be impressed upon the members that by filling up all heel and club marks they make they will prevent extra expense as well as precluding any possibility of placing their fellow-golfers in a practically unplayable lie.

The tees should be made of grass. Clay and soil tees are easier to make and to keep up, but they tend to make the player tee his ball too high, so that he is at a loss to use a wooden club except under the most favorable cir-

cumstances through the fair green. They also endanger the club used and make poor footing in wet condition. The proper shape of a tee is open to discussion, whether to have them run lengthways or sideways. We favor the long tee, greater in length than width, and setting the tee disks back or forward as the case may be, after showing signs of use. Tees should be sodded, rather than seeded, as seeded tees need from one to two seasons'

greenkeeper and he held responsible for them. He should also look after the men in his employ and take the responsibility of the hiring and discharging, but be under the supervision of the golf committee as to the number employed. A good greenkeeper is worth from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum, without keep. But it is, in our opinion, better to give a fair salary and allow him the use of quarters on or adjacent to the club property, as in this way he



Sixteenth green Belmont, 120 yards. (Note various grasses which become fewer as green is neared.) Green sets on plateau.

wait before being played upon. Sodded tees can be used sooner, and, as both the roots and soil are tough, they stand more usage with less depreciation. After moving the tee disks the worn space should be watered and thoroughly sprinkled with loam and fertilizer.

The tools and equipment, including mowers, horses, shovels, grub hoes, tip carts, rakes, wheelbarrows, sod cutters, lifters, etc., etc., will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000. These implements should be kept in charge of the

will devote more attention to the course. We might say in closing that a most remarkable example of what one man can do in keeping a golf course in the pink of condition is exemplified in Fred. Rouse, the professional and greenkeeper of the nine-hole Lexington, Mass., Golf Club. Mr. Rouse employs no extra labor, and for several years, by steadily devoting his time on the course, has given it the name of the best-kept-up course in New England to-day.



Golf in Brazil

By Paulista

TO the golf enthusiast Brazil is disappointing, since there are only three courses in the whole country, and of these two hardly deserve the name in comparison with those in other parts of the world.

Rio de Janeiro, with the largest foreign population, has no course at all, this being largely due to the mountainous surroundings of its beautiful harbor and the consequent difficulty of finding enough nearly level land suffi-

Colonel, sitting on his horse at the side, evidently didn't think much of the game. The player squared off again and with a second mighty blow hit the ball, but only with the toe of his club, the result being an awful slice, which shot the ball past the Colonel's ear, much to his alarm—and explanations did no good. He would only reiterate: "Naô, Senhores, acho este um jogo muito perigoso!" (No, gentlemen, it is evidently a most dangerous game.)



A pretty Brazilian scene with the Sao Paulo clubhouse in the background

ciently close to the city. It is said that some ten years ago a suitable site was found on the Nictheroy side of the bay and an attempt was made to lease the land from the owner—a Brazilian Colonel (colonels being as common here as they are in the South). Before closing the deal he expressed a desire to see the game, as a road intersected his property and it was necessary to protect his rights and the traffic over the road. The two moving spirits in the projected golf club accordingly met him on the land one afternoon and one of them proceeded to make the required illustration. Unfortunately, he was badly out of practice, and was too anxious to make a good impression. He teed up and took a mighty swing, missing the ball completely. The

And up to to-day golf is not played in Rio.

At Santos and Rio Grandê a little golf is played on the beach, but this is very unsatisfactory and is only done by the few who feel that life is hardly worth living unless they can occasionally get their clubs into action. Little can be said for it except that it keeps the spirit of the game alive and gives the hope that as the population increases a proper course will be secured.

Bahia has a small "home-made" course a good way out of town, but the foreign population is too limited to allow of anything more ambitious and the Brazilian has so far not taken to the game as he has to football and tennis.

Curityba has the second best course

—nine holes with grass greens—and a small but active membership. There is some hope of arranging a match of eight-men teams with Sao Paulo, but the thirty-hour train journey each way makes this rather difficult and expensive.

Sao Paulo, the second largest and in some ways the most civilized city in Brazil, has far and away the best course in the country and every year sees a larger number of players on it. About ten years ago the Sao Paulo Golf Club was formed and nine holes laid out on land in the town owned by

was raised to buy the land, build a club-house and lay out a course.

The property consists of two hundred acres with a small river forming one boundary and, having such natural hazards as clumps of trees, large gravel pits and rising ground to a wooded hill at the back, an 18-hole course has been laid out which presents a number of interesting features. As in many hot countries, sand "greens" have been found necessary until the club can afford to pipe the course and pump water from the river. Anthills from one to two feet high add to the expense



A Brazilian scene showing the general lay of the land

the family of the American vice-consul, who kindly allowed the club to occupy it rent free. Between three and four years ago, however, this land was required for building sites, but another American came to the rescue, giving the club a new place outside of town, also rent free.

Under these favorable conditions golf playing increased and the club piled up a surplus in its treasury of nearly four thousand dollars. Last year a property at Santo Amaro (a suburb forty minutes by trolley from the centre of town) came into the market and the club (in the meantime altered to the Sao Paulo Country Club) decided that it was a suitable time to secure its own location. With the help of an English bank and an issue of debentures to its members, enough money

of making fair greens, and a notice in the club-house stating that a serum is kept on the premises in case of snake bite indicates that occasional excitement may be had outside of the game.

Annual matches against a team from Santos add to the enjoyment of members, in addition to which one or two cups at least are presented and played for each year. The club has not felt able to afford a professional as yet, but probably next year one will be imported to improve the standard of play and to help the beginners. Tennis courts and an open air swimming tank have been added recently to the attractions and the membership, now over one hundred, is growing rapidly as a result.

With the steady increase of the foreign population and the visits of players from other cities, many of whom

join as country members, it is hoped and expected that the example of the Sao Paulo Country Club will be followed, and that within the next few years a number of courses will be laid out in other parts of Brazil. As the

climate allows play all the year round, and hot weather prevails for nine months out of the twelve, golf would seem to be by far the most suitable game for those who want an outdoor sport.

Woman's Golfing Styles for the Approaching Season

THE couturiers of Paris have passed the height of their winter season and at the same time have commenced to create styles for early spring, in which quite some time has been devoted to sporting needs, especially golf and tennis.

The Southland, with its skies of azure blue, its turquoise sea, shining expanses of white sand and the beautiful but curious greens of the foliage, makes a lovely background for sporting clothes, which should be either white or of bright colors.

No end of rivalry will be in evidence this season as to who can produce the most stunning and original silk sweater. The plain and striped ones have been followed by plaids, a very welcome variation, while the edging in a solid has surely come to stay. A one color monogram on a solid shield is fetching, and some golf clubs in Great Britain have ordered quantities and keep them for sale at the club-houses. These are chiefly made by hand, Japanese preferred, although the machine monogram in simple effects is very pretty.

Perfectly stunning colors, brilliant and beautiful, will be found in quite long artificial silk sweaters at very reasonable prices. These will be in

solid colors, the two favorites being purple and royal blue. The little shield accessory solid white with club monogram in color is effective and becoming.

Among the oddities in silk sweaters of fine knitted weaves is one of bright green silk with contrasting collar, cuffs and sash of green and yellow block checked silk which matches in weave. A new way to tie such sashes is to wind them about the waist twice, tying them at one side in a simple knot and letting the ends hang down.

Some of the newest silk sweater sets include four pieces this season. One set, for instance, contains a long, colored, wide-ribbed, knitted silk sweater with white collar and border. A wide, wrinkled girdle with buckle, a scarf and a tasselled toque-shaped cap, all matching the color of sweater, complete the set.

Another new sweater suit has a velvet skirt-band so deep that it covers all but the yoke of the skirt. The coat has velvet collar and cuffs.

The white Jersey suits will again reign, especially on the tennis courts. Many will be striped with color, and the middy blouses with ties of the same color as the stripe and plain, full skirts will surely be as popular as ever.

The Supreme Test

The suitor warmly pressed his suit;
(You know the suit I mean)
The father listened patiently—
His daughter was a Queen.

"How do you know you love my girl?"
Then asked the cautious dad.
The suitor said—"I've golfed with her,
And love her still—By Gad!"

"I've seen it, too!" her father cried,
Then meekly bowed his head:
"Her one best hole was seventeen—
She's yours!" the old man said.

—A. W. Tillinghast.

"Canadian Golfer's" Celebrities

Mr. S. R. Hart, President of Lambton, 1912-1913

WITHIN the last twenty years or so a very decided change has come over business conditions and business methods in Canada. It was not so very long ago when the successful financier, merchant or manufacturer in the larger cities, with the exception of a stated holiday period, stuck very closely to his counting-house, his shop or his factory. The physical side of life, the recreative side, was often-times sadly neglected. Men worked at high pressure, and men paid the penalty very often in shattered nerves and wrecked constitutions.

Then came what may perhaps be not inappropriately called the renaissance in amateur sport, and in which revival the game of golf has undoubtedly played the most important part. Courses sprang up in all parts of the country and devotees by the thousands spent week-ends and holidays in the pursuit of the fascinating sport, and incidentally built up bone and sinew and tissue and carried forward a substantial balance to the right side of the health ledger account.

There is perhaps no better exemplification of a modern successful busi-

ness man who has still found the opportunity to devote time to the pursuit and encouragement of clean amateur sport than Mr. S. R. Hart, head of the firm of S. R. Hart & Company, whole-

sale and manufacturing stationers, Toronto—a firm whose name is the synonym for honor and integrity throughout the Dominion. Mr. Hart, who comes of a good "Auld Kirk" family, was born in Perth, Ontario, and received his education in the celebrated old grammar school of that town—a grammar school that, like Dr. Tassie's of Galt, has put the imprimatur of thoroughness on scores of men prominent to-day in the activities of the Dominion. Removing to Toronto, he started in 1873 the business which to-day still bears his name, and which sends its finished products to all parts of the coun-



Mr. S. R. Hart, an enthusiastic supporter of the Royal and Ancient game

try.

As a young man he took a keen interest in military matters; was an officer in the old 42nd and is a Fenian Raid veteran. It was in the year 1900 that he first took up the game of golf, with a number of other prominent Toronto business men starting the Highland Golf Club. This club secured the rights

to play over property on Dundas Street served by the Belt Line Railway, where a nine-hole course for men and a nine-hole course for ladies were put into commission. This was the day before the advent of the luxurious clubhouse and the perfectly-planned links, with velvety greens, well-cut fairways and bunkers and traps galore. But the "Highlanders," to the tune of a hundred or more, were enthusiastic golfers, and many a happy, free-care day was spent by its members following "the naughty little sporty little gay golf ball." The club did much to make the Royal and Ancient game popular in Toronto during its five or six years' existence and—what perhaps is more important—its players eventually, after disbanding, added materially to the strength, welfare and success of two of the most prominent clubs to-day in Ontario—Lambton and Mississauga. The members of the latter club still annually play for the Highland Trophy—a piece of plate bought with the proceeds derived from the sale of the effects of the old club.

In 1902, when Lambton came into existence, Mr. Hart became one of the charter members, and since then his name has been very closely and prominently linked with that famous club. For eight years he was Governor, Vice-President and President, occupying the latter responsible position in 1912 and 1913. It can be truthfully stated that no member of Lambton has done more to place it in the enviable position it occupies to-day on the continent than Mr. Hart. He has particularly taken a keen interest in the financing of the club—and Lambton in its early days, with its big expenditures and varied interests, required very careful and intelligent financial handling. Then, too, it was during his Vice-Presidency and Presidency that some \$60,000 was expended on the club-house in extensive improvements to the dining-rooms, locker-rooms and shower baths. Lambton members owe a very deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Hart and other stalwarts who gave of their time and ripe business experience so ungrudgingly in the upbuilding of the club during

the years gone by. Its unexampled financial standing to-day is a tribute to Mr. Hart and the directors of the past who laid the foundations of success so broadly, so wisely and so well.

The hundreds of golfers from all parts of Great Britain, the States and Canada, who have from time to time been privileged to enjoy the hospitality of Lambton, will testify to the gracious charm at all times of the club's presidents and directors. In the days of the old tournaments Mr. Hart was especially active in extending the hospitalities to the various entrants. Courteous at all times, he was very much persona gratissima with the visiting golfers at these delightful meets. It was during his Presidency that Mr. Harold Hilton, champion of both Great Britain and the United States; the late lamented Lieut. Norman Hunter, and Vardon and Ray played over the Lambton course and delighted thousands of members and their friends.

Mr. Hart has had the advantage of playing golf over a large number of the principal courses in Great Britain and the United States. He is fortunate, too, in having in Mrs. Hart an enthusiastic player, who generally accompanies him in his travels and shares in the delight of playing over world-famous links. His daughter, also, Mrs. Gallie of Toronto, is a capital golfer. As Miss Hart she took part in many international contests. A son, Lieut. Melville Hart, is with the 76th Battalion, which is shortly leaving for overseas. Mr. R. R. Hart is associated with his father in the business, whilst Mr. Wyllie Hart, barrister, of Toronto, is also a son.

