

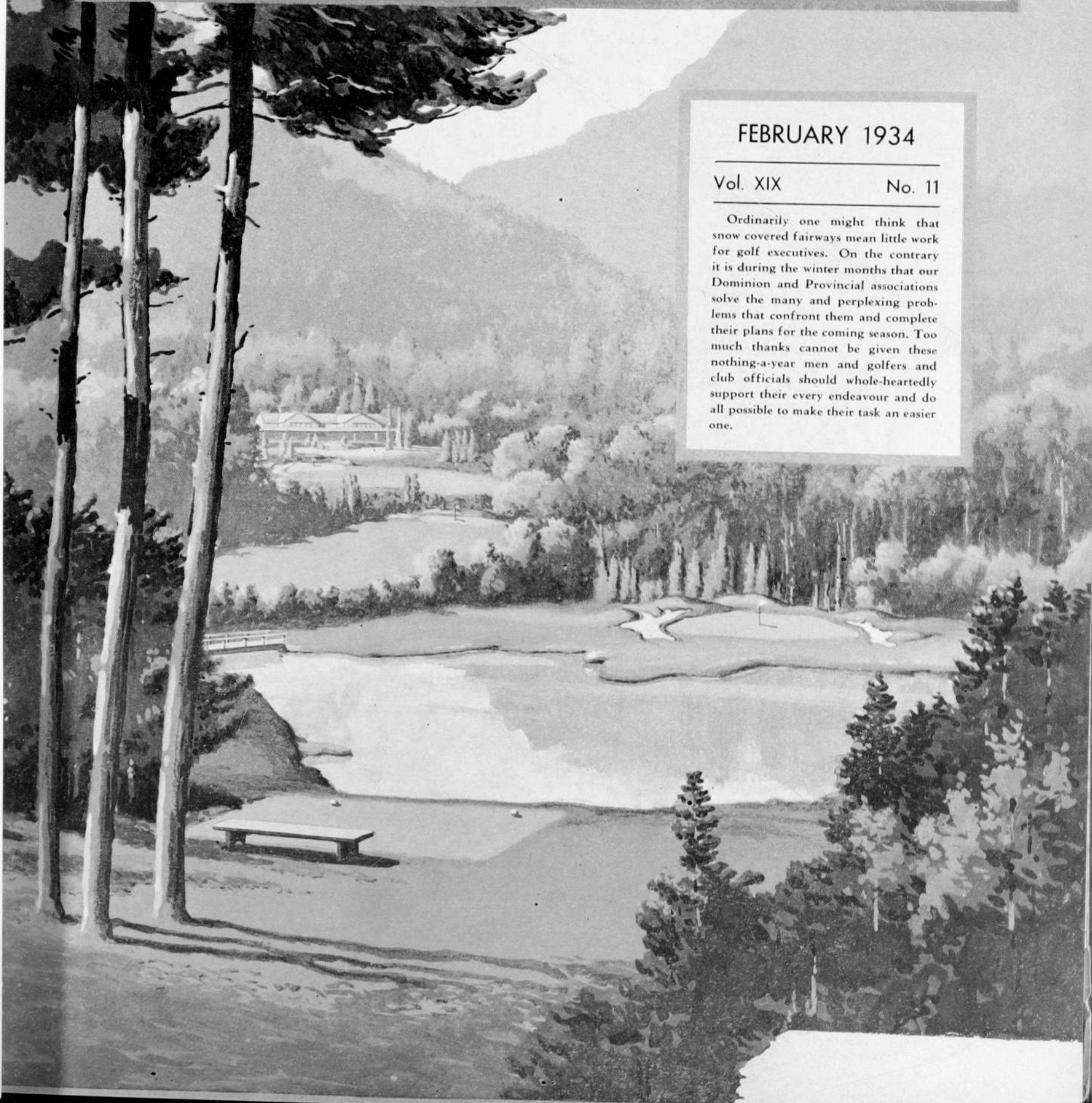
# CANADIAN GOLFER

FEBRUARY 1934

Vol. XIX

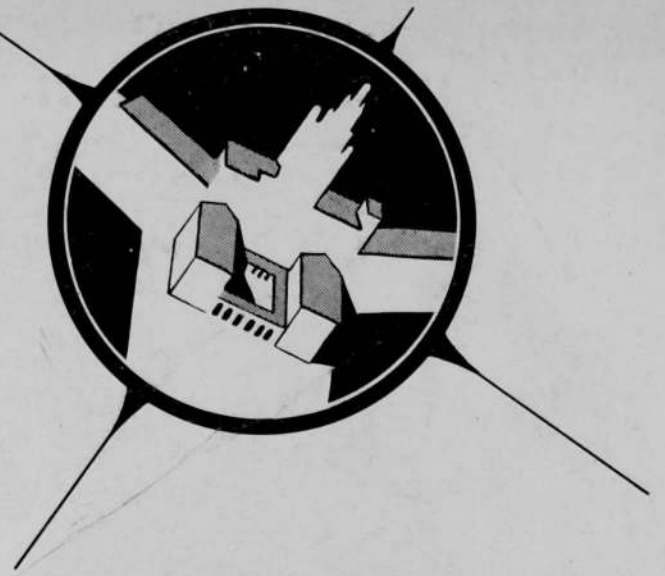
No. 11

Ordinarily one might think that snow covered fairways mean little work for golf executives. On the contrary it is during the winter months that our Dominion and Provincial associations solve the many and perplexing problems that confront them and complete their plans for the coming season. Too much thanks cannot be given these nothing-a-year men and golfers and club officials should whole-heartedly support their every endeavour and do all possible to make their task an easier one.



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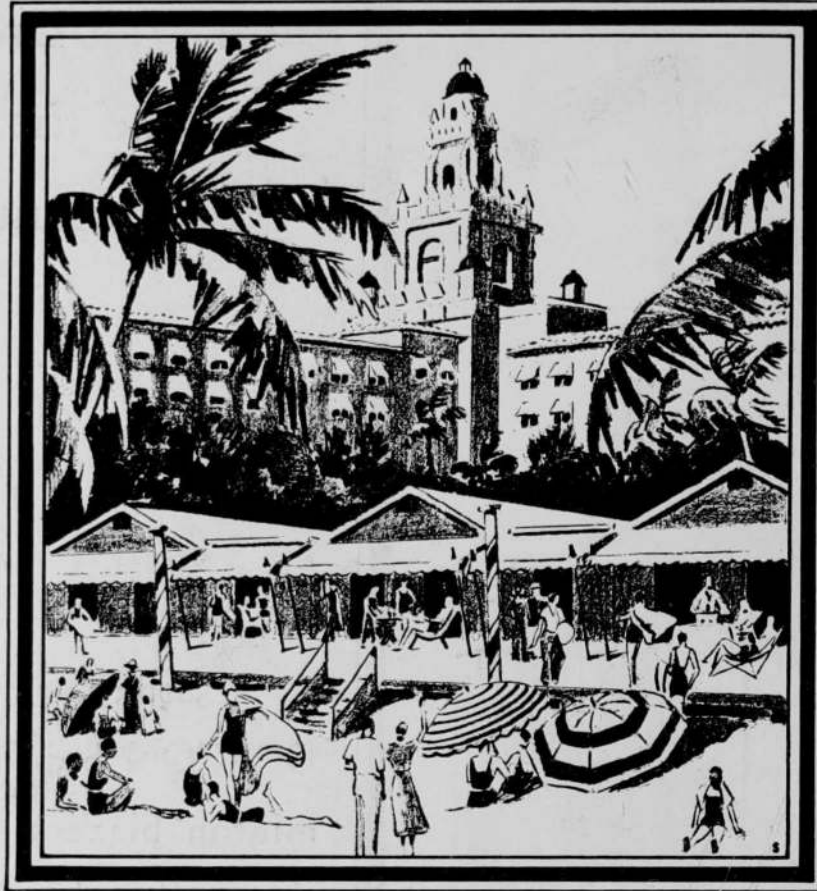
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On March 8th "Canadian Golfer", Brantford, Ontario, established 1915, was taken over by "Golf & Sports Illustrated", Montreal, established 1926, and the merged publication is carrying on as "Canadian Golfer."

WILLIAM D. TAYLOR  
Managing Editor

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## "Match Play"

THE recent decisions by the United States Golf Association and the Royal Canadian Golf Association to adopt the "All Match Play" method, now used by the British in settling an Amateur championship, will certainly tend to make this continent "match play" conscious. The present tendency towards medal play tournaments on this side of the Atlantic will mean that it will be some time before match play tournaments do grow into general prominence, but there will automatically be a general movement in this direction which will have far reaching influence on the general tournament play in the country. The effect of match play on the game of golf is most interesting, and if we are to take the present outlook of the British towards their game of golf, as an example of this influence, we may look forward with expectations to the development of the British spirit in this country. Match play is an institution in the Royal and Ancient pastime that has contributed much to the tradition of golf, and which as it becomes the more general mode of play, will continue to contribute to the enjoyment and interest of the player. Scotland, the birth place of golf, and match play, has handed down to the countries all over the world the governing laws in connection with the game, and from past experience can do well to allow this noble group of sportsmen to continue to influence its affairs.

Because of the natural trend of the times which calls for the successful completion of much in a short time, golf in this country has developed along lines which show a natural preference to medal play. Large fields gather for play in limited hours, and the natural solution is to set them all out on the course in a contest with old man par, the winner being the player who can closest equal this stubborn opponent, without or with his medal play handicap. In continuing to develop this form of golf contest, the movement has been so gradual that it was not realized that match play was gradually sliding into the background.

Match play, or any kind of contest, is the result of man's natural desire to compete, and as the method of play in the

game of golf, furnishes such extensive possibilities for skill, interest and adventure, that it should naturally be more popular. In match play the contest becomes a conflict of man against man, the original and old love, and not one against that ever stubborn and monotonously perfect opponent, "old man par." These meetings in sporting contests present the possibilities for the development of lasting friendships, personal interest, and conversation which after all are probably the greatest contributions that golf can give to any devotee. The uncertainty of what one's opponent may do brings interest to every shot, and the fact that a decision, one way or the other, can be reached at the completion of every hole naturally results in maintained interest during the entire round. The fact that each hole becomes a contest of its own, presents the opportunity for adventure, without the risk of too severe a penalty, thereby bringing out the best in a player. It is common for us to hear it said that a player is very strong at match play and does not show up in medal contest. We do not wish to discourage in any way the natural necessity for caution and accuracy required in medal play contests, and also a form of match play, but the general observation of golf and golfers in the Old Country, is that they take their games less seriously, and are at all times playing the shot in question as it should be played, rather than serious concentration on obtaining perfect results.

The spirit of the British which seems to be an automatic development from their general preference for match play does create a more sporting attitude rather than the serious business like complex which is so often apparent among players on this side of the water. The possibility that Canada will readily develop and acquire this British attitude is natural to expect, as golf in our country has not grown out of its rightful place as a sport and into a business.

It, therefore, evolves upon our golfing executives to study their tournament programmes in endeavour to find, for time proven match play, a more generous place on our golfing calendars.

# Royal Canadian Golf Association Appoint Geo. H. Forster President at Annual Meeting

By WILLIAM D. TAYLOR

ONE OF the largest and most representative golf gatherings ever assembled in Canada was present at the Queen's Hotel in Montreal for the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Golf Association. The meeting which was held jointly with the Province of Quebec Golf Association presented the executives on both these associations an excellent opportunity to thoroughly discuss the affairs of their association work for an entire evening. The R. C. G. A. meeting was presided over by Mr. George Forster in the absence of President C. W. Jackson, of Winnipeg. While it was most unfortunate that Mr. Jackson could not attend the meeting his detailed and interesting report which was presented to the meeting outlines the position of the governing association very completely to the golfers of the country. As in the past the routine matters on the agenda were presented and accepted by the meeting with little discussion recording another of those successful years which have characterized the Royal Canadian Golf Association. At the completion of the regular business Mr. Forster withdrew from the chair in favour of Mr. W. H. Plant, the immediate past president, who in his usual splendid manner spoke briefly on the ideals of the governing executives and the joy which comes from service in such an association. In terminating his remarks Mr. Plant announced to the meeting that the nominating committees choice for executive positions were the only nominations received and that their slate was therefore, automatically elected by acclamation. Mr. Forster, as new President, resumed his position in the chair to carry out the remaining business on the agenda. In his opening remarks the new president expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the honour which had been given him. From experience in the past the meeting knew that the R. C. G. A. had made a wise choice and that the position which Mr. Forster has now attained is one which he deservedly holds as a result of his generous contributions to the affairs of golf in his province during the many years in which he has been an active executive.

### *All Match-Play in Amateur*

The most important and interesting decision which comes as a result of the meeting, is the announcement that in the future the Canadian Amateur Championships will be contested entirely at match-play, thereby, eliminating the necessity of qualifying rounds of medal-play. This system which is being adopted will bring our championships in line with both the English and American Amateur events, which permits every entrant in the championship proper to enter into match-play rounds. The early rounds of the tournament are decided by 18 holes match-play up to and including the quarter-finals, the semi-final and final matches being contested over the 36 hole route as in the past. This will allow the conducting of the entire tournament along with the Willingdon Cup matches from a Monday to a Saturday, and will insure the easy handling of a much increased tournament entry. All competitors will, as

in the past, be called for play on the Monday, August 13th as it comes this year, on which date the Interprovincial matches as well as some of the first round matches will be played. As a number of byes will always be necessary in the early rounds to bring the field to exactly 64 for Wednesday mornings play the association have therefore decided to grant to the playing members of the interprovincial teams, automatic places in the 64 bracket. It was also announced that the defending champion would be automatically granted a position in the draw at this same stage.

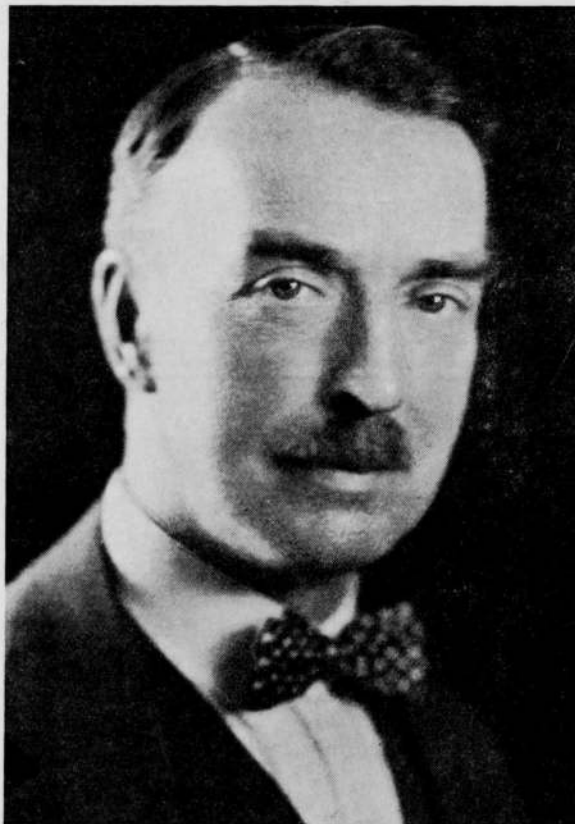
The dates and courses of both the Open and Amateur events were accepted by the meeting as proposed by the executive and, therefore, Toronto the centennial city will again receive the Canadian Open which will be played at Lakeview Golf & Country Club, on August 2nd, 3rd, and 4th with the Amateur going to Montreal's Frenh Canadian Club, Laval-sur-le-lac from August 13th to August 18th. The Interprovincial matches to be played in the same manner as in the past, but will be contested on the Monday instead of the previous Saturday, which has been the routine in former years.

At the Executive meeting which followed the annual general meeting, Mr. E. C. Gould was appointed Vice-President for the East, while Mr. Robert Jacob was appointed the Western Vice-President, Mr. B. L. Anderson was re-elected to the secretarial position which he has so-well carried out during his lengthy term in this capacity. New officers were elected to the executive in the persons of W. S. Charlton, B.C.; O. S. Leigh Spencer, Alberta and Mr. J. I. Rankin of Montreal, while the following former executives were returned office, Mr. L. W. Barker, Montreal; Col. Geo. P. Murphy, Ottawa; Mr. Geo. L. Robinson, Toronto; Mr. Arthur B. White,

London; Mr. Frank L. Lewis, Maritimes; Major J. D. Gunn, Saskatchewan. Those retiring from office this year are H. Milton Martin, Alberta; Kenneth A. McLennan, British Columbia and Clarence W. Jackson, Winnipeg, immediate past president who automatically remains a member of the executive for a period of three years. Immediately after the adjournment of the general gathering the executive held their first meeting while the remaining golfers witnessed a complete showing of Bobby Jones in a recent picture series, "How to Break Ninety".

The meeting was typical of these yearly association gatherings in which there is little open discussion the reports being the main items of business. In this regard we would like to point out, that the affairs of the association are so well conducted and the public confidence is so complete in the executives which control the associations activities that it is taken for granted that the more contentious matters are presented in the form of decisions or are postponed for the consideration of the incoming executive. A year of exceptional progress is recorded by Mr. Jackson who passes on the reigns of office to Mr. Geo. Forster of Montreal who has during his year in the

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)



MR. GEORGE H. FORSTER, Montreal  
Newly-elected President of the Royal Canadian Golf Association



vice-presidency materially aided the retiring president and has already set in motion the workings of his organization for the coming year. Mr. Jackson's detailed report which should be read by every golfer is reproduced herewith, along with other important extractions from other papers which were submitted to the meeting.

*Report of the President Dec. 31, 1933 submitted to the  
Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Royal Canadian  
Golf Association*

Gentlemen:

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the year 1933 sets out in detail the general activities of the Association. I wish to review briefly some of the problems that have come before your Executive during the year.

*Amateur Championship and Interprovincial  
Match*

This is the third time in the history of the Association that the Amateur Championship has been held in Western Canada and the first time that it has been held in the Province of British Columbia. The success of the Tournament this year justifies the decision of the Committee in fixing the venue so far distant from that part of Canada where the Championships are usually held. With the exception of the Maritimes, every Province in Canada was represented in the Interprovincial Match. The play was very keen and close throughout, and the team from British Columbia are to be congratulated on winning the Willingdon Cup.

The Amateur Championship was played in the usual manner. The 36 hole qualifying round was played on the Monday following the Interprovincial Match which was played on the preceding Saturday. There were 108 entries, which included 14 from the United States. The increasing number of entries from outside of Canada is a clear indication that our Championship is taking a more prominent place among the major golf tournaments. As a consequence of this the field is getting much faster. When it is realized that there were present this year, in addition to the outside entries, four or more of the best players from every Province in the Dominion, except the Maritimes, the advantages of holding the Interprovincial Match at the same time will be fully appreciated. While it is to be regretted that the Earl Grey cup leaves Canada for the second time in its history, the winner, Scotty Campbell of Seattle, is to be highly commended on his play throughout the tournament. The runner-up, Ken Black of Vancouver, is also deserving of praise for the excellent showing he made and for the efforts he put forth to keep the cup in Canada.

To much cannot be said, nor can one speak too highly about the work of the local Committee in Vancouver and the officers and officials of the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club in preparation for and during the week of the Tournament. When the members of your Executive arrived in Vancouver it was found that very complete arrangements had been made and no detail overlooked. The success of the Tournament was, therefore, assured from the beginning. The friendliest co-operation was extended by the officials of the British Columbia Association and the various Clubs in Vancouver and the kindest hospitality was shown to us and to all the visiting players. Owing to the generous publicity received from the local press, the interest taken in the games increased from day to day, and over two thousand spectators were present to witness the final

match on Saturday. The financial result of the Tournament was therefore satisfactory. On behalf of the Association and on behalf of the visiting members of the Executive and players I wish again to express our very sincere thanks for the many courtesies that were shown to us and for the very valuable assistance we received throughout the Tournament, which made it such a success and the visit of everyone so enjoyable.

On looking back at the Tournament, one cannot but realize the advantages that accrue to the Association by holding its Championships in as many different places in Canada as is reasonably possible. The opportunity that is thereby afforded to the members of the Executive and the visiting players to meet the local golf officials and to interchange ideas is of great mutual benefit and cannot but help to foster the aims and objects of our Association, and as well, increase the co-operation that now exists between the Provincial Associations and our body. I am deeply indebted to Mr. Plant, Mr. Jacob and Mr. Martin who accompanied me to Vancouver. The presence of three other members of the Executive at the Championship was, I know, greatly appreciated by Mr. McLennan and the other local members of the Committee and their help and advice was invaluable.



MR. E. C. GOULD  
of Brantford, Ontario.  
Eastern vice-president of the R.C.G.A.

found to work out very satisfactorily, and did not in any way reduce the number of entries from the United States.

On behalf of the Association I wish to express to the officers and officials of the Royal York Club our thanks for the opportunity afforded us to hold the Tournament on their course and for the privileges extended to the members of our Executive and the players during the playing of the Championship. Faced with adverse weather conditions a few weeks before the Championship, the Club found it necessary to go to considerable extra expense in putting the course in shape. The members of the Special Committee who assisted in supervising this work are entitled to a great deal of praise for the satisfactory results achieved. I am personally indebted to Mr. Forster, who in my absence took charge of the Tournament, and to the other Eastern members of the Executive who helped him. Particular mention should also be made to the splendid co-operation received from the representatives of the Toronto newspapers before and during the Tournament.



MR. ROBT. JACOB, Winnipeg Man.  
Western vice-president of the R.C.G.A.

*Sixty Qualifiers*

Owing to the increased number of spectators following the final day's play, it is the feeling of your Committee that after the first two days' play the field should be limited to the sixty players having the lowest score. This will restrict the number of matches on the final day, thereby providing more room on the course for the players and facilitating the handling of the galleries.

I would like particularly to draw your attention to the interest which radio broadcasting has created in Canadian Golf Tournaments. Over eight thousand letters were received by our broadcast representative, in connection with the news broadcasted for both the Amateur and Open Championships. These letters came from every Province in the Dominion. As well, some were received from London, Edinburgh and other places in Europe, some from Mexico and South America and some even from Georgetown, British Guiana. This is an evidence that radio broadcasting serves a very interesting and useful purpose in furthering interest in National Golf Tournaments.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 18)

# The New Rules Explained

A Summary of the Changes in the Rules Recently Adopted by the R. & A., the U. S. G. A. and the R. C. G. A. as Prepared by W. J. Thompson Secretary of the Ontario Golf Association. These Rules Took Effect Jan. 1st 1934

## DEFINITIONS:

No. 6. A path, a bush and all tracks are now excluded from the definition of "hazard".

No. 22. "Committee", "Referee" and "Marker". This definition no longer provides for an umpire. The duties and powers of an umpire as formerly defined are now consolidated in one official, a referee. A "Marker" is a scorer, not a referee. A "Committee" is the committee in charge of the competition.

No. 23. A "Rub of the Green" occurs when a ball in motion is stopped or deflected by any agency outside the match. This definition is new, formerly being covered by Rule 17 and Stroke Rule 10.

## GENERAL RULES:

*Rule 8. Dropping and Placing.* When a ball is dropped it must come to rest not nearer the hole. If, owing to the configuration of the ground, it is impossible to drop the ball without it rolling nearer the hole, it must be placed. The old rule did not contain these provisions.

*Rule 9. Sub-section 2.* Where the opponent's ball has moved the player's ball in a hazard or on the putting green, the opponent has the right to place the ball as near as possible to the spot from which it was moved. Old rule required the ball to be dropped.

*Rule 11. Removal of Obstructions.* This rule has been substantially changed by making it more general including "bridge, bridge planking, seat, hut, shelter". The last paragraph is entirely new and gives the player the right to lift and drop, if the stroke be interfered with by an immovable obstruction within two club lengths of the ball.

*Rule 12. Removal of Loose Impediments.* Except when the ball lies in or touches a hazard the removal of loose impediments is now permitted even though they are more than a club's length from the ball and even if the loose impediment lies in a hazard.

*Rule 17. Moving Ball Stopped.* This rule and definition 23 cover the old rule except the new rule omits the instance where a ball is stopped by a forecaddie.

*Rule 19. Ball Striking Player.* There is added to the new rule, "forecaddies"; otherwise there is no change in substance.

*Rule 22. Lost and Unplayable Ball.* The only substantial change is that if a ball be lost or unplayable from the putting green, the ball shall be placed and not dropped as heretofore.

*Rule 25. Hazards.* There is included an entirely new provision that if any fixed steps or plank interfere with a player's stroke the ball may be lifted and placed as near as possible to the spot where it lay in a similar lie and position without penalty. The rule also permits the removal of any loose impediment not in a hazard; whereas formerly only loose impediments on the putting green could be lifted.

*Rule 27. Ball in Water Hazard.* Where a ball is played from the teeing ground into a water hazard, the next ball may be reteeed and played from the teeing ground with penalty of one stroke. The old rule required the ball to be dropped.

*Subdivision 2.* A ball which lies or is lost in casual water may be dropped "on dry ground". Formerly it had to be dropped within two club lengths of the margin of the casual water.

*Subdivision 3.* A ball in casual water on the green may now be placed "in the nearest position to where it lay", where formerly it had to be placed within two club lengths or in the nearest position affording a clear shot to the hole.

*Rule 31.* If a player on the putting green plays when his opponent should have played, the new rule requires that the stroke "shall" be at once recalled. Formerly the word "may" was used. This carries into effect Rule No. 1 which requires that players shall not agree to exclude the operation of any rule or waive any penalty incurred under disqualification of both players.

*Rule 32.* This rule has been changed in several minor respects; The most important thing where a player has holed out and the opponent's ball has come to rest, the player may knock away the opponent's ball. This is the very opposite of the former rule.

## STROKE RULES:

*Rule No. 1.* Now permits the committee to send out more than two competitors at a time in a stroke competition.

*Rule No. 4.* This rule prohibits practice "on the day or days of the competition" on the putting greens. The old rule limited practice to the "day of the competition".

*Rule No. 8, Sub-section 2.* Formerly if a player played two consecutive strokes with the wrong ball, he was disqualified. Now if a competitor play "one or more strokes" with a wrong ball he incurs a penalty of two strokes.

*Rule No. 9.* The penalty where a competitor's ball strikes himself or his caddie or his club is raised from "one" stroke to "two" strokes.

*Rule No. 13.* Where a competitor on a putting green strikes the ball of his fellow-competitor the penalty is increased from "one" to "two" strokes.

## THE ETIQUETTE OF THE GAME:

*No. 3.* Now requires player not to play until the party in front is out of range.

*No. 4.* Requires players to leave the putting green when result is determined.

*No. 7.* Requires players to fill "all holes" in a bunker, where formerly No. 7 only required a player to fill all holes made by himself.