Mr. Hart is a charter member of the National Club. His other clubs are the Albany and the British Empire, St. James' Square, London. He is a prominent member of the well-known St. Andrew's Church, and has always taken a very keen interest in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, holding various offices.

Golf in Toronto—and indirectly Ontario—owes a great deal to Mr. Hart. As long as the Royal and Ancient can attract and retain and interest men of

his enthusiasm, ability and integrity, the future of the game in Canada need never be questioned. It is sure to go on and prosper and become, as Sir

Thomas White, Finance Minister, has it, "one of the national institutions"—and he might have added, "one of the national assets of the country."

A "Flyer" at Golf

MR. F. STANLEY SCHELL, of the Royal Flying Corps, a well-known Ontario golfer, writes the Editor from Wantage Hall, Reading, England:

"We have all been very busy since coming over here, so haven't had much time for golf. The trip 'across the pond' was most enjoyable. After we got away from the Newfoundland banks we had nothing but summer weather. One could have stayed out on deck without wraps of any kind the whole day. We were just a few hours over eight days coming across, so you see it wasn't nearly as long as some have taken. We were in London for three days and then were sent here (Reading) to a Royal Flying Corps School of Instruction. We were late in arriving at the school, so had to

crowd three weeks' course into two, and there was a lot to learn on a number of new lines. It made us 'go some.' Our examinations were last week, and although the results are not out yet, I think most of the Canadians (about thirty-six) got through and are waiting now to be sent to the reserve squadrons, where we shall have our instructions in flying.

"Last Wednesday a few of us went out to a golf club and had a round. It wasn't a very good course, but we were told it was the only one where we could borrow clubs. There are two or three other courses near here, and I think I shall have to buy a few clubs and go out again. Perhaps when we leave here we shall be near some of the noted courses. I hope so."

Golf Helpful to Billiardists

Baseball and golf do not mix, say some. Others opine that they do. The question has to do with whether or not a batter's eye is benefited or injured by playing golf. The majority opinion, however, has been favorable to the Scottish game. Now comes another angle to this same question. Koji Yamada, the noted Japanese billiardist, declares that his "cue" eye is materially benefited by playing golf.

"What other athletic diversions do you engage in to keep your health during your strenuous days on the green-clothed table?" was the purport of a question put to Yamada by an interviewer.

"Golf," was the answer. "I play the game of golf whenever I can so arrange my affairs," added the Japanese, whose reputation as a cueist ranks him with

the most prominent billiard players in the United States.

Yamada went on to explain that when he once started on golf he was loath to give it up, and that he frequently played 36 to 54 holes a day. He added that after a 54-holes day he has gone into an important billiard battle in the evening.

"And the keenness of my eye on the table game was much improved by these rounds of golf," he assured the interviewer.

One is tempted to think that Yamada must have a remarkable amount of stamina if he can play three rounds of golf and then take part in a nerve-racking test with the cue and ivories. His explanation that he has "much success on the putting greens" is a statement not difficult of appreciation by the average golfer.

The Master Stroke

By D. L. Black, Professional, the Rivermead Golf Club,
Ottawa, Ont.

THE Master Stroke in golf has, I have no doubt, received a great deal of comment from one and all, both from the champion's point of view, and also from his less fortunate rival. In moving in and out amongst golfers, one will hear a variety of opinion regarding the hardest stroke to play in golf, and I think one will find that the value of such opinions is indispensable in playing the game. For instance, you will meet players whose sole ambition it is to be able to drive the ball to the 300-yard mark, or further; then again you will meet with those whose desire it is to be able to play the second stroke with his brassie to such perfection that nine times out of ten he is able to place the ball within ten or twelve feet of the hole; and in listening to the various arguments put forth, you will no doubt admit that a large amount of science, backed up with confidence, has to be acquired before you can stand up and drive that little ball such a distance, and at the same time keep it flying in a fairly straight direction. In this second stroke with the brassie I think Mr. Harold Hilton is in a class by himself, as I do not know of anyone who is his equal in playing a brassie shot to the hole. Not being a very long driver, perhaps Mr. Hilton has devoted more time to this particular stroke to offset the advantage gained in distance by his opponent's longer drive. Be that as it may, his second stroke with this club, providing he can reach the green, will be very often found closer to the hole than his opponent, who probably used an iron to reach the green.

One could go on for a considerable time in commenting on what So-and-so says about the hardest club to master, until you finally come to the conclusion that the game of golf must be made up of Master Strokes, from the drive down to the putt.

In this little article I have no inten-

tion of wearying the readers of the "Canadian Golfer" in describing the value of every club that is brought into play, but to select one club from the number which to my mind is the most valuable to all golfers, whether champions or those endeavoring to become proficient in the grand old game, and that club—I think all will agree with me—is the mashie.

I don't think you will find another club in all your bag with which you are called upon to play so many different strokes as the mashie. First you have the ordinary mashie stroke of a distance from 80 to 120 yards, with nothing in front, no bunkers to cause you any anxiety whether you will be fortunate enough to get over or not, and the majority of players do not find a great deal of difficulty in playing this stroke. Then you have this same stroke to play, but with bunkers guarding the green both in front and behind, and very often to the side also. Now the stroke has become a little more difficult. In the first instance you could allow for a certain amount of run after the ball landed, but in this case the ball has to be played to carry the bunkers immediately in front of the green, and also to have enough underspin given the stroke so that after the ball lands on the green it won't run into the bunker at the other side. Again we have the wind to contend with. A ball played with the mashie against the wind will, when it lands, not run more than a few feet, and very often, if the wind is very strong, will scarcely move from the place where it dropped; but a mashie stroke with a following wind has to be played in an entirely different manner, as the moment the ball rises in the air the wind takes hold of it and drives it along, so that when it lands on the ground it will bound forward and run a considerable distance, unless something has been done, when the

ball has been hit, to cause it to pull up very quickly when it lands on the green. Therefore I contend that the golfer who can play such a stroke, from any distance, and under any circumstances, with his mashie, and cause the ball to pull up within a few feet of where it landed, has to my mind performed the Master Stroke in golf. J. H. Taylor, the well-known English pro., has this stroke down to a science, and I have seen him play such a stroke with his mashie that when the ball lands you would really think it had come in contact with something on the ground to cause it to almost come back, instead of running forward, as one would expect it to do.

The secret of this underspin given to the ball then must be at the impact, and to the movement of the wrists as the club-head meets the ball. In playing this stroke I always find best results are gained by standing well behind the ball, with the right foot well advanced. This will cause the body to be turned more towards the hole than with any other stroke, and in this manner the club-head, instead of travelling towards the hole, will be found to be pointing very much more to the left at the finish of the stroke, with the right hand fairly well underneath and the face of the club pointing upwards. This action will have caused the club-head to cut across the ball and started the ball to spin, which, when it reaches the ground, instead of travelling forward, will be spinning backwards and cause the ball to pull up very quickly.

Then we have the shorter approach with this club, which can be played very much in the same manner, but with this difference: that the delicacy of touch has become much finer and

the swing naturally shortened. How often do we find in looking over our score at the finish of the round where we might have saved two or three strokes had we been able to play that mashie stroke a little better. We very often see a player who has played perfect golf up to this point, with a good chance of making a nice three or four, according to the distance of the hole, fail miserably just because he is not able to play this approach with his mashie as it should be played. There are times when such a stroke as this, if played perfectly, will win a hole and be the cause of the downfall of the opponent. He may try to copy the stroke, but of course it will certainly be a failure unless he has had some practice. The advantage gained at one hole will surely be followed up throughout the play, and a difference of perhaps six holes at the end of the round might be put down to this stroke.

To describe how to play the various strokes with a mashie one could fill a volume and then leave room for a great deal of comment. Therefore my advice to all who wish to excel in this department, and thereby improve their game, is to get hold of a good professional who is a first-class teacher, and for an hour or so have him demonstrate to you the way which this stroke may be played. After the pupil has thoroughly grasped the method of playing this stroke, and with care and faithful practice has gained a certain amount of confidence in playing his mashie, he will find that his score will be reduced by several strokes and his pleasure in playing the game of golf increased a hundredfold.



Sir Walter Scott and Golf

By VERNON RENDALL

From an article in the Scottish Historical Review

THE history of the Scottish game which has conquered the world is obscure; the origin of some of the terms used is already lost, and references in literature cannot be called common. I am not aware that any one has collected the references to golf in the works of the greatest man of letters that Scotland produced, Walter Scott. They include one baffling account which to the modern golfer is unintelligible.

Scott shares with Shakespeare a rare eminence in the appreciation of field sports. Shakespeare knew the points of a dog, and was accomplished in the details of hunting the deer and coursing the hare. Dr. Madden has explained this with spirit and admirable humor in "The Diary of Master William Silence." Scott no less was, on the authority of his little son, the first to see the hare sitting. In these two master minds one finds an unequalled breadth of knowledge concerning alike the cheerful, open-air life of the country, and the learning which makes the sedentary man.

We might expect, then, that Scott, in spite of his lameness, would be familiar with the game of golf and those details of it which are obscure to the outsider. The game, as played some hundred years since, was not a thing to be taken lightly. Its spirit is recalled

by the later story of the Greek professor, struggling on the links, who was told that it was all very well to teach Greek, but it took a head to play golf.

In accordance with this principle Scott's golfers are people of worth and standing, not the young men who win championships nowadays, and are

called veterans when they are in their forties. Thus, when in "The Heart of Midlothian" the sitting magistrate of the day, one of the bailies of Edinburgh, was about to begin the examination of Butler after the Porteous riot, we read: "Mr. Middleburgh had taken his seat, and was debating, in an animated manner, with one of his colleagues, the doubtful chances of a game of golf which they had played the day before."

Again in "Redgauntlet" it is the elder Fairford, a severe man of the law, who plays golf, not his flighty

son Alan or his wild companion, Darsie Latimer. The letters of which this delightful romance is largely composed include this report of the elder Fairford's conversation, sent by his son to Darsie Latimer (Letter XIII.): "All that is managed for you like a tee'd ball (my father sometimes draws his similes from his own favourite game of golf)."

Later (Chapter I., narrative), when the crazy Peter Peebles was to be lured



SIR WALTER SCOTT

In 1824 Scott wrote John Cundell: "I am still an admirer of that manly exercise, which in former days I occasionally practised"

away from the Court so that Alan might plead his case, and not be pestered by his ridiculous behavior, the elder Fairford says to his son: "Alan, my darling, ha'e patience; I'll get him off on the instant like a gowf ba'."

Letter III. from Darsie Latimer to Alan describes ground which would evidently be suitable for golf, though the word implying this is regarded by the Englishman as unfamiliar: Darsie has "a pleasant walk over sandy knolls, covered with short herbage, which you call links, and we English, Downs."

Letter X., from the same hand, has a pleasing description of a "bunker." Darsie hears music, but cannot see the performers: "At length I came within sight of them, three in number, where they sat cosily niched, into what you might call a *bunker*, a little sandpit, dry and snug, and surrounded by its banks, and a screen of whins in full bloom." The use of italics shows that the word is regarded as unfamiliar. Letter XI. from Darsie refers to the same spot as a "sand-bunker upon the links." The words "surrounded by its banks" give a correct clue to the derivation of "bunker."

The elder Fairford was notoriously modelled on Scott's own father; but that fact affords no proof that he played golf. A gentleman like Scott never took an entire character over into his fiction. That proceeding is neither art nor good manners, and we hardly need Lockhart's warning in the "Life" that all the details of the character did not belong to the original.

So far the references to the game are easily understood, but now I come to a later one, which is most puzzling. "The Surgeon's Daughter" includes some elaborate matter entitled "Prefatory," in which Mr. Croftangry, the supposed author of the book, consults his man of business, Mr. Fairscribe, as to the chances of its success. The latter is described as preparing for the interview in the following terms:

"He had been taking a turn at golf. . . . And wherefore not? Since the game, with its variety of odds, lengths, bunkers, tee'd balls, and so on, may be no inadequate representation of the hazards attending literary pursuits. In

particular, those formidable buffets, which make one ball spin through the air like a rifle-shot, and strike another down into the very earth it is placed upon, by the maladroitness or the malicious purpose of the player—what are they but parallels to the favourable or depreciating notices of the reviewers, who play at golf with the publications of the season, even as Altisidora, in her approach to the gates of the infernal regions, saw the devils playing at racket with the new books of Cervantes' days?"

In this passage notice the description of the ball banged down into the very earth by "the maladroitness or the malicious purpose of the player." Malice in the ordinary sense of the word is aimed at somebody else, and the comparison with reviewers seems to make this sense clear. But a golfer who plays with his own ball cannot do anybody else any harm by "foozling" a shot, since he himself has to get it out of its awkward position. There is no suggestion in the passage of a foursome, and, even if there was, it would be odd to conceive of a man deliberately putting his ball into a position difficult for his partner to retrieve, since he would handicap their joint chances of success. The reference to reviewers makes it certain that the golfer in this case is treating his ball in a manner which will handicap somebody else. As golf is played this is an impossible situation.