*No. 10.* Requires players at all times to play without undue delay.

## THE GOLFERS CALENDER

*This calender will be a monthly feature that will grow as dates and courses are decided upon.*

Feb. 27-March 3—Ladies' Golf Championship of Bermuda.  
 March 6—Belmont Manor Men's Championship.  
 March 13-17—Amateur Championship of Bermuda.  
 March 25—International team plays for Ellis Bros.  
 May 11-12—Walker Cup—Great Britain vs USA at St. Andrews Scotland.  
 May 21-25—British Amateur Championship Prestwick Scotland.  
 June 1-4—British Columbia Amateur Championship, Quilchena.  
 June 13—Invitation Tournament London Hunt Club.  
 June 28-29-30—Ontario Open Amateur Championship Essex Country Club, Sandwich, Ont.  
 July 16-17-18—Nova Scotia Amateur Championship—New Pines Course, Digby.

July 24—Ontario Open at Mississauga.  
 July 24-29—U.S.P.G.A.—Park Club, Buffalo.  
 Aug. 2-3-4—Canadian Open at Lakeview, Toronto.  
 Aug. 13—Interprovincial Matches at Laval-Sur-le-Lac, Montreal.  
 Aug. 13—Interprovincial Matches.  
 Aug. 27—Ontario Parent. Child tournament at Rosedale.  
 Aug. 31—Ontario Junior.  
 Sept. 10-14—Canadian Ladies' Close Championship, Scarborough.  
 Sept. 15—Ontario Fall Tournament at Brantford Golf Club.  
 Sept. 15—International team match for ladies' Canada vs Great Britain Toronto Golf Club.  
 Sept. 17—Canadian Ladies' Open Tournament, Toronto Golf Club.

# L. W. Barker

## President Quebec Association

Ottawa District Becoming Important Golf Centre

Executive Committee Enlarged by Two



MR. L. W. BARKER

*Kanawaki Golf Club, Montreal who succeeds Mr. Harry Maxon as president of the P.Q.G.A. Mr. Barker is also an executive member of the R.C.G.A.*

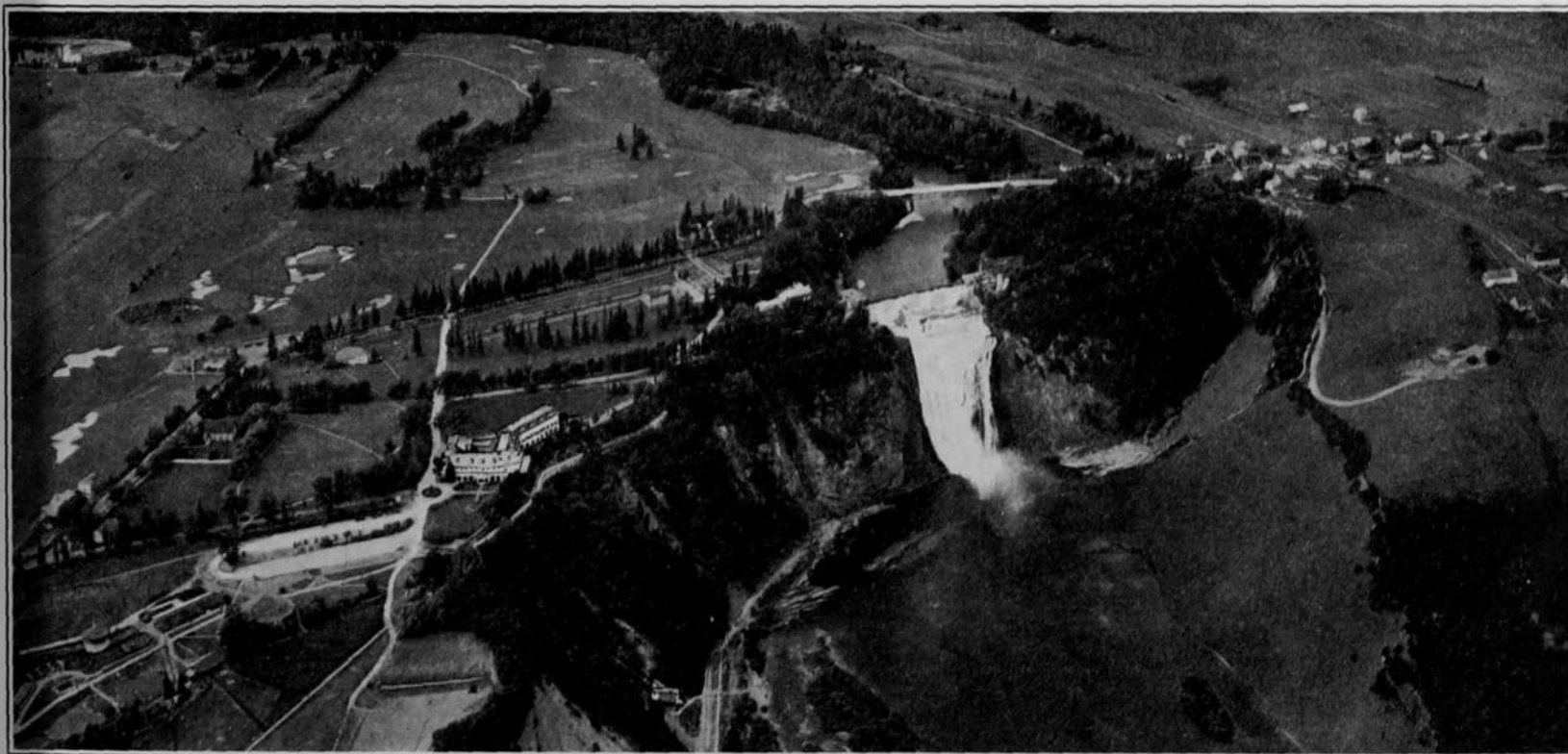
THE Annual General Meeting of the Province of Quebec Golf Association which is usually held in the month of March was this year moved forward to permit a joint meeting with the annual gathering of the Royal Canadian Golf Association, at which Mr. George Forster, past president of the Quebec body was duly honoured by the presidential office.

The meeting of the Quebec Association was held at 5:30 in the afternoon, and was well attended by the golfers of the province. The chair was occupied by L. W. Barker, Vice-president of the association in the absence of Harry W. Maxon, who during his term of office was removed to New York by his business interests. The reports which were submitted to the meeting showed that the Quebec Association had somewhat increased its already active programme, and that the affairs of the association were again conducted in their usual efficient manner. The reports reminded, that apart from the regular annual tournaments which have been held in the past, of the successful accomplishment of the Quebec Association as hosts to the Leslie Cup matches which came to Montreal for the first time in the history of the event, and the inclusion of two well-conducted and interesting tournament field days in the Ottawa District is manifestation of the associations' intentions to work in the interests of all districts of the province as well as in Montreal. Evidence of a further extended programme also came in the announcement that in Ottawa during 1934, four handicapping field day tournaments will be conducted with

the possibility that one of the Ottawa clubs will very likely be announced as the scene of one of the major title tournaments of the association, the spring open and amateur being the likely event. Other important features which are on the programme for courses outside Montreal are the two tournaments to be held down the river from Montreal. The first of these will be the first invitation tournament ever to be conducted by the Kent Golf Links at Montmorency Falls near Quebec City, while the second will be that regular and most interesting contest for the Manoir Richelieu Shield to be played over the Manoir Richelieu Golf course at Murray Bay in July.

The handicap list of the association has been somewhat increased, and although there are no new names included among the low handicap players the current list shows a decided improvement in the general play of the younger players of the province. The financial stand of the association showed that despite the ambitious undertakings which were carried out during the past season the budget was very nearly balanced showing a small loss of approximately 300.00 dollars. The association still carries a substantial surplus.

The growing activity of the association has necessitated the enlarging of the executive committee, and at the meeting a by-law was passed which in the future increases the executive by two with a total of twelve in all. The executive slate for the coming year is listed on page 5.



*Panoramic view of the Kent Golf Links at Montmorency Falls. This fine club where Jules Huot is professional will be host to Quebec tournament golfers' for the first time when an invitation field day will be held in the middle of June*

# Artificial Watering and its Benefits to Turf Maintenance

By ROBERT TRENT JONES

ONLY the forceful chant of Kipling's "Boots! Boots! Boots!" left an impression as deep in my young student mind as "Water, water everywhere nor any drop to drink." For reasons quite obvious, the line, like the beating of a tom-tom, comes back to me as I look at a sick scorched piece of fairway in the middle of August.

It seems like an oversight on the part of us architects that up to the present time we have allowed the irrigation of the fairway turf to suffer from lack of a drink. But the reasons in the past seemed logical enough until recently.

All clubs when they are in their embryonic stage do not have the backing of a wealthy membership. Therefore a water system costing between \$25,000 and \$30,000 was prohibitive. That in itself was sufficient to play the part of the big bad wolf. But even clubs that could have suffered the shock of such a strain have been slow in adopting fairway irrigation.

Primarily, this reluctance was due to an existing feeling that in territory with the latitudes of Canada, fairway watering was unnecessary, and therefore any expenditure to that end would have been literally burning up money. The droughts of

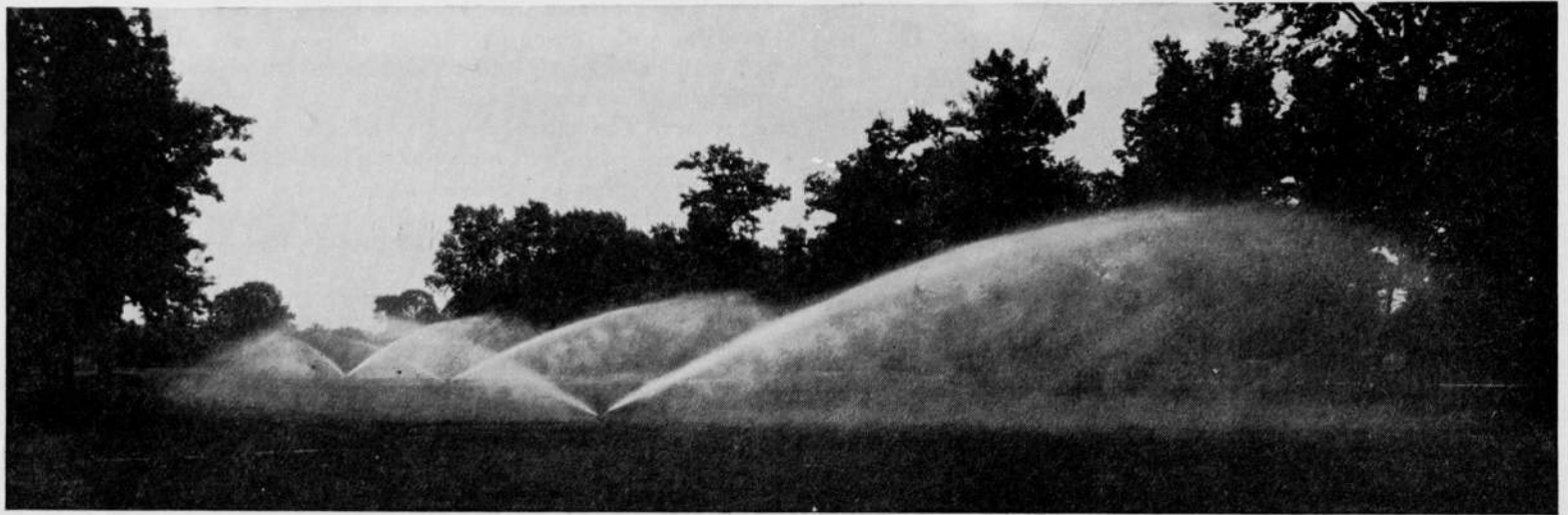
## *Independent of Rain*

Fairway irrigation makes turf operation independent of rainfall. If rain fails, artificial irrigation will heal the broken ground, germinate young seed, and foster young grass, resulting in a fine, firm turf free from criticism.

It is uniformly agreed that one good seeding is required after installing a fairway system, unless the grass is old and well established. After that, the annual cost of seeding will be considerably reduced. With less seed, less labor, and less tilling, the ultimate saving is substantial.

## *Prevents Fertilizer Loss*

A uniform system of watering prevents the gamble of applying fertilizer. Fertilizer usually lies inert and useless until a rainstorm comes along and produces the solution for the chemical change necessary to make the fertilizer into plant food. Now if the storm happens to be a cloudburst, creating miniature rivulets, the fertilizer for the most part is washed into low pockets, making a concentration that is undesirable.



*A beautiful example of a fairway watering unit shown in operation at the Oak Park, Country Club, Oak Park, Illinois.*

the past five seasons, however, have convinced us all that such a feeling is erroneous, and that irrigation is now a necessity, particularly on courses which are to be honored with an important championship event.

It really is a bit embarrassing to a designer of a high-class golf course to see a player like Sarazen get home with a drive and a spade on a hole 450 yards long. Furthermore, it is not conclusive proof that the winner would necessarily be the best under normal conditions. After playing over the Royal York in the Canadian Open Championship of 1933, Gene Sarazen said to me, "This would be one of the hardest tests of high-class golf in the world if it had a fairway irrigation system." Who is in a better position to utter such a pungent statement?

## *Cost Reduced*

Irrigation can now be installed much more economically than was previously thought possible, the cost now being as low as from \$10,000 to \$25,000 for a complete system, depending upon conditions.