What is the explanation then of this strange reference? "The Surgeon's Daughter" was written in 1827, when the crash of Scott's fortunes was still recent, and when his powers were waning. The other works quoted belong to the full tide of his genius; here he may have slipped in a detail which escaped a disordered mind.

It is possible, also, and seems likely, that Scott never had more than a nodding acquaintance with golf. Busy with his dogs and his forays on the Border for ballads, he may have seen one ball hit off from the tee and another buried in the ground, and little more. He may have thought of the game as played with a single ball by one man who hit it forward and another who hit it back. He was not

keen on games; he thought chess a waste of time which might be spent on more serious matters. A friend, who is a first-rate golfer as well as a first-rate scholar, sends me the following comment:

"Perhaps Scott may have argued thus: There is much digging in golf; digging produces graves; why should golfers dig graves unless they intend to bury golf-balls? Ergo, the interment of balls is malicious, and must obviously be part of the game. This explanation would convince any German professor, but you will tell me the sheriff wasn't such a fool."

Yet Dickens was just the same sort of fool when he described a cricket match in "Pickwick." Ordinarily a great observer, he had not taken the trouble to grasp the rules of cricket. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that Scott never mastered the principles of golf, just as he never mastered Latin properly, leaving "howlers" such as any schoolboy can correct—e. g. a hexameter with seven feet—in his text. He is with Shakespeare in this respect. Both had so extraordinary a range of knowledge that they could not be expert in every corner of it. Both show in their writings that appreciation of everyday life, of common men and things, which, tempered with humor and philosophy, is one of the high signs of genius.

VERNON RENDALL.

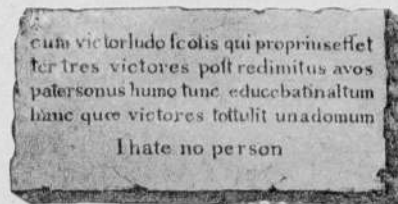
Mr. Vernon Rendall where he remarks that it "seems likely, that Scott never had more than a nodding acquaintance with golf" must have been unaware of a letter written by Scott to John Cundell, the author of "Some Historical Notices Relative to the Progress of the Game of Golf in Scotland," which appeared in a little volume entitled "Rules of The Thistle Golf Club," Edinburgh, 1824. Cundell evidently submitted his manuscript to Scott in the hope that the great author,

with his profound knowledge of Scottish antiquities, might throw further light to help this first attempt to penetrate the dark past of our game's history. What Cundell especially sought enlightenment upon was a tablet on the wall of a very ancient-looking house in the Canongate of Edinburgh, bearing the following coat-armorial: Three pelicans vulned,—on a chief three mullets. Crest—a dexter hand grasping a golf club—Motto, "Far and Sure."

Scott's letter to Cundell is as follows:

Sir—I should esteem myself happy if I could add anything to the elaborate account of the game of golf which you were so good as to transmit to me, as I am still an admirer of that manly exercise, which in former days I occasionally practised. I fear, however, that the activity of the gentlemen has anticipated any remarks which I

can offer, especially as I have no books by me at present. The following particulars I mention merely to show that I have not neglected the wish of the gentlemen golfers. I should doubt much the assertion that the word "Golf" is derived from the verb "to gowff," or strike hard. On the con-



The coat-armorial which a Duke of York caused to be affixed over the door of one Paterson, a shoemaker, who as a partner of the Duke won a famous match in the seventeenth century

trary, I conceive the verb itself is derived from the game, and that "to gowff" is to strike sharp and strong as in that amusement. If I were to hazard a conjecture, I should think the name Golf is derived from the same Teutonic expression from which the Germans have "colb," a club, and the Low-Dutch "kolff," which comes very near the sound of "Golf." The exchange of the labial letter *b* for *lf* is a very common transformation. If I am right, the game of golf will just signify the game of the club. I have visited the Old House, No. 77, Canongate, and I saw the scutcheon with the arms still in preservation; but it appears to me that they are not older than the seventeenth century. There is a Latin inscription, mentioning that Adam Paterson was the name of the successful hero in the game described as proper to Scotchmen. I would have taken a copy of it, but my doing so attracted rather too much attention. It would be easy for any expert plasterer to take a cast both of the arms and inscription to ornament your club-room. It is really a curious memorial of the high estimation in which this game was formerly held. I fear, sir, the club will think me very unworthy of their attention, but if anything else should occur in the course of my reading I will not fail to send it to you. I am, with best wishes for the sport of the "Gowff Club" in the field, and their conviviality in the club-room, very much your and their obedient servant,

Walter Scott.

I should have said that from the inscription it appears that Paterson gained as much money at a game of gowff as built his house. There is no mention of the King having played either with or against him.

Edinburgh, June 9, 1824.

The tablet which Sir Walter Scott took so much pains to go and see was in commemoration of a match which Cudell mentions as follows in his "Historical Notices, etc.":

"There are several stories connected with this achievement, which, though they all obviously relate to the same occurrence, embrace a considerable variety of circumstances, and require no small latitude in respect of chronology. According to one account, the important match at Golf, which it was no doubt meant to commemorate, is said to have taken place in the reign of James the Fifth; and it is added, that the monarch himself bore a part in it. The following notice is perhaps better entitled to the confidence of the reader, in as much as the date of the match in the time of James, Duke of York, (who, from what has been said, appears to have been a noted golfer,) corresponds with the apparent age of the house, much more closely than would any similar event, supposed to have taken place in the reign of so remote an ancestor.

"Two English noblemen, who, during their attendance at the Scottish Court, had, among other fashionable amusements of the period, occasionally practised Golf, were one day debating the question with his Highness, the Duke of York, whether that amusement were peculiar to Scotland or England; and having some difficulty in coming to an issue on the subject, it was proposed to decide the question by an appeal to the game itself; the Englishmen agreeing to rest the legitimacy of their national pretensions as golfers, together with a large sum of money, on the result of a match, to be played with his Highness and any Scotchman he could bring forward. The Duke, whose great aim at that time was popularity, thinking this no bad opportunity both for asserting his claim to the character of a Scotchman, and for flattering a national prejudice, immediately accepted the challenge; and, in the meantime, caused diligent inquiry to be made, as to where the most efficient partner was to be found. The person recommended to him for this purpose, was a poor man, named John Patersone, a shoemaker, who was not only reputed the best golf-player of his day, but whose ancestors had been equally celebrated from time immemorial.

"The match was played, in which the Duke was, of course, completely victorious; and the shoemaker was dismissed with a reward corresponding to the importance of his service; being an equal share of the stake played for.

"With this money he immediately built himself a comfortable house in Canongate, upon the wall of which the Duke caused an escutcheon to be affixed, bearing the arms of the family of Patersone."—The Editor.

**Don't forget the Patriotic Funds in arranging your golf fixtures
the coming season.**

“Old Mother” England

The flame-lit clouds shut out the singing stars;
 Earth quails beneath the thunder strokes; outflung
 In burning hail the molten gouts destroying fall;
 The furnace roars.

“What do you forge, O Fate?”

“I weld new worlds; I break to knit anew,
 “Crushing to re-create, bending to bind.
 “Ruthless I beat out dross, burn up the waste,
 “Form the deformed, forge the disparted into one.”

A little Island in the northern sea,
 So far away!

Her names were our names, her richest blood
 Pulsed in our hearts, we were England's brood,
 Though far away.

But oceans swung between us, wide the earth
 Stretched her vast distance, making dearth
 And disarray

Of ties and tribute. Round the world we caught
 The thrilling trumpet's clamour—every thought
 Turned England's way—

Old Mother England in the grey North Sea.

* * * * *

Thine, where the deserts burn,
 (Ever our blistered feet press on to thee, O Mother):

Thine, where the great tides turn,
 (Ever our plunging prows rush on to thee, O Mother):

Thine, in the sodden trench,
 Thine, in the battle stench,

We are bruised and broken and tortured and slain,
 But England, dear England, we turn home again!

O Mother,

We were far away,
 Though hearts ever beat for thee,
 Though thoughts ever turned to thee.

We were far away.

O Mother,

Living and dying, we are home again!

—Courtenay Gale.

The Magnitude of Golf

By George Fitch

AMERICA is a mighty country, and any little thing in it, when multiplied into a national total, becomes an awe-inspiring mass of figures.

Twenty years ago a few American golf enthusiasts were bombarding cows in a pasture with overgrown pills, while rows of solid citizens surrounded the fence and tapped their heads sadly as they watched them.

To-day half a million tired business men march out onto the 3,000 golf courses of this country every Saturday afternoon. If these men were to drive off together from a tee five miles long, they would mow down an approaching army of 50,000 men at one stroke.

If they were to use their niblicks in the same place, they would dig a canal 100 feet wide, ten feet deep and two miles long in four half holidays.

If they were to drive off in turn, the last man would have to wait 176 years, four months and three days for his number—longer than it now takes on the Jackson Park course in Chicago.

The time spent in hunting golf balls during one Saturday afternoon in this country would find Charley Ross, a President for Mexico, another Ty Cobb and a new idea for comic opera. It takes 250,000 caddies to carry the clubs of this army. The time spent in waiting for these caddies to catch up would complete a government post-office or allow four women to dress for the theatre one after the other.

Half a million dollars' worth of golf balls are lost each Saturday. There are also found golf balls to the value of \$345.75.

The energy expended by this army in one half-day would, if applied in a different manner, beat 100,000 carpets, thus throwing 5,000 men permanently out of work. This energy varies with the individual. Chick Evans does not

use enough strokes to beat a carpet in a week, while I finish an entire household in an afternoon.

The remarks used by American golfers in one afternoon would, if transcribed, occupy the full time of 25,000 recording angels and keep four celestial bookbinders working nights. Since golf, the telephone and the five-year-old automobile have been added to the complication of living, the recorder's office has been enlarged twenty-seven times and is now larger than the Ford factory.

The golf courses of America cover a total of 298,345 acres, dry measure, and one pond seven miles around. It would take a poor player 7,345 years to mow this much ground with a midiron.

These courses represent an outlay of \$200,000,000, of which only \$17.35 has been spent on the holes. And yet the holes are the most important part of the course. With all the money that has been lavished on golf, no improvement has been made in these holes. They are as hard to get into as ever. Sometimes our boasted Yankee inventiveness seems a trifle overestimated.

Golf has added a total of 543,768 years to the lives of its players. But the exertion of getting away from the office early on Saturdays has removed a total of 552,876 years, thus leaving a net loss of 8,892 years. Golf has also produced 217,000 partial widows, who might as well have no husbands at all on Saturdays and Sundays.

It costs about \$25 to learn a fair game of golf from a professional, and about \$500 to learn it from friends. Those wishing to play the game may join a good golf club for from \$50 to \$200. Players wishing to give up the game may have an arm and leg removed by any surgeon at reasonable rates.

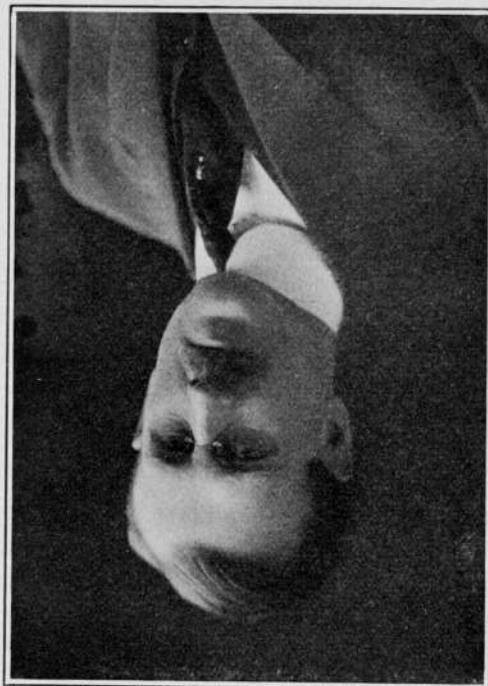
The Essex Golf and C. G.

At a subsequent meeting the following officers and committees were appointed:

President, W. L. McGregor; Vice-President, Gordon M. McGregor; Executive—Gordon M. McGregor (Chairman), A. L. Wilkinson and A. R. Bartlet.
House—A. N. Lawrence (Chairman), F. H. Joyce and C. S. King.

Greens—A. L. Wilkinson (Chairman), W. G. Bartlet, R. M. Morton.
The Board also appointed F. A. Kent as Secretary for the year 1916. W. F. Lock has been re-engaged as club professional.

In the report of the retiring President, Mr. A. L. Wilkinson, mention was made of the fact that the club has thirteen members at the front, whose fees are remitted whilst they are on active service. With sorrow it was reported, not unmixed with pride, that two former esteemed members had died fighting in France for King and country—Captain A. E. Mercer and Captain Joseph G. Hell-



W. L. McGregor, President Essex Golf and Country Club

a Roll of Honor has been posted in the club-house. A large number of new members were added during the year, and altogether the affairs of the Essex Golf and Country Club are in a very flourishing condition.

THE annual meeting of the Essex County Golf and Country Club took place at the club-house at Sandwich on Saturday evening, February 5th. A. L. Wilkinson, President, acted as Chairman, and F. A. Kent Secretary of the meeting. There were some 70 stockholders present. After discussion the financial statement was unanimously adopted.

The following were elected Directors for the year 1916: W. L. McGregor, Gordon M. McGregor, A. L. Wilkinson, A. R. Bartlet, C. S. Bartlet, F. H. Joyce, A. N. Lawrence and R. M. Morton. Captain, A. N. Lawrence; Vice-Captain, C. S. King.

A slight increase in dues was voted at the meeting, which will take care of the deficiency made in previous years.

A unanimous hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Gordon M. McGregor for the great interest in many ways he had taken in the Club during the past year. The stockholders were advised of the purchase of a new piece of land at the north end of the present property, which they approved of, and with this extra piece the club will be able to lengthen out some holes and thus get a full 6,000-yard course. An expert has also been engaged to remodel, trap and bunker the course.

The Call of Serbia

THROUGH the sacrifice of Miss Neill Fraser and the fund (now over £3,200) to her memory, golfers everywhere have become more interested in the brave little country that has suffered so terribly for keeping faith with us. The Editor of the "Canadian Golfer" has kindly consented to my complying with a request to write something this month about Serbia instead of the usual personal sketch, so that golfers may have more idea of the needs of these unfortunate people, and also realize how much we owe to them, both in help and true admiration for their splendid national characteristics and the honor which makes their word sacred.

Most of us, I regret to say, up to a short time ago, thought of the Balkans as a sort of powder magazine, in which there was a careless regard for sparks, with the result that explosions were as frequent as revolutions in Mexico. Not many of us—and I plead guilty with the rest, stopped to find out what was the object of all this fighting, and consequently decided carelessly, in our ignorance, that all the Balkan nations were of a quarrelsome, even blood-thirsty, nature, resorting to murder if it served their purpose. In a dim sort of way we recognized that King Milan and King Alexander and Queen Draga might not have been ideal rulers if so unpopular; but King Peter came to the throne under a cloud, and we did not take the trouble to discover all the good he has done his people and how he has striven to make Serbia modern and up-to-date—an example to other Eastern European countries. Also, even though Serbia, at the request of the great Powers, humbled herself as no other nation has ever done—in an effort to preserve the peace of Europe—by acceding all but one item demanded by Austria in retaliation for the Sarajevo assassination, many of us felt that probably Serbia had brought the most of the trouble on herself, by her too ambitious schemes.

If our sole outlet to the sea were to the Atlantic, and some great Power calmly annexed our Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, turning us into an inland nation, would we feel we deserved the term "too ambitious" if we wanted to get them back as well as a large portion of territory that once was ours and is inhabited by Canadians?

I am not going to write a eulogy of the Serbian nation, but possibly some of the information I have recently acquired from various sources may open the eyes of other Canadians—as it did mine—regarding this brave little country and its long struggle for freedom.

Serbs constantly refer to the "Field of Kossovo." In 1389 a great battle was fought there, at which Tsar Lazarus of Serbia and Sultan Amourath both lost their lives. Through treachery the Serbian forces were betrayed just as victory was within their grasp, and all the centuries since it has been one long struggle to preserve the nation from being utterly crushed and their Christianity blotted out by the Moslems. In 1459 the Turkish conquest of Serbia and Bulgaria (formerly a vassal state of Serbia) was completed. The subjugation of the other provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina followed in 1463 and 1482 respectively, while Albania held out for a while; but Montenegro, peopled by the brave Serbs who had fled to the mountain fastnesses, has never been subdued till now—1916. The Montenegrin national costume has five bars of gold braid across the cap, each bar standing for a century that this unconquerable people held their own against superior forces.

After the conquest of Serbia the Turkish religious oppression and cruelty forced many Serbs to emigrate to Hungary and other neighboring countries. Those left behind were forced to become Mohammedans or live as slaves.

In 1804 the pent-up misery of centuries burst forth in a rebellion under George Petrovitch, called by the Turks

Kara George (Black George). This won the freedom of Belgrade and some surrounding territory. Ten years later, when the rest of Europe was busy fighting Napoleon, the Turks again subjugated the country. In 1815 Milosh Obernovitch (one of Kara George's lieutenants) again freed this part of the country while Kara George was abroad seeking assistance. Kara George returned and was assassinated by order of Milosh, who then proclaimed himself hereditary prince of Serbia, and obtained recognition as such from the Porte. Thus we find the beginning of two dynasties—the Karageorgevitch and the Obernovitch ("vitch" corresponds to "son" in Davidson, Jackson, etc., or "Mac" and "Mc" in Scottish names). Forced abdication and assassination have played a great part in the shifting from one dynasty to the other, for many of Serbia's past troubles have been caused by quarrels among the powerful nobles.

The best of these ruling princes was Alexander Karageorgevitch (1842-1860), who gave his people a constitution and developed the country. Alexander Obernovitch, who came to the throne 1889, tried to abolish this constitution and the one given by his father, Milan, and became a tyrant described as "almost Neronian." This, and the pro-Austrian feelings of himself and Queen Draga, led to their murder by private enemies, 1903.

The National Assembly thereupon called on the head of the Karageorgevitches to take the throne as King Peter I., so it will be seen, as grandson of the original liberator of Serbia, his right to the crown is indisputable.

The last Balkan wars were almost successful in driving the Turk out of Europe and freeing these Christian nations; but only part of Serbia is free. Bosnia and Herzegovina are under Austrian rule, and so are thousands of Serbs living in the southern part of Hungary. Albania (formerly Serbian) is a buffer state created by the Powers, and Serbia naturally wants her access to the sea.

Far from being the fierce brigands that popular belief has painted them, it is proven by many books that the

Serbs are a simple, deeply musical and poetical race. Dr. Sharpe, who was in charge of the British Admiralty Hospital at Belgrade until the fall of the city, and who knows Serbians well, declares they are a most lovable people, with morality, honesty and gratitude as outstanding characteristics, and who are conscientiously trying to uplift their own people and those near them. Belgrade to the Serbs is not just a beautiful modern city—it is the ideal of the new Serbia that is to be. It has been ruthlessly bombarded and put to the flames. So systematic is the extermination to be that the Austrians have destroyed even national archives and treasures, believing that if all incentives to national ideals are removed, the nation—or rather the remnant of it—will lose heart and cease to struggle against the inevitable.

But they do not know Serbians. National libraries may be burned, but you cannot destroy the spirit of a people that cherishes the history of its race in wonderful, ten-syllabic blank verse that every peasant knows by heart, though he may not be able to read or write. National bards ("gousslari") go from village to village and sing and recite these wonderful songs and poems. The majority of their hearers, even the peasants, are quite capable of following the example and actually extemporizing at great length (if the mood be on them), all in the same haunting rhythm, somewhat like Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

The Serbians knew, if they resisted the Austrians, that all that had happened to Belgium, and worse, would be their fate, because old enemies were waiting for an opportunity to destroy them, yet they kept faith with us, and who knows what would have happened at Gallipoli if they had given in! We Canadians live in a specially blessed land, far from the terror of invasion; would we have played the game as they have done? May the few who dare to say this is not Canada's War, and who ask "Am I my brother's keeper?" stand ashamed before a little nation that never stopped to count the cost of a devastated country, and the threatened extermination of the race.

but stood their ground amid awful suffering from inadequate hospital and medical assistance, until resistance was no longer possible because of lack of ammunition and food. Consequently to the whole world the word "Serbian" stands for dauntless courage.

Since the visit of Mlle. Helen Losanitch to Canada with her touching story of her people's dire need, several Serbian Relief Funds have been started. Mrs. Thomas, care S. R. Depot, Ottawa Women's Canadian Club; Mrs. A. L. Hamilton, 32 St. Joseph Street, Toronto, are among those working in these cities. In Hamilton, Mayor Walters is the President, Mr. Bruce Carey the Secretary and Miss F. L. Harvey Convener of the Ladies' Committee. Any of these will, I am sure, gladly give further information necessary or receive contributions. All are working through the British Serbian Relief Fund, of which the Patroness is Her Majesty the Queen. The Corresponding Secretary is Miss Musgrave Watson, 5 Cromwell Road, London, S.W., England. There is a splendid organization in New York city also, the Serbian Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue.

Mlle. Losanitch wrote me recently: "You are not helping to save individuals only, but a nation from annihilation."

To struggle since 1389 and win freedom at last for a portion of their territory in 1913—again at Kossovo—and in October, 1915, to be driven, flying from starvation and worse, over mountains 6,000 feet high, covered with snow, living on what food could be carried—rich and poor, elderly men and women, children with their mothers,

struggling, most of them, on foot—these are the refugees we must help to feed and clothe.

The last news is that the American Consul has been told to go, "as Serbia no longer exists as an independent state." What will be the fate of those who did not escape? By Austrian orders there is now the death penalty for trying to cross the border, and all food is being deliberately removed by them and the Bulgarians, with the intention of leaving to starve those they do not take the trouble to kill.

We Canadians have done what we felt to be our duty, but most of us have given out of our abundance. Let us, if necessary, make some real sacrifice for the sake of these brave allies who have lost all but their wonderful courage. Our soldiers are better taken care of than any others, and they would be the first to say "Give us less, if need be, and do something for these starving people."

Even in the midst of Serbia's darkest hour Mlle. Losanitch wrote me: "How can they think we shall not win our country back again?" And this is typical of her nation. Browning was not thinking of Serbians, but what he wrote describes their unconquerable spirit:

"It is but to keep the nerves at strain,
To dry one's eyes and laugh at a fall,
And, baffled, get up and begin again.
No sooner the old hope goes to ground
Than a new one straight to the self-
same mark
I shape me."

Please help us to help Serbia!

Full Many and More

"Full many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant;
Full many a drive rapped from the tee
Finds traps the Duffer didn't see.

—Grantland Rice.

Indoor Golf

By "Niblick"

THE innovation of playing golf indoors has long since passed the experimental stage, and in certain parts of the United States it has ceased to be looked upon as a novelty, and has now been established and recognized as a regular winter recreation. Within the boundaries of Manhattan Island alone there are no less than fourteen establishments equipped with all the requisite paraphernalia for the practice of the game of golf during the reign of that despot, King Frost. The popularity of indoor golf has already induced the directors of a number of athletic and social clubs of New York to include this form of recreation among the attractions at their respective clubs, and it has by no means reached the limits of its fascination for the golfing public.

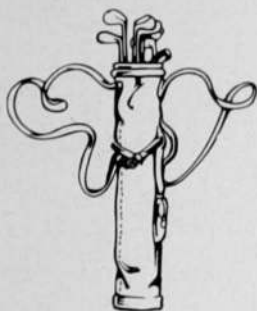
As a business proposition the playing of golf indoors has attracted the attention of business managers and of professional golfers. Its latest phase is its introduction into the larger departmental stores of New York. The game of golf, played under every-day conditions, is captivating the ladies in increasing numbers yearly, and the fascination of the game as practised indoors has appealed so strongly to the ladies that one departmental store has added to its staff as golf instructor Mrs. Gourlay Dunn-Wells, an English lady with a reputation as a player, and who has already achieved considerable success as a teacher of the game to ladies. Should the popularity of the game among the ladies continue to increase, one can hardly imagine the possibilities that are afforded for its growth in its connection with the departmental stores on this continent.

The professionals, too, have realized the possibilities of making a golf school a profitable business proposition, and some of them have invested the necessary capital for the equipment and are getting along famously, despite war-time conditions.

As we in Canada in many respects strongly resemble the American golfer, indoor golf just seems to fit into our temperament. The golfers on this continent play the game with a mathematical precision that is less common among the players of the British Isles. We have the distances between each separate hole prominently indicated on the sand-box at each teeing-ground, together with the name of the hole to which we are playing. We know the distance we should be able to get from each individual club in our bag—with the exception, perhaps, of the putter and the niblick, as occasionally we get a greater distance with these clubs than we deemed possible—and we can buy our golf balls with more judgment and less prejudice when we know absolutely the distance we can get with a particular make. Because of all this, then, the golfer on this continent should be particularly attracted to the practice of the game indoors, for it is all a system of measured distances and strokes, even down to the one-foot putt. The system in vogue in nearly all the establishments makes it possible to play any course for which you have the measured distance of each hole.

To one who has not visited one of these places for indoor golf, it is rather difficult to understand how all this is accomplished, and even a description of it leaves one's conception rather hazy. The equipment consists of tarpaulins, nets, dishes for the holes, rubber mats for the stance, fibre mats for playing from, and an indispensable scoreboard. A shot is provided for every club in the set, and the tantalizing task of looking for lost balls is entirely eliminated, and it is not at all necessary to finish out a hole with the ball in use at the first stroke.