Why, then, should we gaze upon grass burnt to the crispness of toast? Besides the pleasure of seeing throughout the whole season the rich green turf that is expected only in the months of May, June and late September, artificial irrigation has other innumerable benefits.

The fertilizer is washed from higher spots where it is needed, and by accumulating in the low areas, the concentration may be too great and cause a chemical burn. A dependable spray of artificial watering eliminates this factor, and provides plant food in a quantity that stimulates a vigorous growth of turf.

## *Heals Turf Quickly*

Turf on a fairway subject to regular watering recovers with amazing rapidity. The soluble food in the soil is made available to the plant through the water medium. The bare spots tend to fill in, removing that unsightly, spotty appearance that mars the beauty of a course, as well as eliminating the cost of trying to grow turf on pieces of fairway that seem unable to make grass thrive.

## *Clay Soils*

Where clay soil is the prime factor, it is the general practice of greenskeepers to try to break up this undesirable condition by perforating, discing, spiking, scarifying and other mechanical operations, after which a quantity of humus is added, to try to get the soil in a friable condition. With uniform watering, the hardening and caking is decreased to a mini-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 24)

# There is a Proper Method

## It Can Be Learned Indoors

By BOB CUNNINGHAM

WINTER practice indoors, or any practise for that matter, may or may not be beneficial. If one enters an indoor school merely to make a noise against canvas and continues with one's own uncertain method, the value of winter practise will almost certainly be nil, with the possible exception of the mere keeping of the golfing muscles in order. After a few weeks on the fairways again you will be just where you left off. The golfers who are returning high scores have on the whole, many varied positions from whence they try to hit the ball, and the results vary accordingly. Few are they who fail to envy the easy form of the good players and sigh with envy at nature's neglect of them in this particular regard. Some have learned it by imitating well-known players, but nowadays it is in most cases acquired under the tuition of a professional.

### *A Method Is Necessary*

Instead of naming it form or style, it would be safe to say it is the result of method; for if one is not trained to turn the body as required by proper swinging, the finish of the strokes generally termed form, can never be acquired. Instruction in golf is received in most cases from an active professional. Each has his own conception of what is required and tries to transmit it to get a well-hit ball and swing to finish with ease and grace. If the instructor is conversant with his subject, he will substitute "do this" or "do that" in preference to "try this" or "try that" with the hope that the proper method will come by accident. By substituting clarity for the vague, and definite for guessing, the golfer will be getting instruction instead of a compromise between his own ideas and a perplexed tutor. There are few professionals who will not admit that there is a proper grip to apply, given which the arms have a chance to assume their proper position at the tops of swing providing the body is also in position. From these the pupil can be taught to hit through and finish in what they call form.

Instruction in golf has been subject to many controversies. In this it will be interesting to scan the sporting pages in the near future to see how the American Professional Association act in their proposals to eliminate the fakers and guessers from their ranks. I am safe in stating that the person who has been swinging wrong for years, is a much harder pupil to get hitting the ball correctly than the absolute beginner, and my experience is that most troubles start from the wrong grip. This induces all kinds of errors.

It is my belief that a golfer can learn the proper method of hitting the golf ball in an indoor school. As previously mentioned the grip is the most important fundamental, and there is no denying to the fact that it will be just as easy to learn how to properly hold the club while standing on a cocoa-nut mat as on some practice fairway. In developing a grip the easiest way to sense it as the proper feel is to use it constantly under the watchful eye of a tutor. In a golf school there is no limit to the number of shots that can be hit one after the other without any necessity for waiting, and it is, therefore, possible to

acquire the proper gripping position and to practise it until it has become natural. Once the season has begun it is much more difficult to change one's method of holding the club, because the player will almost always wish to play golf competitively at the outset, the result is that one immediately goes back to the old reliable system for a crucial shot. More and more shots come into this category and just at the opening of the season when the player should be working systematically on an approved and proven method, indecision and confusion sets in with the automatic result that another season passes without any signs of improvement.

A most important point in this connection is that the professional from whom one is receiving tuition knows the proper method of gripping the club and can prove this method to his pupil in such a way that the player is convinced and understands the reasons for the gripping positions which are

being taught. This knowledge that one has acquired the correct grip gives the player perfect confidence at the outset of the season, and because of its naturalness and comfort and the improved results from trial after initial tests outdoors, thereby, eliminates any desire to further meddle with the situation or return to one's former incorrect method.

Like the grip, there are also set positions of address which have been proven correct for theoretical reasons, and again it will be readily understood how this most important phase of the game can be developed as one's natural technique in the indoor schools. Like the two points just mentioned, the proper method of stroking the ball with the proper grip from the perfect stance can only be learned through constant practice which requires time that can generally not be afforded during the limited hours of play available to the average golfer.

The elimination of unnecessary bodily motion and lateral sway, and the development of the proper hip-turn or pivot will soon give the student the feeling of proper balance and hitting power and a new confidence which will be properly founded by the understanding of the reasons for the positions and methods which have been taught to develop correct form.

Like all sporting endeavour the road to proficiency and success is not

an easy one, and although it is possible to acquire certain standards through natural ability most every golfer will save himself or herself a lot of golfing troubles later on by learning the fundamentals of the golf stroke. The advancement that can be accomplished by regular indoor practice during the off-season has surprised even the most ambitious of players, and it is not uncommon to have indoor students immediately lower their handicaps by as much as ten strokes at the beginning of the season.



BOBBY JONES

*Among the greatest in the game Bobby Jones is a convincing example for students of form. Bobby's rhythmic swing is close to perfect style as shown in the above position which would be difficult to improve*

# SHORT PUTTS

By RALPH REVILLE

## British Seniors in Toronto

One of the most interesting fixtures of the Canadian 1934 season will be the Senior triangular matches which are scheduled to be played in Toronto next September, Toronto having been chosen on account of observing its centenary in 1934. The Toronto Club will in all probability be the venue of this outstanding event.

The United States will as usual have a strong team and Canada too will field its most representative senior players. In the past Great Britain has never sent its best team to Canada or the United States to compete in these matches but it is understood this year owing to improved business conditions in the Old Country, an effort will be made to have a representation in Toronto, worthy of British senior golf and if this is done, some very fine players will be seen in Toronto next September.

The amateur champion of Great Britain, the Hon. Michael Scott is 55 years of age and is therefore now eligible to play for the Seniors. Then Great Britain has such outstanding players as "Ted" Blackwell, in his day the world's longest amateur driver, R. H. Montmorency, an International player of note, J. W. Beaumont Pease, another Internationalist, and a score of others who in their day have won many championships and are still capable of going round the most testing courses in "the seventies". The U. S. and Canadian seniors can't hope for some years yet to field a team which can cope with "Great Britain's best" when it comes to players of 55 years and upwards.

The Canadian Seniors' Golf Association, comprised of some of the leading men of the Dominion, will play host to these distinguished golfers from the Old Country and the United States, and is arranging for a varied programme of golf and social entertainment befitting such an important occasion.

With the Canadian Open championship to be held in Toronto this year and also the Senior matches and the Canadian Ladies' Open and Close championships visitors to the Toronto Centenary will have an opportunity of witnessing some of the best golf of the 1934 season.

## Free Golf at Fort William

The residents of Fort William who have not as yet taken their turn at the Royal and Ancient pastime, will this spring, along with other members of the city be invited to play golf free of charge at any time during an entire week which will be known as 'courtesy week,' as far

## Golf for Toronto Island

A movement that was almost inevitable is now under way as representatives from Centre Island in Toronto have at last appealed to the city to construct a golf course on this Island playground and summer resort. With the number of regular summer residents, and the constant excursion traffic there would be little doubt that a pay as you pay golf course set up and properly managed would immediately become a paying proposition. The possibility that the course will be constructed in the very near future is very likely as the necessary labor in constructing the golf course could very well be spent as part of the extensive relief measures already being carried out by the city.



BOB REITH,

*Amateur Champion of Manitoba and Medalist in the Canadian Amateur 1933. Because of the recent decision of the R.C. G.A. to eliminate the qualifying round from the Canadian Amateur Championship Bob will be the last man to win the gold qualifying medal. It will be a prized possession*

as golf is concerned in the city. This municipal links at Fort William, like so many other pay as you pay courses, is at present in an extremely healthy financial condition, having a substantial balance in the bank as well as a reserve fund.

## What Sarazen Thinks

Admitting he has been wrong before, Gene Sarazen bravely announced that in his opinion the British will win this year's Walker Cup matches, "I've been wrong before," Gene said, "but they can't shoot me for it and since I have been asked I'm telling you I expect England to score a decisive victory in the cup play over there."

Sarazen, wintering at Miami as head of the Miami Biltmore pro staff, feels that America doesn't boast enough massed strength to beat the British on their home ground. "If the Walker Cup was played with four to a side I'd go heavily on our boys," he said. "But the British, despite a very popular notion to the contrary, are better golfers than the Americans. And any other idea is just a myth. It grew out of the fact that Americans—Hagen, Jones, Denny Shute—and once I got there, too—have been able to win a heavy share of the British national championships. But the British generally are finer golfers. They have more golfing lore around St. Andrews than we'll ever develop. It's born in them."

Sarazen has a high regard for Francis Ouimet, twice United States amateur champion, both as a player and as a leader. "The U.S.G.A. made the logical choice when they picked Francis to captain our team," he said, "If the Walker Cup was a four-man business you could bet all the tea in China that we'd take it. If I had my way I'd pick Ouimet, Johnny Goodman, George Dunlap and Will Turnesa to go against England's best four who would probably be Tolley, Red Hartley, Wethered and Burke.

"But that's as far as it goes. We haven't a group which could do things with such Britishers as McRuvie, McLean (there's a great one for you) Campbell, young Deforest, old Mike Scott, Bourne and some others." Sarazen is highly enthusiastic over Willie Turnesa, youngest brother of the large Elmsford, N.Y., golfing family. All other Turnesas are professionals. Gene says that Willie is a "pretty soon" champion. "I wouldn't be surprised to see Willie come through as early as this year," Sarazen said. "I think he's the finest hitter to have come along since Jones, and all he needs is a little more experience and some added weight."

Turnesa, Sarazen feels, well might have been chosen for the Walker Cup team, but believes that the U.S.G.A. was justified in omitting him.

# Fine Turf Maintenance

## II. The Relation of Soil to Turf Growth

O. J. NOER

**S**OIL plays a most important role in the management of golf turf. It is the most essential single factor on putting greens. Golfers demand perfect putting surfaces at all times, and unless the underlying soil is suitable, it is almost impossible to avoid disaster during unusually trying seasons when temperatures are high and rainfall plentiful. Greens are of such limited area that it is economically feasible to provide soil especially suited to turf grasses.

Soils may be divided into two broad groups, depending upon the predominance of organic or mineral matter. Soils of organic origin are of limited occurrence except in the more northern latitudes.

### *Organic Soils*

Formation of these soils depends upon conditions which retard or prevent the activity of the soil organisms responsible for the decay of plant residues. Excess moisture is the principal factor, but in northern latitudes low temperature is an added reason. Organic soils are classed as peats or mucks, depending upon the extent of decay.

### *Peats*

Wherever moisture conditions are especially unfavorable for the decomposition of the original vegetation, peats are formed. They are usually brown in color, almost devoid of mineral matter, and the preponderance of partially decayed plants usually results in a fibrous structure.

Because it is possible to identify the type of plants from which the peats were derived, they are classified on that basis. Moss peat, derived from sphagnum mosses, sedge and reed peats are the types best suited for use as soil modifiers. The moss peats provide four to five times more coverage and where water holding capacity only is desired, they are suitable, but where water movement is desired the reed and sedge peats are preferable. The woody peats and the sedimentary peats, formed in stagnant waters from soft aquatic plants, are unsuited to such use.

Peats have an enormous water holding capacity and their use also tends to make the surface soil more resilient. These effects are the only justification for their use. Under no circumstances should peat be used as the sole top-dressing material on mineral soils. Peat layers interfere with the free movement of soil water, in wet season the enormous water holding capacity may prove detrimental, and too much peat may produce surfaces which are too soft and springy. It is doubtful if more than 20 to 30 per cent of the top-dressing should be derived from peat.

### *Mucks*

When more complete decay of original plant structures takes place, the resulting soils are called mucks. They are also organic soils. Mucks are usually black in color, containing more ash or mineral substance than peats, and plant structures as such are not discernible. As soils they are usually considered more productive than peats.

### *Mineral Soils*

These are the soils upon which turf grasses are commonly grown. They are primarily a mixture of mineral particles derived from the disintegration of rocks, but the surface soil layer also contains humus resulting from the decay of plant and animal residues.

A cubic foot of ideal surface soil contains about 50 per cent solid material, 25 per cent moisture, and 25 per cent air. Approximately 85 per cent of the solid portion consists of mineral particles and 15 per cent is humus or organic matter.

The subsoil is usually more compact, due to a larger proportion of finer particles and almost complete absence of organic matter. The roots of turf grasses rarely extend more than a few inches beyond the surface, so the character of the surface soil is most important. The subsoil does, however, indirectly affect water and air relationships. If too heavy it retards or prevents downward movement of excess water, and if coarse unduly accelerates percolation, so the surface soil dries out rapidly.

Black soils are prized by many and color alone suffices in selecting supposedly suitable soil. True, dark colored soils contain larger amounts of organic matter, but may be wholly unsuited for use in putting greens. The important factors which a soil should possess are:

1. Proper physical condition
2. Ample water holding capacity
3. Adequate drainage
4. Supply of organic matter
5. Presence of beneficial soil organisms
6. Abundant plant food elements
7. Proper soil reaction
8. Absence of toxic substances.

### *Proper Physical Condition*

The size and arrangement of the individual soil particles determine physical condition. Together they affect the amount of air space, water holding capacity, rate at which water passes down through the soil, and influences the capacity to supply soluble plant food.

Neglect to provide suitable soil from the physical standpoint is responsible for many turf failures, and has greatly complicated maintenance on many greens. Unfortunately, it is almost impossible to quickly and markedly change a soil after turf is once established, and until modified it is difficult in extreme cases to effect turf improvement by fertilization or other practices.

A soil may be coarse, medium, or fine textured, depending upon the predominating or important soil particles. Sand is the main constituent of coarse soils, and clay is the important fraction in those of fine texture. Hence texture refers to the size of the soil particles.

The three main groups of soil particles are sand, silt, and clay, but sand is further subdivided into fine gravel, coarse, medium, fine, and very fine sand. Soils are a mixture of various sized particles, so each of the seven classes is called a soil separate. The arbitrary limits in size for each separate depends upon the relative value of various sized particles in affecting the physical properties and in turn the producing power of the soil.

The relative difference in size of the various soil separates is enormous. Only 25 grains of coarse sand placed side by side are required to open an inch, whereas 5000 of the largest clay particles are needed to bridge the same distance. This accounts for the tremendous numbers of fine particles in a given volume. In one gram (453.69 grams equal 1 pound) there are 2000 coarse sand grains, two million very fine sand grains, but sixty five silt particles and the staggering total of forty five billion clay particles. With these enormous differences, there is little wonder that variations in texture exert profound differences in soil properties.

The significance from a practical standpoint is that large quantities of sand are required to effectively modify the properties of a heavy soil, whereas very little clay is needed to change a sand.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 16)

# P. Q. G. A. Official Handicaps

3	Jack Cameron.	9	P. C. Hutchison.	10	H. R. Pickens, Jr.	12	A. F. Lamontagne.
3	E. A. Innes.	9	Emile Latulipe, Jr.	10	M. Pinsonnault, Jr.	12	Geo. S. Layton.
3	H. B. Jaques.	9	T. Redpath.	10	H. W. D. Pope.	12	W. S. Lighthall.
3	Gordon, B. Taylor.	9	Guy Rolland.	10	P. W. Rafferty.	12	C. M. McCarrey.
		9	D. G. Ross.	10	D. M. Rankin.	12	J. G. McConnell.
4	Frank Corrigan.	9	R. C. Smith, Sr.	10	J. I. Rankin.	12	Dr. J. W. McKay.
4	C. C. Fraser.	9	G. M. Sommerville.	10	J. Gordon Reed.	12	H. B. McLean.
4	T. G. McAthey.	9	D. R. Weir.	10	E. A. Rolph.	12	H. J. McLean.
4	N. M. Scott.	9	E. A. Weir.	10	W. Gillis Ross.	12	Robt. M. Miller.
4	Caroll M. Stuart.	9	A. R. Wilson.	10	A. Samoissette.	12	Chas. Mitchell.
4	W. D. Taylor.	9	H. J. Young.	10	Dr. F. W. Saunders.	12	Douglas A. Monk.
4	J. W. Yuile.			10	David Schwob.	12	K. M. Ramsey.
		10	G. M. Alexander.	10	W. L. Shaw.	12	D. V. Robertson.
5	G. E. Fenwick.	10	C. Anderson.	10	H. W. Soper.	12	R. H. Robinson.
5	J. A. Fuller.	10	L. J. Anderson.	10	O. Stensrud.	12	R. St. John.
5	George Huband.	10	J. Archambault.	10	Garth P. Thomson.	12	E. G. Smith.
		10	H. S. Beecher.	10	Car J. Whyte.	12	R. C. Smith, Jr.
6	Jack Archer.	10	Dr. K. G. Blaikie.	10	J. L. Williams.	12	Ed. Spark.
6	A. C. Bethune.	10	J. A. Blondeau.	10	A. B. Williamson.	12	J. des R. Tessier.
6	R. Brault.	10	Dr. A. Boisvert.	10	J. T. Wilson.	12	W. Garth Thomson.
6	J. O. Cleghorn.	10	T. F. Brisbane.	10	A. J. D. Wright.	12	F. J. Vincent.
6	R. E. Costello.	10	J. G. Bryce.	11	B. M. Adair.	12	M. Weinfield.
6	A. L. Dube.	10	L. P. Burpe.	11	O. R. Ainslie.		
6	E. W. Elton.	10	W. A. Bush.	11	Wm. Bain.	13	H. E. Allbutt.
6	W. M. Hodgson.	10	Geo. S. Challies.	11	R. A. Benoit.	13	E. S. Berry.
6	E. J. Pope.	10	E. Lorne Chamberlain.	11	H. W. Blackstock.	13	R. H. Bryson.
6	E. B. Pritchard, Jr.	10	R. B. Chillas.	11	J. A. Ellis.	13	J. M. Brown.
6	Melville F. Rogers.	10	J. F. Chisholm.	11	R. J. Forster.	13	H. A. Egan.
6	Ernest Savard.	10	D. W. Clark.	11	Leonard Friedman.	13	W. D. Fleming.
6	Alex Wilson.	10	J. F. Collins.	11	A. J. Groleau.	13	D. B. Foss.
		10	J. A. C. Colvil.	11	A. W. Guthrie.	13	W. P. Harlow.
7	Jas. Brodie.	10	G. L. Cuthbertson.	11	Percy A. Hawken.	13	C. C. Holland, Jr.
7	W. A. Clark.	10	Jas. P. Diplock.	11	H. C. Hayes.	13	R. S. Johnson.
7	E. P. Dunford.	10	M. L. Doelman.	11	E. R. L. Henry-Anderson.	13	E. C. Lalonde.
7	S. Gamon.	10	A. G. Fenwick.	11	H. J. Hooper.	13	H. S. Lawrence.
7	W. C. Fenwick.	10	D. F. Finnie.	11	P. Jerdan.	13	H. R. Lincoln.
7	D. L. Luther.	10	Henry G. W. Fowlis.	11	F. P. L. Lane.	13	J. R. D. MacDonald.
7	Wm. McLuckie.	10	A. Fraser.	11	Dr. Yvon Laurier.	13	J. H. Maher.
7	R. M. Mickles.	10	W. R. Friedman.	11	W. O. Lewis.	13	W. E. Markham.
7	Dr. A. W. Mitchell.	10	R. Gagnon.	11	T. Louden.	13	Geo. McKeeman.
7	J. A. Mitchell.	10	E. D. Glassco.	11	F. R. McDonald.	13	J. S. McNeish.
7	A. H. Ross.	10	Lt. Col. W. F. Hadley.	11	Dr. R. E. McMahan.	13	Louis Mongeau.
7	J. M. Rudel.	10	G. Hamilton.	11	D. C. McRae.	13	R. Mongeau.
7	P. St. Germain.	10	Chas. F. Hart.	11	J. A. Mercier.	13	H. T. Palmer.
		10	Tom Harvey.	11	L. Mindel.	13	H. A. Peabody.
8	T. Calder.	10	A. R. R. Hearn.	11	Howie Morenz.	13	P. E. Potter.
8	A. L. Code.	10	J. Edgar Hill.	11	G. H. Murray.	13	R. E. Proctor.
8	J. R. Colby, Jr.	10	A. G. Hooper.	11	J. W. Nicoll.	13	M. A. Prud'homme.
8	A. B. Darling.	10	I. L. Ibbotson.	11	Lou Papineau.	13	G. H. Rainville.
8	Geo. C. Dew.	10	H. C. Kerman.	11	E. W. Penney.	13	W. W. Robinson.
8	F. D. Fenwick.	10	John V. Kerrigan.	11	F. Poirier.	13	G. P. Stockton.
8	J. B. Gerrard.	10	R. J. King.	11	Albert Rolland.	13	J. Turnbull.
8	Edward Gohier.	10	G. H. Kruger.	11	R. L. Scythes.	13	E. C. Vass.
8	Jas. R. Innes.	10	Dr. A. S. Lamb.	11	R. H. Stanley.	13	H. E. J. Verner.
8	F. Ross Johnson.	10	H. J. Lange.	11	J. G. Stenhouse.	13	J. Harold Webb.
8	H. W. Maxson.	10	R. Lyle.	11	R. J. R. Stokes.	13	A. Whitehouse.
8	D. V. McLean.	10	D. R. MacDonald.	11	R. D. Taylor.		
8	A. Morris.	10	G. G. MacDonald.	11	E. R. Tucker.	14	Douglas J. Baillie.
8	J. H. Patton.	10	W. K. MacDonald.	11	R. L. Villeneuve.	14	M. T. Bancroft.
8	Colin Rankin.	10	A. G. MacMartin.	11	G. P. Webster.	14	E. S. Bates.
8	H. E. Robinson.	10	E. A. MacNutt.	11	W. D. Weir.	14	W. D. Bennett.
8	P. S. Ross.	10	G. C. Marler.	12	E. F. Abraham.	14	H. G. Bosse.
8	R. B. Shaw.	10	Harvey Martin.	12	Hermon Barrette.	14	C. B. Clark.
8	F. G. Taylor.	10	J. S. Marx.	12	K. C. Berwick.	14	E. Collette.
8	Romeo Trudeau.	10	Harry Maude.	12	K. G. Blackader.	14	Gerald A. Decary.
8	G. H. Turpin.	10	A. L. McCulloch.	12	M. B. Bricker.	14	F. C. Delaney.
8	J. K. Walkden.	10	A. B. McEwan.	12	Marcil Fortin.	14	R. C. Dougherty.
8	P. H. Walker.	10	A. O. McMurtry.	12	E. A. Friedman.	14	S. C. Dalgleish.
		10	R. M. Milligan.	12	Ernest Gohier.	14	Dr. R. W. Edmison.
9	M. A. Brault.	10	A. R. Murray.	12	H. Halley.	14	C. B. Edmonson.
9	J. D. Cageorge.	10	J. G. Notman.	12	R. R. Hermann.	14	Graham M. Ferguson.
9	L. H. T. Clegg.	10	T. R. Orr.	12	B. N. Holtham.	14	R. Garceau.
9	J. N. Cornish.	10	W. E. Otten.	12	J. W. Kennedy.	14	W. P. Gautreau.
9	Louis P. Gelinas.	10	A. C. Patton.				

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 22)



# Ontario Provincial Handicaps

The Ontario Golf Association announces the following as the present holders of handicaps of 1 to 10 inclusive:

Handicap cards secured by players in 1933 will be good until the next revision in 1934. In all probability, the executive committee will require all players taking part in the Associa-

tion's tournaments to obtain handicap cards.

Those desiring handicaps of 11 and up, may procure the same by sending three scores to the Secretary of the Association. Detailed instructions concerning this classification have already been sent to the member clubs.