A large tarpaulin is hung at right angles to the teeing mat, and this is divided into three sections, and these sections are in turn sub-divided into three, making nine sub-sections in all.



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Situated strictly on the harbor. Accommodates 400.
Nine-Hole Golf Course within easy reach.

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NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA

(Adjoining the Clifton Hotel)

The Inn is fitted up in a most attractive manner
and is opened along the lines of an English Inn.

Here one may enjoy the pleasant winter months
and wonderful wintry scenery, amid home-like
surroundings.

AMERICAN PLAN AT REASONABLE RATES

*A delightful place for
week-end parties*

*Splendid Golf Course
within easy reach*

Each sub-section indicates varying distances for the different clubs in the set, and to each sub-section is attached a canvas pocket, into which the ball drops, its force being immediately spent after striking against the loosely-hung tarpaulin. The centre section of the tarpaulin indicates the longest distances, the greater distance being allotted to the centre sub-section and shorter distances to the top and bottom sub-sections. The right-hand and left-hand sections record a sliced stroke and a pulled stroke, and the three sub-sections of each of these sections are marked off similar to the centre section, the distances varying in the same way.

The distances obtained by each stroke, as indicated on the tarpaulin, are recorded on the score-board, and after the longer strokes have been played the position in which the ball would be on the course, if the regular golf course were being played over, is ascertained by means of simple subtraction, and the approach shot, or the putt, is then played. The approach shot is played into one of the pockets, and the holing-out is done on a carpet. "Just like a carpet" is the phrase used to describe a perfect putting-green on our golf courses, so that indoor golf at least provides one perfect condition. The hole, however, is not the regulation golf hole, though the contrivance is a good one. It is formed of an iron disc, to which is attached four elongated plates suspended on a swivel towards the inside, thus providing an inclined plane towards the player. These elongated plates are so suspended as to form an inside circle similar in diameter to an ordinary hole. The distance of the putt is marked off on the carpet, and the ball on reaching the furthest edge of the inclined plane, by its own weight, reverses the angle of the plate and is deposited into the centre of the disc.

Indoor golf cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered equal to golf in its proper form and natural conditions, but it is a very good substitute when the real thing is denied or impossible. One of the rules governing entries for the British Ama-

teur Championship debars clubmakers and any who derive a livelihood by making golfing implements and requisites. It is argued that a clubmaker has an advantage as a golfer over those of other trades and professions. He is continually handling golf clubs, and apart from the advantage he may have of selecting and making his own clubs, he is kept in good form by the continual swinging and handling of the clubs in the course of their manufacture. If this argument is logical at all, then indoor golf provides a very excellent means of keeping in form during the winter months.

Golfers in Montreal and district are this winter enjoying the advantages of an indoor golf establishment, which is being conducted by two of the finest instructors in Canada. Alert to supply all that may tend to the advancement of the game of golf in this district, Albert Murray, of Kanawaki Golf Club, and Jamie Black, of Beaconsfield Golf Club, have seen the possibilities of indoor golf, and are now in the business.

If anything more than the reputation of these two professionals had been needed to make the venture a success, this want has been more than supplied in the location of their establishment in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Environment undoubtedly counts for much, and here in a palatial building is all that could possibly be desired.

The Ritz-Carlton Golf School, however, is more than its name indicates, and indoor golf expresses in much better terms what can be enjoyed at this establishment. The premises are large, and are fitted with two complete equipments, while the balance of the space has been fitted with smaller tarpaulins and nets for the practice of approach shots. By way of variation, the equipment has been so arranged that the spacious hall can quickly be converted into a nine-hole putting course, and this is proving an enjoyable innovation, particularly among the ladies.

Emulating the practice set by various golf clubs during the summer months, the Ritz-Carlton Golf School is being used for patriotic purposes. A mixed foursome putting competition

was held recently, and the proceeds devoted to supplying comforts for our soldiers, Messrs. Murray and Black very kindly granting the use of their establishment for this worthy purpose.

Judging from the success of the project of Messrs. Murray and Black, indoor golf has come to stay a while in Montreal, and no doubt the game will benefit as a result.

The beginning of March saw the introduction of indoor golf into the departmental store in Montreal, and A. Woodward, of the Country Club, is now in charge of the equipment at Goodwin's store.

All that is wanted in the district of Montreal now is a public golf course. Let us agitate.

The History of Golf Balls

MR. ANDREW FORGAN, the old Glasgow clubmaker, now a resident in Quebec, has been correcting errors in an article on the history of golf balls. Mr. Forgan writes: "I have never heard our forefathers used pebbles as golf balls. They would not fly far. Have heard of wood being used. Our friend gave the date 1652 for feather balls. Where does he get it? Yet he is fair about the making of them, but instead of sharp stick it was steel, and a pad was worn on the chest to pack the feathers hard, of which there was enough to fill a silk hat. This is the first time I ever heard of a two-quart measure being the quantity.

"Again he is far wrong about the introduction of the gutta percha ball. It was no caddy made them first, but Robert Paterson, a grocer's apprentice, in St. Andrews. His father, John Paterson, wheelwright, got an idol from Indian, sent by his cousin, my mother's brother. This idol is still in St. Andrews museum. The wrapping or packing around the idol was gutta percha.

"Robert boiled some and made the first ball, and rose early one morning to try it, in 1847. The writer has in his possession a small book in which Robert Paterson tells of his claim as the inventor of the gutta percha golf ball. This book was written for a bazaar in which he was interested. Messrs. K. Forgan & Son, St. Andrews, have his photo. He was Dr. Robert Paterson, of some Young Ladies' Seminary, and my brother, Robert Forgan, and he had frequent correspondence.

"Again, the price of feather balls was 4s. 6d., latterly 2s. 6d. each, and the dearest gutta percha ball was 1s 8d. for the Silverton Sovereign S.S. At first, for many years, gutta percha balls were 6s. each, and as better material was in use they were 1s. each. Gutta percha at 6s. 6d. per lb. (nine balls to the lb.), wholesale price was 9s 6d. per dozen—not a great margin for the maker. In those days it was hand hammering. Each ball had 303 strokes with a sharp-pointed hammer as used by shoemakers."

Keeping the Head Still

The "Yorkshire Post" recalls how Mr. H. D. Gillies, F.R.C.S., once gave this view of the reason why the head must be kept still in golf. "In connection with the ear are the delicate balancing organs known as the semi-circular canal. They are so set that any movement of the head makes the fluid in these canals flow, and so stimulates the hairs to which are attached a complex nerve system. They give the

body the sense of position and the nerve paths are intimately connected with those of stimuli received from the eyes. Between these two and the sensations received from the muscles concerned, the brain is able to control the muscular action so that the ball is hit correctly. If these semi-circular canals are upset by a movement of the head, the sense of position is largely lost, and the stroke fails."

The Sarnia Golf Club

And Its Splendid New Course and Club House

THE city of Sarnia has not been long on the "golfing map" compared with many other places that might be mentioned, but, with characteristic energy, its golfers are making up for lost time, and already have the making of one of the best nine-hole courses in Ontario, and a new clubhouse, opened up a month or so ago, that is quite a model, both as regards construction and convenience.

For a number of years a small band of enthusiasts played "at golf" in Sarnia over lands leased from the G.T.R. Company lying immediately north of the town. The grounds were easy of access, presented no great difficulties, and for a comparatively small sum were kept in a fair playing state. At last in 1910 some twelve men agreed to erect a small club-house on these grounds and endeavored to form a permanent organization and put the game on a firm basis. Their efforts were rewarded with success. The membership grew and the players became more expert. The experience of Sarnia is the experience of every other city and town where the Royal and Ancient once becomes established. Better links, better accommodation, is demanded. The "golf germ" will not be satisfied unless given good fair greens and well-kept greens, and later on will come the insistent demand for a longer and better-trapped and bunkered course.

In 1913 an opportunity presented itself to the Sarnia enthusiasts to secure slightly further afield a very desirable property of some eighty acres. The same men who, three years previously, had started to put the game on a firm foundation once more came forward and secured this land, and now Sarnia has an up-to-date golfing proposition in every sense of the word.

It took two years of hard work to get the new property into shape, but, thanks to the untiring efforts of a most capable Board of Directors and the

loyal support, financial and otherwise, of the members, the "deed was done," and, as before stated, Sarnia is now squarely and fairly entitled to be classed amongst the good golfing places of Canada.

The new course, which is only a mile and a half from the centre of the city, and served by the local street railway, was laid out by George Cumming, the well-known expert of the Toronto Golf Club, and it could not have been entrusted to more capable hands. The holes are diversified and are planned to test both good work with wood and iron. An excellent balance has been secured in regard to length. The course has been carefully trapped and bunkered, and, while the work is not completed, the average golfer will find that it already presents a sufficient number of artificial and natural hazards to call for the exercise of both thought and skill in its negotiation. The total length is, roughly, 2,885 yards, or 5,770 yards for the eighteen holes, which is a very good length indeed—a happy medium "twixt 'the long and the short.'" The par for the nine is 36, and this has already been accomplished by two of the members, Messrs. Hoblitzel and J. M. Hunt. The local pro., D. Spittal—and a very good pro. he is, too—has a 34 to his credit, which figure has also been equalled by the architect of the course, George Cumming.

The approximate lengths of the holes are: No. 1, 225 yards; No. 2, 480 yards; No. 3, 280 yards; No. 4, 240 yards; No. 5, 160 yards; No. 6, 345 yards; No. 7, 375 yards; No. 8, 220 yards; No. 9, 260 yards.

The new links were opened during the latter part of the summer of 1915, and have been greatly appreciated by the members of the club, and also by a number of players from American cities who were summering at the Port Huron beaches, as well as the Sarnia beaches.

On the evening of December 27th the handsome new club-house was formally opened by a dance given by the President and officers and members, and participated in by a large number of guests. The building is not only a very pretty one, but every attention has been paid to dining-room accommodation, to commodious locker-rooms, shower baths and other requirements of a modern golf club-house. The view presented herewith of the building is a winter one, and hardly does it

tive lady players—certainly a capital showing, one that members of many much older nine-hole courses might well envy. The number of shareholders is limited to one hundred, and every male player must be a shareholder. At present the stockholders' list is closed. The visitor's playing fees are \$1.00 per day, \$5.00 per week, \$10.00 per month.

The following is the list of the officers, who have every reason to feel proud of the capital standing that is occupied to-day in Canadian golfdom



Sarnia's Pretty Modern Golf Club

justice, perhaps. Later on the surroundings will have all the charm of summer to add to their attractiveness.

The club's steward is Archie Nunn, formerly of London, who is well equipped to look after the catering to members and their guests. During the coming season the course and club-house are bound to become the popular rendezvous, not only of the residents of Sarnia, but with visitors from the United States who largely patronize the nearby summer resorts.

That the Sarnia Golf Club is on a healthy golfing foundation is evidenced by the fact that it has some sixty active male players and some twenty-five ac-

by the Sarnia Golf Club, Limited:

Honorary President, J. M. Newton; President, R. B. McBurney; Vice-President, W. H. Kenny; Secretary-Treasurer, H. F. Holland. Directors—Messrs. Belton, Pardee, Cook, LeSueur, McKay, Stillman, Wilkinson, Taylor, Beresford.

The annual meeting of the club was held on March 8th, and was a most enthusiastic and successful one. There was a good attendance of members, and the reports submitted were all of a thoroughly satisfactory character. The new Board of Directors is a particularly strong one.

Ladies' Golf Department

Edited by Florence L. Harvey

The "Canadian Golfer" is the Official Organ of the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union
Address all communications to Miss Harvey, 40 Robinson St., Hamilton, Ontario

THE following letter has been received from Mr. Marshall in acknowledgment of a draft for \$41.50 forwarded on Jan. 21st:

"Wallsall, February 11th, 1916.

"Dear Miss Harvey:

"Thank you very much—receipt enclosed. I heard from the Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service to-day. They say:

"As you know, the Madge Neill-Fraser Hospital was stationed at Mladanovatz, and we now have no Serbian hospitals left. We hope in the future to name another hospital after her. If the war continues we shall be considering the sending of another unit."

"I have sent them £3,000 and had another £350 to send. In view of what they say, I shall, I think, keep the £350 till it is £500 before sending it."

"My wife is still driving gaily away in London. It seems to have suited her."

"With kind regards,

"Yours very truly,

"E. N. MARSHALL."

Since receiving the above letter I have had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Pankhurst and M. Cheddo Miyatovich, former Serbian Ambassador to England. They are out here on a lecturing tour in aid of the suffering Serbian nation, and the appeal made by them is irresistible. As Mrs. Pankhurst expresses it: "It is not charity we must give to Belgium and Serbia; it is discharging a debt we owe to these two small nations for having sacrificed everything in the effort to hold back the enemy till we could get ready to fight."

As I have pointed out before, this Scottish Women's Hospital Association began through the Scottish Women's Suffrage League, and Mrs. Pankhurst gave me some interesting

information about it, which I shall try to give you at a later date.