Hand'p	NAME	Hand'p	NAME	Hand'p	NAME	Hand'p	NAME
2	C. R. Somerville.	8	J. G. Adams.	10	A. A. Adams.	10	G. W. Hague.
3	J. B. Nash.	8	D. H. Anderson.	10	W. Adams.	10	J. C. Hope.
3	J. A. Cameron.	8	A. C. Bethune.	10	G. F. Armstrong.	10	G. C. Heintzman.
3	D. D. Carrick.	8	W. J. Cumming.	10	R. M. Addison.	10	H. C. Heintzman.
3	F. G. Hoblitzell.	8	R. S. Murray.	10	J. C. Anderson, Jr.	10	E. A. Harris.
3	Phil Farley.	8	C. J. McKee.	10	Hugh R. Aird.	10	A. L. Hudson.
3	John S. Lewis.	8	J. W. G. Clark.	10	Raymond Allen.	10	J. J. Hurley.
3	Nicol Thompson, Jr.	8	J. K. Cronyn.	10	H. R. Armstrong.	10	John G. Holden.
		8	J. V. Cressy.	10	H. J. Ayris.	10	James Hopper.
		8	Alex. Connolly.	10	J. Armer.	10	George Hevener.
4	George Boeckh.	8	Clair Chinnery.	10	L. H. Biddell.	10	D. Henderson.
4	Wm. Eckhardt.	8	W. L. Dyment.	10	S. C. Biggs.	10	Wm. Inglis.
4	Joseph Thompson.	8	Pat Eastwood.	10	W. H. Batten.	10	J. T. Irwin.
4	Norman Scott.	8	J. D. Fraser.	10	W. J. Brown.	10	J. H. Irwin.
4	Gordon Taylor, Jr.	8	F. Hunter.	10	J. M. Burns.	10	W. C. James.
4	Wm. D. Taylor.	8	E. Huston.	10	J. C. Booth.	10	N. S. Jarvis.
		8	Geo. S. Lyon.	10	N. Barnabe.	10	J. E. Joyce.
5	A. C. Hedges.	8	Chas. Lennox.	10	R. Bellamy.	10	R. H. Kestevan.
5	C. W. Levy.	8	B. Morden.	10	Alex. Blyth.	10	H. W. Livingston.
5	Stanley Thompson.	8	Alex. Martin.	10	S. T. Blackwood.	10	G. C. Lalor.
5	Murray W. Lapp.	8	J. E. Maclean.	10	G. Reed Blaikie.	10	H. L. Lugsdin.
5	Dr. Joseph Sullivan.	8	J. J. McLaughlin.	10	T. W. Bright.	10	J. L. Lewis.
5	Frank Thompson.	8	K. H. McKay.	10	A. R. Bell.	10	C. B. Langmuir.
5	W. J. Thompson.	8	Rod Phelan.	10	J. Barber.	10	John Lindsay.
5	R. M. Gray.	8	J. H. Robinson.	10	E. C. Bowyer.	10	P. R. Meredith.
		8	A. E. Romeril.	10	R. G. Brown.	10	R. Mackie.
6	P. F. Robert.	8	G. Symmes.	10	Jack Boeckh.	10	W. S. Morden.
6	J. H. Chipman.	8	Thos. H. Swindells.	10	C. S. Barthe.	10	J. M. Massey.
6	E. D. Herbertson.	8	J. E. Wilson.	10	Dr. A. A. Beatty.	10	F. R. McDonald.
6	James Boeckh.	8	G. Wilson.	10	E. G. Burton.	10	H. McSwigin.
6	J. R. Curry.	8	Gil Walker.	10	N. H. Campbell.	10	H. L. McCullough.
6	Gordon Kelk.			10	B. Caldwell, Jr.	10	A. McCord.
6	Eric Russell.	9	G. A. Adams.	10	G. T. Cassels.	10	J. K. McCausland.
6	L. W. Jackson.	9	B. L. Anderson.	10	G. M. Cumming.	10	Jack O'Connor.
6	C. G. Beatty.	9	Thos. Burch.	10	M. H. Curren.	10	Thos. Popplewell.
6	G. B. Heintzman.	9	Colin Brown.	10	J. D. Coghill.	10	Frank Pritchard.
6	W. H. Firstbrook.	9	Dr. J. A. Boyd.	10	I. W. Champion.	10	S. Pitney.
6	F. M. Lyon.	9	Norman Brown.	10	W. F. Collins.	10	A. H. C. Proctor.
6	W. Lathrop.	9	Hector Cowan.	10	F. L. Cadieux.	10	G. L. Robinson.
6	J. F. Heslop.	9	A. J. Cameron.	10	Wm. K. Chinnery.	10	James Rankin.
6	A. Cranston.	9	Norman Cumming.	10	H. Collard.	10	J. G. Robertson.
6	James Chinnery.	9	S. E. Cassan.	10	P. Cooper.	10	J. Rogers.
6	James Good.	9	A. G. Donaldson.	10	D. Doherty.	10	David K. Rea.
6	E. C. Gould.	9	F. M. Gifford.	10	W. C. Dawson.	10	Douglas C. Ross.
6	Robert Abbott.	9	Benjamin Gordon.	10	J. W. Dunlop.	10	W. J. Rowe.
6	A. Grimsditch.	9	L. Greisman.	10	K. L. Doll.	10	F. A. Reid.
6	Jaskson Walton.	9	A. L. Gooderham.	10	J. A. Dunlop.	10	John Rennie.
6	J. N. Lang.	9	W. Grossart.	10	W. Duckworth.	10	O. D. Shortly.
		9	Frank Harris.	10	W. H. Despard.	10	C. C. Slemm.
7	R. C. Breckenbridge.	9	A. N. Hayes.	10	John L. Dickie.	10	W. H. Stokes.
7	T. A. Browne.	9	Chas. Keene.	10	George Edwards.	10	W. E. Stead.
7	H. A. Bruce.	9	C. V. Lloyd.	10	Alex. Elliott.	10	W. Snyder.
7	J. L. Brown.	9	A. A. Hargraft.	10	A. G. Findlay.	10	Arthur Stollery.
7	J. H. Firstbrook.	9	J. Orme.	10	J. A. Grant.	10	E. Tattersall.
7	John Haddon.	9	H. W. Phelan.	10	G. L. Gordon.	10	W. A. Watson.
7	C. M. Jones.	9	L. E. Ryan.	10	Gordon Gunn.	10	L. M. Wood.
7	Norman Keene, Jr.	9	H. S. Reid.	10	S. Goodman.	10	H. G. Wookey.
7	W. G. More.	9	Geo. W. Robinson.	10	Dr. W. C. Givens.	10	R. K. Young.
7	George Rae.	9	A. R. Turnbull.	10	J. A. Gibson.		
7	A. L. Skaith.	9	J. D. Wood.	10	W. S. Gray.		
7	C. R. Young.	9	A. K. Wilkes.				
7	C. R. Young.						

## The Turf Maintenance

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13)

For practical purposes soils are grouped into classes based on texture. They may be sands, sandy loams, loams, silt loams, clay loams, and clays.

With a little experience it is possible to place a soil in its proper class by simple inspection in the field. Texture is judged by rubbing moist soil between the thumb and forefinger. Sands are recognized by their coarseness and lack of coherence. Sandy loams contain large amounts of sand, but possess some coherence due to the presence of small amounts of silt and clay. Most difficulty arises in distinguishing between the loams, silt loams, and clays. Silt loams have a floury feel, are devoid of gritty sand, and differ from clay by the absence of a slick shiny surface when quickly rubbed between the thumb and forefinger. The distinct presence of gritty sand usually serves to distinguish loams from silt loams.

For golf greens soils of intermediate texture, the sandy loams and light loams are best. If the soil is too sandy the water holding capacity is so low that greens dry out rapidly. With high silt and clay content surfaces become hard and players complain that greens will not hold the ball. Heavy watering to soften the soil is a makeshift remedy, and may do positive injury to the turf by filling the soil pore spaces, thus depriving the grass of indispensable air. Permanent improvement must come from the use of suitable topdressing material and gradually building a layer of good soil. With soil of proper texture there should be no trouble in holding the ball on a green without the necessity of overwatering.

### *Ample Soil Moisture Supply*

Water exists in the soil as hygroscopic moisture, gravitational, and capillary water.

Tygroscopic water is the moisture which condenses on the surface of dry soil when exposed to the air. In amount it never exceeds a few percent, and is held so firmly that it is of no use to growing plants.

Gravitational water is the surplus or water free to pass down the soil under the influence of gravity. If this water remains in the surface soil, it fills the intervening air spaces between the particles, and thus restricts or deprives grass roots of needed oxygen supplied only by the soil air. One of the first essentials is rapid removal of surplus gravitational water by artificial means where drainage is inadequate.

Capillary or film water is the water held around the individual soil particles as a film. The water surface on the outside of the film acts as an elastic covering or skin, and is responsible for the movement of capillary water. When water is removed by the grass roots or by evaporation, the stretched film pulls water from adjacent areas until the strains are equalized.

Area of internal soil surface determines capacity to retain and ability to release capillary water. Soils made up of small particles have the highest water holding capacity, because they possess the largest area of internal surface. Loams and clays usually retain two to three times more water than the coarser sands.

Root hairs imbibe water most freely when films are thick. Water intake decreases as the films become thinner and finally ceases, although the soil still contains capillary water. Plants then begin to wilt. Because of the smaller area of internal surface, less water is required on sandy soils to produce thick films than on heavy soils with more extensive surfaces.

The effects of drought appear first on sandy areas because of lower water holding capacity. Yet light showers, wholly inadequate on heavy soils, often produce startling recovery in sands, because less water is required to produce thick films.

Soil organic matter exerts marked effects upon soil moisture supply. Humus has an enormous water holding capacity, and by acting as a weak cement aids in granule formation. Water is held around the individual particles and also surrounds the compound granule.

The diminishing supply of available water in the surface soil is partially replenished by movement of capillary water. Heavy soils move water to greater heights than sands, but rate of movement is most rapid in sandy soils. Very often the rate may be so slow in clay soils that plants perish before sufficient water can be brought up from the subsoil. Rate of movement is retarded when films are thin, due to the friction offered by the soil particles.

All things considered, sandy loam and loam soils approach the ideal. They contain just enough of the finer particles to insure adequate water holding capacity, yet are sufficiently open to permit rapid removal of surplus water and insure deep root development.

In general, periodic thorough watering is better than light sprinkling daily. Less water is required to produce thick films on sandy soils, but their lower water holding capacity may necessitate more frequent watering. Amount of water used is more important than time of watering, yet there is some basis for advocating early morning watering on greens. Within an hour or two following watering, the soil should be moist, but not wet. If water can be squeezed from soil pressed between the thumb and finger, the evidence clearly points to overwatering, and may lead to serious trouble in periods of heavy rain associated with humid hot weather.

### *Adequate Drainage*

Excess water beyond that required to surround the soil particles simply fills the voids and deprives the turf roots of needed oxygen by excluding air. Surplus water retards early warming of the soil in the spring, and may cause severe injury or kill during winter. Development of beneficial soil organisms is inhibited by too much water. This is a contributing factor when sunscald appears during hot humid spells. Like plants, the beneficial soil bacteria require oxygen, and their development also ceases when soils become water-logged. The foul odors associated with saturated soils during the summer are produced by types of organisms capable of existence in the absence of oxygen. It is possible that many of the by-products produced by them are actually toxic.

If surplus water does not drain naturally, steps must be taken to effect its rapid removal. Adequate surface and under-drainage are among the first essentials to successful turf management.

Depressions and pockets which tend to hold water or retard free surface movement should be avoided. On heavier soils this must be supplemented with effective tile lines. Along hillsides and slopes seepage water often causes damage during spring and late fall, when the soil moisture content is high. A tile line placed at right angles to the slope, above the green or fairway, will intercept the seeping water and thus overcome its damaging effect.

### *Supply of Organic Matter*

Soil structure is profoundly affected by organic matter. Its presence tends to make heavy soil more open, and by binding sand grains improves sandy soils. The soil supply of nitrogen exists in the organic portion of the soil mass. Hence dark colored soils invariably contain more nitrogen than those of light color. Organic matter increases water holding capacity, and is indispensable to the development of essential micro-organisms. Their energy requirements are obtained from decomposable organic matter.

It is unwise to include more than 20 to 30 per cent by volume of humus products in the topdressing mixture. The balance should be sand and soil in proportions to produce a sandy loam. Due to its enormous water holding capacity, high humus content may retard or prevent rapid removal of surplus water during wet seasons.

### *Presence of Beneficial Soil Organisms*

Fertile soils teem with vast numbers of minute organisms, especially bacteria, but fungi, algae, and other forms are also present. A thimbleful of soil contains millions of these minute forms of life. They are the scavengers of the soil, being respon-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 22)

# Jots From the Canadian Golfing World and Elsewhere

By T. HIGH

## Proof Enough

A convincing proof of year round golfing interest in British Columbia has recently come to us in the form of a B. C. club's tournament programme. From Nanaimo, B. C. we have recently received a fixture card announcing the clubs tournament activities for the year 1934. The first event on the schedule is a monthly medal competition slated for February 4th, while the last and concluding item is a special turkey competition on Saturday, December 23rd. In all there are forty-six (46) events on the Nanaimo Club schedule, almost all of which fall on Saturdays or holidays during the year. Forty-six events in a fifty-two week year is certainly an active programme which would undoubtedly suit a great many players in the east.

## Seventy-Eighth Annual

On first glance one might think that a report of a seventy-eighth annual meeting of a golf club would be a typographical error as far as the numerals were concerned. This is not the case, however, as on February 4th of this month the seventy-eighth Annual Meeting of the Toronto Golf Club was held. The Toronto club is one of the oldest in the country, Royal Montreal and the Quebec Golf Club being the only two whose records date back for more than seventy-eight years. At this meeting special tribute was paid to the nine remaining charter members, all of whom were elected as life members of the club. Those honoured in this way were, Justice Masten, Sir Alex Mackenzie, Frank Arnoldi, W. H. Cawthra, Wallace Jones, H. H. Langdon, P. D. Law, James Scott and Graham Thompson, all of whom have been members of the club for at least forty years.

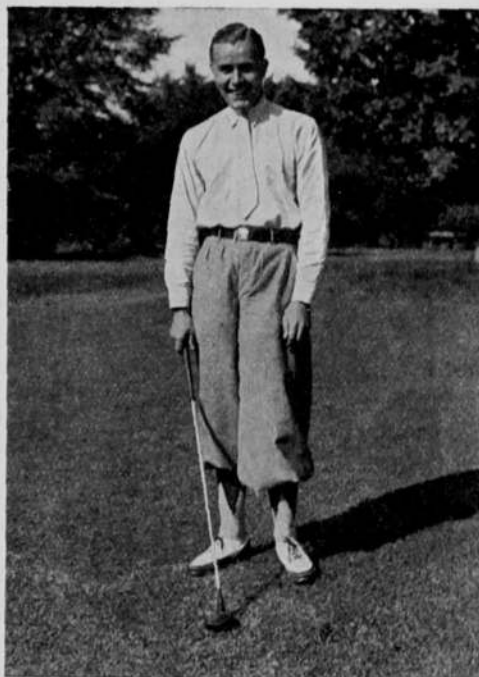
## Another Judge Awards Damages

Law suits resulting from happenings on the golf course are continually cropping up, and among the most recent is one in which a practice swinger has had to pay the price. Crown Attorney, J. W. McFadden who is a golf enthusiast himself recently awarded \$1,250.00 as damages to a lady who was struck on the links by a man taking a practise swing. Public opinion is just about divided as to who is really at fault in a case of this kind, as it is felt that the woman must naturally have been standing too close to the play, while others feel that there is too much of this practice swinging by players on the course. At any rate the judge ruled in favour of the party who was struck, thereby serving warning to golfers to make sure that any swings for limbering purposes are carried out in some far off corner by themselves.