In regard to Mr. Marshall's reference to his wife, it will be remembered that in a former letter which appeared in these columns he told how she was releasing a man to go to the front by driving a motor laundette for "Jay's" in London.

The total contributions forwarded to date from the Canadian women golfers is £200 15s. 3d. Owing to the low rate of exchange, this amount was purchased by \$970.34.

British Women Golfers' War Fund (Tin Tack Toys)

A letter has just been received from Mrs. Lewis Smith re the last draft sent over, which included \$238 raised in Boston for this fund by Miss Fanny Osgood. The letter is in part as follows:

"25 Queen Anne St., W. London,

"February 19th, 1916.

"Dear Miss Harvey:

"The cheque came safely to hand. . . . It has arrived at a most opportune moment, as I really did not know how I was to pay this week's wages bill! Just now and since Xmas is quite the slackest time for our little business, and we have had very little coming in, whilst our expenditure has been even more heavy than normal, as we have been obliged to lay in stocks of material, wood, etc., ready for the orders which we hope will soon come in. Unfortunately we had no reserve in hand at the end of the year, and consequently the treasury department has been a very worrying job, which your delightful cheque will greatly help to assuage.

"Please convey our grateful thanks to the C.L.G.U. for its kind donation, and to the other friends who have also so kindly helped. I am writing to Miss Osgood to tell her how kind we think her efforts on our behalf.



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"Next week a big Trade Exhibition for British Industries opens at the Victoria and Albert Museum under the auspices of the Board of Trade, and we have been very busy over our samples for our stall there. We have a very nice show, including several new models, and hope to do well.

"So glad the bear arrived safely and that you like him. We make him now in five different sizes, the smallest being about five inches high and the biggest eighteen inches. Our later models include a kangaroo, a beaver, a monkey, an elephant and an owl.

"I will write to Mrs. Leonard Murray and will gladly show her any attention I can. Perhaps she would be interested to come and see our work-rooms, as she has been kind enough to try to get us orders.

"With kindest regards and renewed thanks.

"Yours very sincerely,

"ETHEL G. LEWIS-SMITH."

In the more personal part of Mrs. Smith's letter she told me that a mutual friend, Miss Doris Chambers, one of the finest English golfers, a member of the International Team, had just completed a course of instruction in motor mechanics, and is driving a Y. M. C. A. van for the camp canteens.

The total contributions forwarded to date from Canada for the British Women Golfers' War Fund is \$1,300.80. (This includes the \$238 raised by Miss Osgood in Boston.)

The work being done by British women is the admiration of the world. I could give many other instances among my own golfing friends over there that make one doubly proud of belonging to the Empire. Now that the call is coming to us women in Canada to do all we can to make it possible for our men to go and do their "bit," surely we shall prove worthy of our inheritance and follow the splendid example of the women in the Old Country. Mrs. Pankhurst said in her lecture in Hamilton that a Canadian man had said Canadian women "would not do" the work the British women have done, and that she said she believed this was a libel, and since she had come

back and had seen Canadian women again, she **knew** it was a libel.

It was the Devonshire golf girls, and among them Miss Stella Temple, who first offered to help the farmers with their crops, just after war began, and now thousands of women in Great Britain are working on farms and releasing men so sorely needed elsewhere. Miss Temple wrote me at the time that golfing muscle was proving very useful and could not be better employed.

All of us are not free to give all our time. Some have aged parents or young children who cannot be left for the whole day. True, we are working hard for Red Cross or other war work, but let us ask ourselves honestly if we could not go to the local women's organization dealing with this matter and volunteer the greatest amount of time we can spare from other absolutely urgent duties—even if it be only one hour a day or several hours a week. Let us golfing women set the example to the others, if need be, and show ourselves worthy of those splendid British girls who are "playing the game" during war time in the same plucky, dauntless way as they played golf in happier days.

C.L.G.U. Official—Re Year Books.

The following has been received by the Hon. Secretary of the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union, from the Ladies' Golf Union, Head Office, London, England:

"Feb. 23rd, 1916.

"Dear Miss Harvey:

"It was decided at the Annual Council Meeting held on the 15th inst. 'that the Year Book shall not be published in any form this year.' The reason for this was not a question of expense, as the receipts for the small edition issued in 1915 had covered the cost; chiefly because the skilled labor involved would keep men engaged who might otherwise be employed on war work. It was announced that less than half the number of affiliated clubs had applied for copies in 1915, and it was anticipated that if published this year a far smaller proportion would order them, as there was so little new infor-

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mation to give with no championship, county matches, nor L.G.U. competitions to report.

"As the Year Book is not to be published, the Council decided that all clubs must be advised of any alterations or additions to the Rules. These are as follows:

"(a) That the word 'Annual' shall be added to Rule 1 to prevent misunderstanding, so that it reads 'Any Annual Member of an L.G.U. Club—.'

"(b) That clubs must send in their resignations on or before December 1st of the current year, or they will be liable for the next year's subscription.

"(c) That clubs whose ground has been taken over by the War Office shall be held in abeyance.

"Yours sincerely,

"ISSETTE MILLER,

"Honorary Secretary."

Annual Meeting Brantford Ladies' Golf and Country Club

The ladies' section of the Brantford Golf and Country Club held its annual meeting Friday afternoon, February 25th, in the Public Library. The President, Mrs. H. R. Yates, occupied the chair and expressed her thanks for the able support accorded her last season by the executive and members of the club generally.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Following are the reports:

The Convenor of the Match Committee's report: "In these days of recruiting activities, so much is said of woman's work that one rather hesitates to give a report concerning women at play, but let us hope that the time spent on the links by the Brantford lady golfers will only make us more efficient workers.

"At the opening of the links in May a putting contest was held. The proceeds from this, at 25 cents per entry, went to the Red Cross. A prize donated by the President for the best score was won by Mrs. Leeming, Mrs. Preston winning the second prize donated by Miss Corinne Jones. On the next Saturday putting was again the feature, with a prize donated by Mrs. Aird and won by Miss Carlyle. On

Hospital or Rose Day, June 5th, another entrance fee was charged for putting. The first prize, donated by Mrs. R. H. Reville, was won by Miss Gibson; the second prize, a bouquet of roses, donated by Miss VanNorman, was divided between Miss Schell and Miss C. Jones. Numerous events were run off during the season, a dozen balls being given by the ladies' committee to be played for every Thursday.

"Mr. Charles Sheppard gave two very handsome bronze shields for mixed foursomes. They were won by Miss Wallace and Mr. Gordon Caudwell.

"Last year the club was for the first time a member of the C.L.G.U., and a fair start was made in qualifying for its different classes.

The final field day of the season was held on Oct. 28th. On this date the prizes played for throughout the season were presented. Mrs. Yates, the President, gave a cup, which was won by Miss Corinne Jones. Mrs. Hewitt gave as a consolation prize a silver photo frame, won by Miss Powell. A silver flower holder, given for the best score on the putting oval, was won by Miss Gibson, who was also the winner of the shield given by Mrs. Leeming. It must be won twice to be permanently possessed. Mrs. George Watt donated a silver candlestick for the best ringer score throughout the season. This was won by Mrs. Leeming, who also won Miss Bishop's prize, a silver salver, given for putting and approaching.

"MAY SCHELL,

"Convenor of Match Com."

The Secretary-Treasurer's report was then read:

"Once again the members of the Brantford Ladies' Golf and Country Club meet to review the events of a quiet but successful season and to arrange for the coming one. At the last annual meeting it was decided to give a dance in the Conservatory of Music on Easter Monday as a means of making money to send a remembrance to each Brantford man of the First Canadian Contingent at the front. The dance was given, and although not as largely attended as we expected, was

Golf Club Requisites

We make a specialty of Tanks and Towers for Golf Clubs and Golf Links. We would like to give you an estimate too on piping your course and supplying you with gas engine or windmill. We should be pleased at any time to hear from Directors of Golf Clubs and Chairmen of Grounds Committees in reference to their requirements. Our expert's advice is always at your service.



We recently received a contract from the Hamilton Golf and Country Club to install a tank and tower at their new links near Ancaster. Experts say that Hamilton has one of the finest inland courses on the Continent of America. Nothing is too good for the proper equipment of these ideal links. That's why we were entrusted with the order. "There was a reason."

Drop us a card and our expert will be pleased to visit your course and give you an estimate on piping your greens and installing a first class watering system. No firm in Canada has had more experience or is in a better position to cater to your Golf Course needs. "No good water system—No good greens."

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Medium size, heavy, sinks, used by players who use a large heavy ball. Each 65c., Dozen \$7.50.

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Full size, light, floats, the best half dollar ball in the world. Constantly increasing in popularity. Each 50c., Dozen \$6.00.

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Same as the Pigmy, only with Bramble marking. Each 35c., Dozen \$4.20.

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Small size, heavy, sinks recognized all over the world as the perfect ball. Each 65c., Dozen \$7.50.

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Full size, heavy, sinks, a favorite with long drivers. Each 65c., Dozen \$7.50.

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Small size, heavy, a favorite ball with those who prefer a Bramble marked ball. Each 65c., Dozen \$7.50.

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A new ball with Dimple marking, wonderful value at the price. Each 35c., Dozen \$4.20.

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much enjoyed by those present. The proceeds were spent on cigarettes and tobacco and sent to the Brantford men in France. A letter of thanks was received for the above in May.

"On 12th April the club joined the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union, from which the players expect to derive much benefit.

"The opening tea was held on 15th May. The weather was ideal and there was an unusually large attendance. A putting contest was held on the oval for prizes presented by the President and Secretary. The Saturday teas were continued until the 9th October and were much enjoyed.

"In May a 'Field Day' was held, at which \$27 was realized and forwarded to the Secretary of the I.O.D.E. for the 'Field Kitchen Fund.'

"On 2nd June Mrs. Reville and Mrs.

Yates gave a bridge at the club-house. The receipts were \$12.35.

"On 16th June the Postmaster-General and Madame Casgrain and party were entertained at tea at the club-house by the President and Executive.

"The contents of the box in the club-house were sent to the Red Cross.

"Throughout the season prizes for various events were very kindly presented by Mrs. H. R. Yates, Mrs. Reville, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Aird, Mrs. Leeming, Mrs. G. Watt, Mrs. Webling, Miss Bishop, Miss Van Norman, Miss C. Jones and Mr. Charles Sheppard.

"E. CORINNE JONES,
"Sec.-Treas. B.L.G.C.C."

The Treasurer's report was satisfactory and showed a balance to the good.

After a hearty vote of thanks was passed the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned.

Annual Meeting Toronto Golf Club

THE annual general meeting of the Toronto Golf Club was held on Saturday, February 19th, 1916, and in view of there being seventy-six members on active service, the report and financial statement for the year ending December 31st, 1915, was considered very satisfactory.

Col. Sweny was elected Hon. President, and Mr. Justice Masten was re-elected Captain of the club for the ensuing year.

Col. Sweny and Mr. J. H. Moss retired from the board, their term of office having expired as provided by the rules, and Mr. G. G. LeMesurier and Mr. J. A. Macdonald were elected to fill the two vacancies. The board is as follows:

Hon. President and ex-officio member of the board, Col. Sweny; President, A. H. Campbell; Vice-President, A. M. M. Kirkpatrick. Directors—S. Temple Blackwood, Wm. Ince, O. R. Macklem, Gerard B. Strathy, V. F. Cronyn, H. Gordon Mackenzie, R. S. Cronyn, G. G. LeMesurier, James A. Macdonald, F. G. B. Allan.

Mr. Campbell, the President for the coming year, is an extremely well-known golfer. He was Vice-President of the Royal Canadian Golf Association in 1903 and 1904 and President in 1913.

Mr. G. B. Allan is the Hon. Secretary of the club, whilst George Cumming is the pro., a position he has held so successfully for so many years.

Governor vs. Golfer

"When a Governor's term of office expires he is soon forgotten, but a champion golfer's reputation lives forever." Thus spoke Governor Fielder of New Jersey at a banquet tendered to Mr. Edwin M. Wild and Mr. Max R. Marston by the Cranford Golf Club of Cranford, N.J., in recognition of the

good work of the pair of golfers during the golfing season of 1915. Mr. Marston, it will be remembered, missed an 18-inch putt at Detroit last September for probably the championship of the United States. But he will undoubtedly have his chance again.

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are used the world over. How is it that we are always able to produce good results when climatic and soil conditions are so varied? The reason is obvious—WE ARE SPECIALISTS AT THE BUSINESS. We have applied the results of many years of scientific research to accumulated knowledge of the habits and growth of grasses combined with the study of climatic and soil conditions, so that at the present time we can prescribe and blend a mixture of grass seeds that are certain to give good results in any particular location for which we prescribe.

Our Grass Seeds and Fertilizers are used exclusively by most of the leading golf and country clubs throughout the American continent, and a great number of the golf courses have been sown entirely with our seeds. We have a full stock of the following on hand at our Toronto warehouses.

**Carters Tested Grass Seeds for Bunker Banks, Tees, Fair Greens,
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Carters Complete Grass Manures

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We shall be pleased to have one of our experienced representatives go over your course, and give recommendations for fertilizing and sowing.