## Australia vs U. S.?

It looks as though there is to be some difficulty in arranging for a team of eight U. S. professionals to go to Australia next November to participate in the centenary of that country in which some big golf money tournaments are part of the many attractions to be staged.

The U. S. pros want their passages from San Francisco and return paid by the officials of the Australian Golf Associations, but they have cabled that they cannot do this but they are willing the Americans should receive a liberal share of the gate money taken in at a two-days International match, Australia vs the U.S. There the matter rests in the meantime, but the prospects are none too rosy for the proposed trip to the Antipodies by a representative American team.



J. R. BUD' COIBY' Jr.

J. R. Bud Colby Jr. of the Kanawaki Golf Club Montreal who leaves on March the first for the west coast. Bud has been transferred by his company, the Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corporation, to their Vancouver plant where he will act as manager for the district. Bud is a youthful veteran of the links having taken up golf even before reaching his teens but despite this long association he has never taken his game very seriously. He has always been prominent in the Eastern Townships, where his family's summer home borders the Hermitage Golf Course at Lake Memphremagog. Bud is a tremendous hitter from the tee and a wizard with a mashie niblic which combination he can generally use for all holes measuring from 300 to 420. What a mashie niblic! Enough said except that his provincial handicap is 8. He will be missed by his many friends in Montreal but will be a cheery addition to golf on the coast.

## McLean for Walker Cup

Fortunately for amateur golf in Great Britain, Jack McLean, holder of the Scottish and Irish Open championships respectively, has decided to remain an amateur golfer. He has resigned his post as traveller to a golf ball firm and accepted an appointment as a golf writer. Under the new ruling which came into force last January 1st. travellers for golf firms are debarred from participating in any amateur event, whilst golf writers are not affected.

Great Britain to-day, would not be having such a hard time to win the Walker Cup from the Americans if so many of its best amateurs had not turned professional of recent years, as witness Tommy Armour, Bobby Cruickshanks, and Willie Hunter formerly ranking amateurs, now leading pros in the United States and Willie Lamb and Lex Robson in Canada. It is a good thing for the Motherland that McLean has not followed the example of so many of his fellow countrymen. He will be easily one of the outstanding British players in the Walker Cup matches next May. It would have badly crippled the British team if he had been professionalized.

## Pro Amateur Best Ball

Horton Smith, youthful professional, and Johnny Dawson, Chicago Amateur, were recent winners in the Pro Amateur Best Ball tournament staged at Galveston, Texas, as a fore-runner to the 72 hole Galveston Open Championship. Gus Moreland, of Dallas, Texas, the States' Amateur Title-holder, paired with Dick Metz to take second position. The Smith Dawson combination registered a best ball score of 65, seven strokes under par, while the Moreland-Metz combination were able to collect enough birdies for a total of 67.

## Craig Wood Wins First

Craig Wood, Deal, N. J., professional ace, made a comeback to win the \$2,000 Galveston open golf tournament, adding steady rounds of 72-72 to a prior 73-73 for a total of 290, two over par. Playing for first prize of \$400, Wood remained level with par through 36 holes made extremely difficult by a cold, 26-mile-an-hour north wind and a water logged course. He started the final 18 holes with 218 and a lead of two strokes over Tom Creavy of Albany, N. Y. Creavy lost second place to Byron Nelson, 22-year-old Texarkana professional, who carded a 221-72—293 against Creavy's 220-74—294. Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., tied Creavy.

## R. C. G. A. Meeting

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7)

Following the policy adopted some years ago, your Committee have, subject to the approval of this meeting, selected the courses for the Tournaments for 1934.

It is recommended that the invitation of the Laval sur la Lac Golf Club of Montreal for the Inter-provincial Matches and for the Amateur Championship be accepted and that the dates be agreed upon.

In the ordinary course of events the Open Championship would also be held in Montreal, but, owing to the Toronto Centennial and the desire of the Committee in charge of that celebration to have as many major sporting events as possible held in that city, the Quebec Committee have generously consented to waive their rights. Your Committee therefore recommend that the invitation of the Lakeview Golf and Country Club for the Open Championship be accepted and the date fixed for August 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1934.

The financial position of the Association is set out in the Auditor's statement accompanying this report. It will be noticed that after the payment of all ordinary expenditures, including the sum of \$1,935.69 for the Provincial Associations to help defray expenses of their teams to the Interprovincial Match, there is a surplus of \$481.32. This satisfactory position is accounted for largely by reduced ordinary expenditures and by the increased receipts from the Amateur Championship, the Open Championship and from the Souvenir Book. The thanks of the Association are due to the members of the Special Committee who spent so much time in supervising the preparation of the Souvenir Book. It was owing to their efforts and to the co-operation extended by the Vancouver Committee that the Association was able to make such a satisfactory profit. Your Executive have decided that the yearly publishing of this book should be continued.

I particularly wish to refer to the action of your Committee in contributing so much of the Association's funds to the Provincial Associations for their team expenses. It was felt that this was a special year and that we could be more liberal. In doing this it was the feeling that our action should not be taken as a precedent and that succeeding Committees would not necessarily be obliged to contribute as large an amount in future years unless the circumstances warranted it. While

every one recognizes the value of the Interprovincial Match and the advantages that are divided from it, we would like to emphasize that the responsibility for providing the team expenses rests primarily with the Provincial Associations. However, the sacrifices that the Provincial Associations have made in the past and will have to make in the future, in sending teams to compete in this Tournament must not be overlooked and it is the duty of our Association to aid them when necessary and when our finances will permit. While it is to our interest to have a representative Championship, it should also be appreciated that the members of the teams from the various Provinces also benefit by playing in the Tournament, an opportunity which otherwise might not be afforded to them. I have no doubt that the Provincial Associations appreciate this and will continue to assume the responsibility, knowing that our Association will assist them whenever possible.

It is clear that no definite policy can be laid down as to the extent of the contribution we should make. We have certain responsibilities to our member clubs. It will be noticed with regret that our membership has been decreasing during the last three years and that the loss this year is substantial. No doubt a number of those clubs which have resigned would still be members if it had been possible to reduce the yearly dues.

It has been the policy of past Executives that the Association should continue to add to the reserve until a sufficient sum has been accumulated to take care of unforeseen contingencies that might arise in the future. While there may be a difference of opinion as to the amount of the reserve that we should accumulate, it is my personal view that the amount is not yet large enough and that until it has reached the sum of \$10,000.00 we should not use too much of our surplus in good years by making more than a reasonable contribution to the Provincial Associations; and after having done this, if there is still a substantial balance we should transfer a fair amount to our reserve and any balance left might well be used by reducing the yearly dues or using the money for other purposes which would be of general benefit to our members. This is a question which should be given earnest consideration by the incoming Executive.

Considerable progress has been made in interesting the Provincial Associations in adopting the Provincial Handicap

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 21)



Scene at the Royal Colwood Course in Victoria which has recently been the centre of much activity as the headquarters for the Empress Mid-Winter Tournament

## Macdonald Smith's Perfect Form Brings Results

Golf is one of the many games which may be said to run true to form, and records of outstanding successes in the history of this pastime will be found to reveal that the sound swinger or stylist will always find a place at the head of the list. There have been very few unorthodox golfers who have attained outstanding successes over a period of time, whereas a study of the golfing greats reveals that each have, without exception, been examples of what might be termed perfect form. James Braid, J. H. Taylor, Harry Vardon, Walter Hagen, Macdonald Smith and Bobby Jones are names which will always represent smooth flowing and beautifully timed stroking. These names leading us up to the present generation which includes so many stylists that singling out individuals is almost unnecessary. Johnny Goodman, the youthful amateur, who now holds the United States Open title bears out this point as golf writers have described his swing as poetry of motion attributing its smoothness and perfection to his natural rhythmic nature brought out by years of hard work. A tournament campaign of a smooth swinger will be a lasting one, as borne out by that superstylist, Macdonald Smith, almost the oldest of the campaigning pros, who during recent winter months, was able to win for himself the most substantial total in cash awards, and first ranking among the pros on the California Coast. Macdonald Smith has been pictured and placed before the public as the perfect swinger for a great many years, and analysis of his pictures usually reveal the positions and technique required by that imaginary player "perfect form".

Mac. Smith collected for himself \$2,093.00 in cash on this year's Western winter tour as a result of an average scoring record of 71.1 strokes per round over courses with an average par of 71. Paul Runyan was second best in this same series of tournaments with the fine average of 71.6 for each of his rounds. His score of 282 in the Pasadino Open being among his best performances. Olin Dutra finished with an average of 71.9 strokes per round, while Willie Hunter was next with an even 72 as his standard. Wiffy Cox, the Agua Caliente winner, was fifth with an average of 72.1, Denny Shute could do no better than gain the sixth position with an average of 72.7. This group took the first six places in total earnings, collecting for themselves \$10,487.00 of the \$27,000.00 prize money at stake.

It is a strange fact that although Mac Smith will always be found near the top of the list when average performances are being given out, he has been the winner of a few outstanding titles.



TED FENWICK

A. G. FENWICK

DIGBY FENWICK

*A father and son combination who will compete for Canada in Bermuda next month. Digby will not compete in Bermuda but will play in the Southern States with another Bill. As a family foursome they would be hard to beat*

### A Golfers Will

Mr. Elliot Cumberland who recently died at the Coombe Hill Golf Club, one of the best known clubs in the London (England) District, under the terms of his will devised that his body be cremated and the ashes scattered amongst the bluebells that grow in great profusion by the seventh fairway on the course. He is the fourth English golfer the past year or so who has made a like rather bizarre request.

Mr. Cumberland was an Australian by birth but had resided in England since 1912. He amassed a fortune by the invention of a system for the prevention of corrosion of immersed metals. He was the owner of the Coombe Hill club house and course—a very valuable property indeed, which he ruled with dynamic energy and force, brooking no interference from the hundreds of members. He was a great lover of flowers and of recent years had expended £5000 in a Japanese garden at Coombe Hill of which the professional is the celebrated Archie Compston.

### Ted Fenwick to Play in Bermuda

Mr. Arthur G. Fenwick and Mr. G. E. "Ted" Fenwick, both of the Summerlea Golf Club, Montreal are heading South at the beginning of March for a stay in Bermuda which will allow them to compete in the important golfing fixtures scheduled during the first three weeks of the month. The presence of this father and son combination will give Montreal and Canada a strong representation in the Bermuda men's amateur championship as Ted plays to a 3 handicap at his club, while the senior member of the family can also support a club handicap in the single figures. As a father and son combination, they have always been prominent in Quebec tournaments, having this year again finished in the runners up position.

We wish Ted every success with the hope that another foreign title might be brought to Canada.

### Mid Winter Golf in Many Parts

More and more people are being educated each year to the fact that the term "Mid winter golf in Canada" is really not a myth, but an absolute fact. On the courses in Victoria and Vancouver play is general throughout the entire year, and during the winter months several fine tournaments as well as regular club activities are conducted. Golf, therefore, at the end of January is not exceptional news when played on Canada's far western coast. We have however, two stories to relate which are in all probability just two of many which might be told of golf being actually played this January, when most of us would imagine that King Winter holds sway.

At Calgary, Alberta, Wednesday, January 31st, the Eaton Company of that City held a mid winter tournament at the

Calgary Golf & Country Golf Club, with a fine entry list which included such enthusiasts as Angus Osborne, Charlie Mitchell, Alex Murray, Jack McBeth, George Gasson, Tom Swann, Norman Collins and Jack Irwin. This tournament, however, was only one of the many games which were possible in Calgary the latter part of January this year.

From farther East comes the news that two of Brockville's most enthusiastic linksmen were able to maintain their record of at least one game a month during the entire year. During January this year conditions were not what they might have been, but both E. A. Streets and Judge E. J. Wright were undaunted, and by playing through snow and ice on January 28th, were able to maintain their interesting schedule.

### British Stars to Play in Toronto

Interest in Ladies' golf in Canada will certainly be at its peak during the forthcoming season, when the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union entertain the team of British Ladies' who are competing in International matches against the United States this year. British Ladies are stopping in Canada on their way through to the International matches, at Washington D. C. on Sept. 27 and 28, and will remain in Toronto for the Canadian Ladies' Open Championship as well as an International Team match against our Canadian stars. This visit of the British Ladies' golf team will provide one of the outstanding features of this year's centennial celebration in Toronto, and will mark Canada's initial entry to international golf competition as a team.

The team match will be played at the Toronto Golf Club on September 15th, consisting of six singles and three four-some matches. Miss Enid Wilson, who last year threatened retirement, will captain the British team, while Miss Ada Mackenzie has been fittingly chosen as Canadian Captain. While we have the greatest respect of the playing ability of the British invaders we do not hesitate to predict that Canada's first six lady stars will be able to give an exceedingly good account of themselves in this particular contest. Miss Ada Mackenzie in number position would be ably supported by such players as Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Miss Margery Kirkham, Mrs. E. H. Gooderham, Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Mrs. A. B. Darling, Miss Maud Smith, Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Mrs. R. W. Gouinlock, without calling on similar talent which might be mustered from centres further East or West than Montreal or Toronto.

The Canadian Ladies' Open Championship in recent years has failed to attract the interest of the leading American players, and as a result the Canadian Close event has practically been a repetition of the Open championship in which few outsiders have competed. With the automatic interest that will be created by the inclusion of the British stars in the Open field, it is natural to expect a powerful contingent of American Stars to be present at Toronto on September 17th, which date has been chosen for the event.