Write for a copy of the American edition of our "Practical Greenkeeper," free of charge. No greens committee or groundsman should be without this.

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SITUATION WANTED by Golf Professional, good club maker and first class instructor, four years with the Metis Golf Club and four years with Jimmie Black of Beaconsfield G. C. Montreal. Address O. Brault, Metis Beach, Matane, Quebec.

Southern Tournament Fixtures

March

- 22-24—Pine Forest Inn, Summerville, S. C., Pine Forest championship.
25—Pine Forest Inn, Summerville, S. C., women's championship.
25-30—Pinehurst, N. C., Country Club, women's North and South championship.

April

- 1—Pinehurst, N. C., Country Club, North and South open championship.

- 3-8—Pinehurst, N. C., Country Club, North and South amateur championship.

- 4—Pine Forest Inn, Summerville, S. C., Spring tournament.

- 14-15—Hot Springs, Ark., Golf & Country Club, club championship.

- 11-15—Pinehurst, N. C., Country Club, Mid-April tournament.

Golf at Pinehurst

SAYS a despatch from Pinehurst, N.C., of the victory of a former resident of Canada and Canadian champion in 1910, 1911 and 1912:

As was to be expected, Dorothy Campbell Hurd won the President's trophy in the St. Valentine's Golf Tournament for women played here last week. She met Miss Elinor Gates of Locust Valley in the finals, and finished on the fifteenth hole, four up,

again she covered two hundred yards. Three down on the third hole, she was only two down on the thirteenth. This was a notable rally, considering that Mrs. Hurd had gone out in 44, and came in with 45, a total of 89.

Both players were at times in the rough. In the main, Mrs. Hurd was unbeatable on the short game, and this, and her steadiness and experience gave her the match. They both made the



Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd and Miss Elinor Gates playing the finals at St. Valentine's Tournament.

before a large gallery on the championship course.

The story of this match is one of a remarkably game effort on Miss Gates' part to overcome an immediate advantage that Mrs. Hurd gained at the start. Nervousness in championship play was probably the cause of Miss Gates losing the first three holes by a margin of two strokes each, for as soon as she had steadied down and started that astonishing drive into working form, she became a very formidable aspirant indeed. This driving was at times quite remarkable. Time and

eleventh hole in three. The match was played out, the cards showing as follows:

Mrs. Hurd—
 Out—5 5 6 5 4 4 5 5 5—45
 In—5 3 6 5 6 5 4 5 5—44—89

Miss Gates—
 Out—7 8 9 4 7 5 5 5 6—56
 In—4 3 6 4 7 7 5 6 4—46—102

The rest of the field were outdistanced by the former champion. Miss Helen Andrews of Akron, Ohio, had been defeated by her in the first round, 3 and 2, and Miss Priscilla Beall of Uniontown 8 and 6 in the second.

Rosedale's Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Rosedale Golf Club was held the last Saturday in February and was largely attended. The report for the year was most satisfactory. From the report of the retiring President, Mr. R. H. Greene, the following interesting items are taken: The membership of the club now stands as follows: Men — Resident shareholders, 361; non-resident shareholders, 23; associate, 10; special, 3; juniors, 9; life, 1; honorary, 1. Ladies—Resident, 204; non-resident, 12. Total, 624.

The new water system, referred to in the last annual report, consisting of a new powerhouse, engine and pump, and a larger water main for part of the course, has been completed during the year. This will furnish a plentiful supply of water for all requirements.

The work of clearing the land and constructing the new eleventh green has also been completed, and this will be an additional attraction to the course for the coming season.

The Directors do not contemplate any substantial changes in the course or club-house during the coming year, so that capital expenditure will be confined to minor improvements.

At the last annual general meeting it was unanimously decided to remit

the fees of members of the club on active service, or who have joined an overseas battalion.

During the year 1915 twenty-four members were entitled to exemptions from payment of fees under this resolution.

During the year 1916 there will be between fifty-five and sixty members of the club on active military service and entitled to exemption from fees.

The collection that was taken up during the year amongst the members for soldiers' comforts amounted to \$1,101. Out of this, \$468.60 was immediately expended on socks and tobacco, which were sent to the boys at the front through the Red Cross, leaving a balance on hand on the 31st of December of \$632.40. This balance has since been forwarded to Brigadier-General Ren-

nie, to be expended on soldiers' comforts as he thinks best.

The election of Directors resulted as follows: George R. Hargraft, W. D. Lumm's, F. R. Mackelcan, W. Parkyn Murray, Wm. Prendergast, W. H. Burns, W. H. Despard, George W. Meyer and R. B. Beamont; Captain, John Martin; Secretary-Treasurer, D. W. Baxter.

Mr. Hargraft was unanimously elected President to take the place of Mr.



Mr. Geo. R. Hargraft, Rosedale's new President

R. H. Greene, whose term of Governor expires.

Mr. Hargraft is the General Agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. and prominent in business and social circles in Toronto. The presidential chair could not be occupied by a more

competent "sportsman and gentleman."

Frank Freeman is again the popular pro. of the club.

The reports all showed Rosedale to be in a most enviable position, both as regards playing strength, financial situation and ideal club-house and course.

Annual Meeting of the Hamilton Club

THE annual meeting of the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, Limited, was held on the 3rd March, when the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors: Geo. Hope, Lieut.-Colonel Paul J. Myler, Thos. C. Haslett, D'Arcy Martin, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Moodie, W. E. Phin and J. J. Morrison. Mr. George Hope was elected President, and Mr. J. J. Morrison Hon. Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. W. D. Wilson was elected Captain, and Mr. H.

M. Patterson Vice-Captain.

The meeting was well attended. The Chairman intimated that the alterations to the new club-house at Ancaster would be completed by 1st April, or in plenty of time for the opening of the season's play.

The annual financial report was of a thoroughly satisfactory character, showing a handsome surplus in assets. Prospects for the coming season are particularly bright.

Waterloo Golf and Country Club

AT the annual meeting of the Waterloo Golf and Country Club, held this month, at which over fifty members were present, a most successful year was reported. The membership of the club has been well maintained, notwithstanding so many men going to the front, and is now in the neighborhood of 400, certainly a very fine showing. One special undertaking during the past year, which gives every evidence of bearing good results, was the planting of a large number of elm, maple, cedar and birch trees, and in time these trees will greatly beautify the course. Specially-designed bunkers have been put in during the past season, and they have greatly improved the course from a playing standpoint.

The election of officers resulted as

follows: President, C. E. A. Dowler; First Vice-President, A. M. Edwards; Second Vice-President, G. D. Forbes; Secretary-Treasurer, J. N. MacKendrick; Captain, W. W. Wilkinson. Directors—R. O. McCulloch, M. N. Todd, C. R. H. Warnock, A. M. Edwards, C. E. A. Dowler, J. N. MacKendrick, J. G. Turnbull, W. Philip, G. D. Forbes and W. W. Wilkinson.

Mr. C. E. A. Dowler, who succeeds Dr. Vardon as President, was formerly Secretary of the club, and is well known to the golfing world. The Vice-President, Mr. Edwards, is Mayor of the city. Mr. W. W. Wilkinson is again the popular Captain of this particularly progressive club. Prospects for a prosperous season in 1916 are unusually bright.



Lakeview Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Lakeview Golf and Country Club, Limited, Toronto, was held recently at the King Edward Hotel, the attendance being unusually large and the annual report being the most satisfactory in the history of the club.

The following officers were elected for the year: President, F. A. N. Powell; Vice-President, J. T. Clark; Hon. Secretary, W. T. J. Lee; Secretary, F. C. Armitage. Directors—N. G. MacLeod, C. E. Lanskaill, S. C. Halligan and B. A. Trestrail.

Mr. F. A. N. Powell, the popular President of the club, presided at the meeting and congratulated the members on the excellent position the organization has now attained, and was himself warmly complimented on the services he had rendered in bringing about these results. Mr. Powell is not only an energetic officer, but is "some golfer" himself, and last year moved into the first rank of players in the club, on frequent occasions making phenomenal plays in helping his side win four-ball matches.

Mr. H. B. Richey, Captain of the club for the past two seasons, resigned at the annual meeting, as he is going overseas. He accepted another captaincy, being now Captain Richey of the 180th (Sportsmen's) Battalion. The following members of the club are now on the honorary roll as having joined for service in the war: H. G. Beemer, H. A. Blake, J. A. Bohan, F. P. Burns, Dr. Graham Chambers, J. T. Clark Jr., Charles Dineen, Gordon Dineen, A. S. Hamilton, Geoffrey Heyworth, G. B. Legge, A. L. MacDonald, R. H. Paterson, H. B. Richey, R. Innes-Taylor.

Mr. E. G. Thedford was elected Cap-

tain for the year and Mr. C. E. Lanskaill Vice-Captain. Both are keen golfers, and will arrange a series of events to keep interest going throughout the year among players who like competition events.

During the past two weeks the Lakeview Club opened its lists to a limited number of associate members, and in short order the agreed-upon number of new players had been accepted. Some rattling good golfers are among them, and all are of the material that upbuilds a club.



Mr. F. A. N. Powell, Lakeview's popular President

The Lakeview course was in great condition last year, and now that all the greens have been properly drained and watered, and the turf on the fair green having always been of the best, fine golf is now assured. The course is not one of the most difficult, but there is plenty of trouble for those who do not know how to avoid it. The policy has been followed of going cautiously in putting artificial bunkers on the course. There are some, each year these are added to, and this year

there will be more. There has been kept in view the purpose of carrying out a general plan that will hang together when completed, instead of having different and conflicting schemes experimented with.

The well-known professional, Arthur Russell, who has been with the club several years, has been re-engaged for the season, and golf begins as soon as the snow melts. One merit of the Lakeview course is the early date at which it is ready for use.

With a largely increased membership and greatly improved links, Lakeview faces the 1916 season with most excellent prospects.

Again Rule 25

LIKE Banquo's ghost, Rule 25 apparently will not down. The "Canadian Golfer" is in receipt of a number of letters in reference to this very vexing Rule, and the ruling thereon by Mr. C. B. Macdonald, the only member on this continent of the Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club.

Herewith two letters, out of many received, from well-known Toronto golfers:

"I have read with great interest the contributions and the official decision as to Rule 25.

"My opinion is that the whole matter may be made very clear to those of us who are interested, if you will be good enough to define the difference between 'lightly sole his club' in a bunker on grass, which is penalized, and the exception given (see Exception 2 in the Golf Doctor's answer) of touching grass in **addressing the ball**, which is not penalized.

"Just what does it mean by 'addressing your ball'? Must the club be up in the air over your shoulder out of reach of the grass? If not, just what does addressing the ball in a bunker mean?"

And the other:

"Player A touches grass in a bunker while addressing his ball, but does not ground or sole his club. Player B claims penalty. Player A disputes claim and refers to Rule 25, Exception 2. B persists in claim and refers to Definition 17.

"If you can get Mr. Macdonald and Golf Doctor to give their opinion in this you would oblige."

These two letters were sent on to Mr. Macdonald. Herewith his reply:

"Your letter received with enclosures. Your friends seem to try and split hairs. In addressing the ball the club is always in motion when near the ball. Soling the club means permitting it to **rest** on the ground, whether it be on grass or sand. Soling a club is not permitted in a hazard, and grass in a hazard is part of the hazard. If a man's ball lies in a hazard where there happens to be long grass, if while the club is in motion in the act of addressing that ball he should happen to touch the grass, he is not penalized.

"Yours truly,

"CHARLES B. MACDONALD.

"P.S.—The trouble with most men who have learned their golf on inland courses is that they are inclined to quibble. One can always find points over which to quibble—

for instance, what is a bare spot, when is grass turf, where does a bunker begin and end. It is for the greens committees of the various clubs to settle these various questions by defining that which is doubtful on their particular course. A bunker on a real golf course is well defined. A bunker on an inland golf course is very often not defined.

"Golfers should play in the spirit of the game, and not quibble!—C.B.M."

Mr. Macdonald's ruling, it will be observed, is that if while the club is in motion in the act of addressing the ball a player in a hazard should happen to touch the grass he is not penalized. Note well **"If while the club is in motion."**

During the war the Rules of Golf Committee of the R. and A. have refused to give out any decisions.

Mr. Henry Gullen, the Secretary of the Committee, writes, however:

"I have had your letters before my Chairman, and he agrees entirely with the answers given by Mr. C. B. Macdonald (as previously published in the 'Canadian Golfer'), which seem very explicitly stated and comprehensive."

To sum up, in a final letter received from Mr. Macdonald a few days ago:

"The whole spirit of Rule 25 is that nothing shall be done which could in any way possible improve the lie of the ball, and you are told exactly what you can do. The rule is made to cover well-defined hazards. **In such hazards grass is not so tall that one cannot easily avoid touching it.** The Rules of Golf Committee have again and again stated in their decisions that where there are hazards of exceptional character, the club should make a rule which will govern the situation."

In connection with this very vexed question it is only fair to state that the "Canadian Golfer" is in receipt of a letter from Mr. John Martin, Captain of the Rosedale Golf Club, that he has received a decision from the United States Golf Association which reads: "There is no penalty for a player who touches grass while addressing his ball in a bunker, but does not ground his club." Whilst all Canadian golfers have the greatest respect for the U.S.G.A., any ruling it makes has, of course, no official standing in this country.

In and Around the Club House

Interesting Happenings in Canada, Great Britain and United States

In aid of the Red Cross funds, a number of prominent amateurs will, in all probability, be asked to take part in a tournament in connection with the Kirkwood Inn links this season. The trip, if arranged, will, undoubtedly, be a delightful one.



A well known golfer, Mr. C. E. A. Dowler,
recently elected President Waterloo
Golf and Country Club



Mr. R. H. Greene, of the Rosedale Golf Club, writing from the Pine Forest Inn, Summerville, S.C., states that the course is well bunkered and interesting. He adds: "I followed three professionals to-day in an exhibition match. They were T. Mulgrew, the local pro.; G. Nichols Great Neck, L.I., and G. Low, Baltusrol, N.J. The scores were: Nichols 69, Mulgrew 78, Low 80. The pro. record is 67, held by Nichols and Mulgrew, and the amateur record 75. Nichols is a most finished player. Am going on to Augusta, Georgia, from here."

Mr. J. J. Morrison, Honorary Secretary of the Hamilton Golf Club, is playing golf in Atlantic City for a couple of weeks. Mr. H. R. Yates and Mr. W. C. Boddy, of the Brantford Club, are also there. Mr. F. P. Betts, K.C., of London, is enjoying the game at Pinehurst, N.C., the guest of the Holly Inn.



A good story from Canada, says "Golfing," London, concerns Mr. Geo. S. Lyon, ex-amateur champion of the Dominion, and an occasional competitor in our championships. Mr. Lyon is a long driver, but in an important four-ball match at Toronto, he was much out of form. He was getting under his tee shots and "skying" them, much to his own chagrin and the disappointment of the "gallery." At last, after a particularly high shot, which came to rest some distance behind the other balls, a small boy's shrill voice broke the chilling silence: "Fine, daddy; you're hitting them higher than any of them." Excelsior! adds our contemporary.



The capital article in this issue on "The Call of Serbia," is from the pen of Miss Florence Harvey. Golfers in Great Britain, Canada and the United States have contributed some \$16,000 to aid the stricken people of stricken Serbia. There are thousands of pathetic groups wandering homeless through Greece and Montenegro, driven from their country, dogged by poverty, despair and grief. There are thousands of helpless women and babies—sick and dying—without shelter, without clothing. In the name of humanity, do your share. Miss Harvey, whose address is 40 Robinson Street, Hamilton, will be glad to receive contributions. The "Canadian Golfer" unhesitatingly urges its readers to help stricken and starving Serbia.

"Is this a brassie lie?" she asked, as with her club she vigorously pounded the ground just behind the ball. "No," he unfeelingly retorted, "but it soon will be."



A captain of a well-known Toronto golf club, writing the Editor, says: "I suggest that you appeal to all golfers in every number you publish to Study the Rules and Play the Game." A capital suggestion, which will be put into play this season in every issue.



A certain parson who is very fond of the game, and can use his clubs effectively was reading the lesson, when he rather electrified those of his congregation who noticed it by giving out a well-known passage in the following form: "The heavens declare the glory of golf and the firmament showeth his handicap."



After a lapse of sixteen years, Mr. Sidney H. Fry, the well-known English international golfer, has won the Amateur Billiard Championship for the fourth time, his previous successes having been in 1893, 1896 and 1900. The fact that Mr. Fry celebrated his forty-seventh birthday on the 25th of last month, makes his success the more remarkable, especially since the interval that divides his last two successes represents time for practice taken from billiards and devoted to golf. He had not long taken up the royal and ancient game at the time when he won his 1900 billiard championship, but his success at golf was remarkable. He had not played a year before he was down to scratch, and had won the Don Memorial Cup at Richmond—a scratch trophy open to the members of some eleven or twelve of the leading clubs. In 1900 Mr. Fry was runner-up in the Irish Open Championship, and he reached this stage again in 1907. In 1902 he was runner-up in the Amateur Championship to another "late beginner," Mr. Charles Hutchings, who, although at that time already a grandfather, won an exciting, if not very well played, match by one hole.

W. M. Freeman, the well-known pro. of the Lambton Golf Club, has returned from Jamaica, where he had a most successful winter season.



Mrs. H. B. Yates, wife of the late Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Yates, M.D., whose lamented death was recorded in last month's issue, has received notable letters of condolence from the King and Queen and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Mrs. Yates and her son, Montagu, who has been offered a commission, and daughter, Miss Emily, are remaining in England for the present.



A Chicago subscriber writes the "Canadian Golfer" announcing the engagement there of two former champions—Miss Caroline Painter, women's western champion, and Holden Wilson, Ohio champion. The romance began on the links of the Cincinnati Golf Club. Heartly congratulations from Canada.



The regular shoot of the Essex Country Club Gun Club was held at the traps on the golf links on Saturday, February 26th. The high wind made the targets very tricky. A. F. Healy and A. N. Lawrence were the prize-winners. One perfect score of a string of 25 birds was made by Mr. Nelson Long, of Hamilton, who was visiting at the club. Dr. Perdue and Dr. W. Dunk were also among the guests. Scores:

	Shot At.	Broke.
King, C. S.	150	100
Lawrence, A. N.	125	93
Drake, E. A.	125	82
Healy, A. F.	100	79
Morton, R. M.	100	71
Grandjean, P. W.	100	35
Kent, F. A.	50	28
Kent, F. A.	50	28
Morton, E. A.	25	18
Long, Nelson	100	80
Perdue, Dr.	100	83
Dunk, W.	100	73

The monthly cut glass bowl presented by Mr. Alfred Hewitt for the highest average for the month, allowing handicap, was won by A. F. Healy.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal, the brilliant golfer of the Ravisloe Club, Chicago, won the woman's golf championship match at Palm Beach, defeating Miss Louise Witherbee.



Mr. H. B. Richey, the Captain last year of the Lakeview Golf Club, has gone in for another captaincy—that of the 180th (Sportsmen's) Battalion, Toronto. He's in good company.



Next month will see golfers again out on the majority of the links, although temporary greens will be played on. General reports are that the courses throughout the country have wintered exceedingly well.



It is understood that D. Spittal, formerly pro. of the Sarnia Golf Club, has secured the professional appointment of the Halifax Golf Club. He will be a good man for a good place. There were a large number of applications for the post, which was advertised exclusively in this magazine.



The visitor to a Scottish course turned to his caddie—

"What line do I take to this hole?" he inquired.

"Atween Sandy's smiddy an' th' Spittal o' Kirriemacahdoch wi' a hook; or, on the wee Bendochartnamurchar, wi' a slice."

So he tried desperately to play straight down the course.



A somewhat extraordinary result is reported from Manly, New South Wales, in a match between Mr. J. J. Cassidy and Mr. H. M. See. With three holes to go the match was all square. Mr. Cassidy played the remaining three holes in nine strokes, the bogey being 3 4 4=11. Yet he lost two of the three holes and finished one down. And this, although Mr. See aggregated ten strokes for the three holes. The explanation of the puzzle is that Cassidy did the sixteenth hole in one stroke and the other two in bogey fours, while at the 17th hole See took four strokes and holed out in three at each of the other two.

Mr. R. Watkin Mills, the well-known English baritone, who is an enthusiastic golfer, sends the "Canadian Golfer" an excellent golfing photograph of himself. "For Auld Lang Syne. May your drive be long and straight, your approach deadly and your putt sure." Mr. Watkin Mills is now "playing the game" at his new Canadian home in Winnipeg.



The April number of the "Canadian Golfer" will contain articles by Mr. T. G. Gray on "The Art of Placing"; Alex. Smith on "Getting Out of Difficulties" (profusely illustrated), and Lord Northcliffe, the stormy petrel of British politics and war conduct. His Lordship is a keen golfer and a capital golfing picture of him driving will accompany the write-up. These are a few only of the good things for April, which marks, by the by, the 12th hole in the journal's career.



The many golfing friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ricketts, of 105 Howland Avenue, Toronto, will sincerely sympathize with them in the death of their son, Lieut. Neville H. Ricketts, B Co., 5th Battalion, C.E.F., which occurred in France, Dec. 31st, although particulars have only recently reached the bereaved parents. Lieut. Ricketts went to the front with the first Canadian contingent as a non-commissioned officer of the Queen's Own, and after a year or more of active service was granted a commission as lieutenant in the 5th Battalion. He had only just returned to the front when he met his death. On the night of December 30 he was in charge of a working party just behind the front line when the enemy turned a machine gun on the scene of Lieut. Ricketts' operations, and he fell with a bullet wound above the hip. He died within a few hours and was buried with full military honors in the cemetery "Les Soeure Noir," near Bailleul, France. "He had proved his keenness and efficiency and was a first-class officer." "A good soldier and always a gentleman," are the tributes paid Lieut. Ricketts by the commanding officers of his battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Cockshutt, who is raising the new 215th Battalion in Brantford, is a member of the Brantford Golf and Country Club. Lieut. R. Scarfe and Lieut. Chester Harris, two other popular Brantford golfers, are also joining the overseas forces.



The Stratford Golf and Country Club on March 15th held an enthusiastic annual meeting. The old board of directors were all re-elected, viz., Messrs. T. A. McKay, W. Miller, R. T. Orr, W. Maynard, H. S. Robertson, Alex. Faill and Judge Barron.



The annual matches between the golfing curlers of Toronto and Hamilton took place last month. Four rinks of Toronto golfing and curling stars journeyed to the Ambitious City, and pulled off a victory. Then the Hamilton men came back to Toronto, and took the measure of the Queen City long-drivers and "stone-slingers" by 14 shots. There was a battle royal between the two rinks skipped by champion George S. Lyon and ex-Champion Fritz Martin. The former went down to a bad defeat in Hamilton, but on his "home tee" he took revenge by winning 18 up—that is 24 to 6.

Mr. James C. Parrish, of Southampton, L.I., has had placed on the mantel over the hearthstone of the Country Club of Lakewood, N.J., a silver plate which bears the following engraving: "On April 30th, 1915, Herbert M. Forrest made the eighteenth hole, 400 yards, in two strokes." It is proposed, the "American Golfer" explains, to carry out the same idea, recording all unusual golf happenings, until the entire space on the oak board is fully occupied. Here's a good idea for members of some Canadian clubs to follow.



A remarkable golfing "Roll of Honor" is that of the Royal Dublin Golf Club, which is contained in the club's annual report. Excluding the military members prior to the war, who numbered 56, about 80 members have been attached to His Majesty's forces, of whom four have been killed in action, many wounded, several mentioned in despatches, and one to whom the Military Cross was awarded for great gallantry at Gallipoli—namely, Gerald Johnson. All the caddies save one and one out of the only two eligible groundsmen enlisted. Several of the caddies have been killed in action.

Commander Evans Sends Greetings

THE following interesting letter has been received from Commander E. R. G. R. Evans, second in command of the Scott Antarctic Expedition and a popular visitor in Canada some two years ago:

"H.M.S. 'Crusader,'

"Feb. 25th, 1916.

"Dear Mr. Editor:

"From time to time I have received from friends in Brantford copies of the 'Canadian Golfer,' and have just finished reading a copy. I must take this opportunity to write and tell you what pleasure it has afforded me.

"I have frequently met many Canadian officers and men serving with the expeditionary force, and it does one good to talk over with them the Cana-

dian spirit and the Canadian viewpoint of the war. My wife and I recently had the honor of inspecting one of the Canadian camps (the 42nd Regt.) and of being entertained by the officers' mess.

"General and Mrs. Steele and Captain Harwood Steele, of Winnipeg, represented Canada at our wedding.

"Sir Robert Borden made a short voyage in H.M.S. 'Viking' last year when I commanded that ship, and my whole ship's company lined up to cheer him when he took his departure.

"Wishing the 'Canadian Golfer' the splendid success it deserves, I am, dear Sir,

"Yours sincerely,

"EDWARD R. G. R. EVANS."

"The Roarin' Game"



ONTARIO LADIES' TANKARD

Mr. J. A. Macfadden, the well known curler and golfer is the donor of the above cut for competition among the lady curlers of the Ontario Curling Association. For two years it was won by the Belleville ladies but this year after an intensely exciting struggle it was captured by the "fair curlers" of the Toronto Club, who defeated the ladies of Kingston by the narrow margin of one shot. The other competitors were Peterboro, and the Toronto Granites. The matches were played in Toronto February 24th. The winning rinks were composed of: Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Burns, Miss Boyd, Mrs. Robinson, (Skip;) Miss McDermid, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Segsworth, Mrs. Jellett, (Skip.) The Toronto Granites won the Consolation.

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