The programme this year has been arranged so that both the British and the American players will have ample time to take in both the Canadian and American events with a minimum of travel, and Toronto galleries can, therefore, look forward to this year's Canadian Open championships, knowing that the field will include the best lady golfers in the world. The Open championship will be played over the Toronto Golf Club course. Starting Sept. 17th.

The Close championship will be held at the Scarboro Golf & Country Club, in Toronto, the week previous to the Open event, thereby affording the Canadian players every opportunity to compete in both events. The close event will be played from September 10th to the 14th.

### Laval Elects Officers

Of particular interest among the recent extensive list of club meetings is that of the Laval-sur-le-Lac Club of Montreal because this French-Canadian club is this year playing host to the Canadian Amateur Championship. Mr. Emile Chaput was elected president supported by that allround sportsman Ernest Savard as vice-president, Stephen Langevin is honorary secretary-treasurer with the following directors. J. P. Rolland, A. Trigon, Paul A. Berque, C. A. Beaudette, Paul Bienvenu, Rene Morin, A. Theberge, Honorary Presidents, J. Theo Leclerc, Aime Cousineau, E. Gohier. From past experience it is known that finer hosts than these French-Canadian gentlemen are not to be found. With their fine clubhouse as headquarters contestants at Laval will be assured every facility. Plans are also underway at the club to ensure a course that will be in the best possible playing condition.

### Joseph A. Sayward Succumbs

In the death of Mr. Joseph A. Sayward, the city of Victoria, lost one of its most beloved residents who in his three score years has generously served his fellow citizens. At the time of his death Mr. Sayward was the president of the Royal Colwood Golf Club which he along with his golfing contemporaries had founded in the year 1912. Mr. Sayward since the inception of the club has always been its moving spirit in whose interest he devoted himself to the day of his death. As well as his interest in the Colwood Golf Club he was also an official in the Seniors Northwest Golf Association, of which he is a past president, and in which he has always been an active figure.

Apart from his golfing interests Mr. Sayward was a philanthropist who took an active interest in all welfare work, donating lavishly of his means to the needy.

### W.J. Sanson Honoured

The annual conference of the National Greenkeepers Association of America was held January 31st, February 1st and 2nd. at the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh and was attended by several hundred members from the United States and Canada. Greenkeepers to-day are looked upon as "the backbone" of a golf course. They have become a highly organized and most intelligent body of men and a success of a golf club, more or less, depends upon their efforts as a club is now known by its course more than by any other factor or feature. W. J. Sanson, Vice President of the Association and head greenkeeper of the Toronto Golf Club, was one of the chief speakers at the conference. His subject was "Selling ourselves, to our officials." The paper created much favorable comment. At this meeting Mr. Sanson was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. The first time this important post has ever been held by a Canadian.

Sanson, like many men in the greenkeeping profession, is English born, but he has spent his entire career in golf course maintenance at the Toronto Golf Club. From Devonshire, England, his birthplace, Sanson came to Toronto in 1913 to become the Toronto club's gardener, an art he had followed extensively in his native land. After two years' service he was made greenkeeper of the course.

Sanson was one of the charter members of the Ontario Greenkeepers' Association, which was organized in 1924, two years before the National Association was formed in Toledo. The Ontario body started with 11 members and to-day numbers more than 30, Sanson has been president of the group since its inception and has seen other district associations spring up in Quebec, Manitoba and other provinces.

Mr. Sanson's eldest son, Reg. became a golf pro at the age of 16. He is now instructor at Thistledown Golf Club.



MRS N. R. DESBRISAY  
Mrs. Desbrisay of Winnipeg Manitoba, holder of the Brewster Cup won at the Banff Springs Hotel Golf Course last June who tied for first place in the Qualifying round of the women's mid-winter tournament at Victoria. Miss Dorothy Fletcher of Victoria tied Mrs. Desbrisay with an 81

## R. C. G. A. Meeting

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18)

system. The Manitoba Association has already put it into effect and it is expected that the British Columbia Association will do likewise this coming year. It has been suggested that a handicap limit of six for the Open and Amateur Championships should be fixed by the Association, and that each player who has such a provincial handicap should be recognized as having a R. C. G. A. handicap and therefore be entitled to play in National Championships. A national handicap list could be published each year. It is thought that this might create a greater interest in handicapping throughout the various Provinces. The suggestion is well worthy of consideration. There is no doubt that it would bring about greater uniformity in handicapping. While it might be necessary for the next few years to raise at times the handicap limit for the Amateur Championship, depending upon the place where the Tournament is held, as long as we continue our present method of play the time is not far distant when it will be found that the limit must be lowered in order to restrict the number of those entering.

I would like again to bring to your attention the suggestion made by your President in his report for the year 1931 that our Amateur Championship should be played in the same manner as the British Championship is played, by eliminating the qualifying round and the substitution of a whole week of 18 hole match play, with the exception of the finals which would be 36 holes. There is considerable merit in this suggestion as the Championship would then be entirely one of match play and would not be restricted to the 32 who qualify. An equal opportunity would then be afforded to all those entering to compete in a purely match play competition. It would also permit a larger number of entries. It is very desirable that there should be uniformity in the playing of the three Championships. As this method has now been adopted by the United States Golf Association for their Amateur Championship this year, the suggestion should be given serious consideration.

It was suggested this year that we should permit the holder of the Championship to take part in the match play without being compelled to qualify. As the qualifying round is only ancillary to the Championship proper, it would seem to be only proper that the defending champion be permitted to defend his title without having to qualify.

The thanks of the Association are due to the members of the Rules of Golf Committee for their work during the year, and particularly to the Chairman, Mr. R. C. H. Cassels, who, as in the past, has given so much of his time and experience for the benefit of golf in Canada. It is very gratifying to know that the work of this Committee last year in connection with the revision of the Rules of Golf by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club resulted in the adoption of most of their recommendations. The revised rules came into force on January 1st. Under the By-laws of our Association they are now in effect in Canada and in future all our competitions will be played under them.

It is pleasant to record that very little difficulty was encountered by your Executive in reference to breaches of the Amateur Rule. A number of applications for reinstatement to amateur standing were received by your Committee and were dealt with after reports had been received from the Provincial Associations where the applicants resided.

Considerable progress was made in the work carried on at the Turf Garden established over two years ago at the Royal York Club at Toronto. It is now possible to derive benefit from the results of the experiments being carried on. During the summer a pamphlet was sent out to all our members containing much useful information relating to the growing of grasses and to the use of fertilizers. Your Executive have had under consideration a plan whereby the distribution among our members of the bulletin of the United States Green Section might be resumed. It is to be hoped that the incoming Executive will deal with this at an early date in the new year.

It will be observed that the report of the Nominating Committee has not been changed by any further nominations

## Canada's Best in South



JULES HUOT

Professional Kent Golf Club Quebec

Jules Huot, leading French Canadian professional of the Kent Golf Club, Quebec City who has played great golf in the south this winter. A beautiful round of 68 in the final days play of the Miami Open Tournament brought Jules into the prize money in this important event. On this occasion Jules scored 291 for 72 holes.

by member clubs. Under the Constitution therefore no election will be necessary. On behalf of the Association I desire to thank the members of the Nominating Committee for carrying out the duties that were entrusted to them.

Owing to the manner in which our Association is organized with members on the Executive from all parts of Canada, it is difficult to hold meetings as often as is desirable, and many of the problems that come up for consideration must necessarily be dealt with by correspondence. It has been suggested that smaller sub-committees might be appointed, similar to our Rules of Golf Committee, which would have charge of the different activities of the Association. I am mentioning this suggestion in order that the incoming Executive might give it consideration, as it would undoubtedly save considerable delay in dealing with the many problems that come up from time to time.

Now that my term of office is over I wish to thank each and every member of the Executive for the assistance and support that I received from them during the year. As a major portion of the matters coming up for consideration arose in the East, the responsibility for dealing with them naturally fell upon Mr. Forster at Montreal and Mr. Plant at Toronto. I cannot emphasize too strongly my appreciation of the willingness shown by both of these gentlemen in carrying out the many tasks that fell to them, and in spending so much of their time in looking after the affairs of the Association which are ordinarily the duties of your President. I cannot but help refer to the wisdom of your action of last year in approving of the amendment to the Constitution making the Past-Presidents Ex-officio members of the Committee for a period of three years. In many matters of importance which came up for discussion the advice received from Mr. Collyer and Mr. Plant was very valuable and helpful to the Committee.

## Ontario Golf Association Headed By George L. Robinson

At the annual general meeting of the Ontario Golf Association held on Feb. 3rd in the Royal York Hotel. Mr. Geo. L. Robinson was elected to the presidency. The official reports of activities during 1933 which were submitted by president Gordon Cassells and his executive showed that the association had expanded considerably during 1933 having laid a foundation upon which the incoming executive will be able to build. A Provincial handicapping system was successfully installed and a series of handicapping field days were operated to allow contestants in outside points to establish their provincial rating. The detailed results of these events were published in our January issue. Financially the association showed a small operating profit which under the circumstances was a splendid showing. This coming season should see the income substantially increased as the handicapping system is extended and the revenue from field days is automatically increased.

In fact it is natural to expect that the Ontario Association will grow to be the strongest and wealthiest golf body in the country.

In Mr. Geo. L. Robinson the association have made a wise choice for president. A more energetic and determined head would be difficult to find and under his direction an active and prosperous season may be anticipated. There is no provincial association in the country that is confronted with the difficult problems which the Ontario Executives must solve and their task is not an easy one. There is much to be done in Ontario by the governing association before things are as they should be, hard work that could keep a small office staff busy is carried out by executives who serve only because they are interested. This type of service is deserving of the best possible support and Ontario golfers should rally behind their executives.

This year's slate has many new names and although they are new names to some everyone is a worthy representative of his district. Mr. E. C. Gould, Brantford is vice-president for 1934. The new members are:

Hugh McCullough, Waterloo.  
Frank Ritchie, Brockville.  
Elmer Dixon, Oshawa.  
R. K. Young, Summit, Toronto.

Harold Firstbrook, Lambton, Toronto.  
C. E. Platt, Windsor, Ont.  
Geo. Long, Westmount, Kitchener.  
Robert Abbott, Peterboro.  
C. Bruce Hill, St. Catharines.  
Joseph Sedgewick, Cedar Brook, Toronto.

While those returned to office were: A. Adams, Dr. W. J. Brown, L. M. Wood, R. M. Gray, Dr. W. C. Gwens, Frank Hay, Geo. S. Lyon, G. W. Wigle, and E. C. Gould, with W. J. Thompson, secretary-treasurer.

Dates and courses for major events were set by the meeting as follows:

June 13th.—Invitation tournament London Hunt Club.  
June 28-29-30.—Ontario Open Amateur Essex County Golf & Country Club.  
July 24.—Ontario Open at Mississauga.  
Aug. 27.—Ontario Parent & Child tournament at Rosedale.  
Sept. 15.—Ontario Fall Tournament at Brantford.

The Ontario Intermediate championship will be played some time in August. Field Day dates will be announced in the near future.

### P.Q.G.A. Handicaps (Continued)

14 M. Seafield Grant.	15 A. Howatson.	16 Wm. Wray.	19 A. T. Howard.
14 J. W. Hammond.	15 L. C. Junod.	16 Frank Wright.	19 E. Moore.
14 W. C. Harrison, Jr.	15 J. D. Kearney.		19 L. M. Murphy.
14 R. D. Hearn.	15 Dr. L. E. Kent.	17 F. R. Ames.	19 H. R. Perrault.
14 P. Hilliard.	15 J. A. Kerr.	17 Geo. A. Davidson.	19 G. A. Robinson.
14 J. Jaques.	15 M. Kirsch.	17 L. J. Durfy, Jr.	19 H. R. Rowe.
14 H. C. Joy.	15 S. A. Mansfield.	17 D. S. Fraser.	
14 Dr. C. R. Joyce.	15 R. H. Morewood.	17 B. Friedman.	20 J. C. Dawson
14 Paul Lamarre.	15 F. D. Moos.	17 N. Hanna.	20 Paul Ethier
14 Paul Mauviel.	15 H. A. Newmark.	17 A. B. Jarvis.	20 W. H. Haire.
14 W. S. Mills.	15 Geo. W. Noseworthy.	17 J. M. G. Lockerby.	20 A. W. Kerr.
14 F. A. Monk.	15 H. R. Sr. Pickens.	17 P. S. MacNutt.	20 J. Lassaul.
14 D. Murray.	15 R. Roberts.	17 R. S. Smith.	20 V. Spencer.
14 W. L. Nason.	15 Romeo Rolland.	17 S. W. Tilden.	20 S. B. Wickes.
14 Arthur Painchaud.	15 J. A. Ryan.	17 N. A. Timmins.	20 C. R. Wilson.
14 C. H. Pick.	15 Maurice Samson.	17 H. G. Timmins.	
14 Jean Paul Rolland.	15 D. Seiden.	17 H. B. Wickes.	21 O. Bisette.
14 Marc Rolland.	15 J. H. Stedman.		21 Wm. C. Melville.
14 Jay Ronalds.	15 R. B. Thomson.	18 D. J. Beatty.	
14 W. E. Rudel.	15 F. H. Vass.	18 Col. A. de M. Bell.	22 Jos. Fortier.
14 J. G. Smith.	15 Dr. A. L. Walsh.	18 Dexton Borronow.	22 Geo. Kent.
14 Wm. Spark.	15 A. Whitelaw.	18 G. M. Boulton.	22 W. S. Lucas.
14 E. Thomson.		18 Jas. Brown.	22 E. F. McMahon.
14 Neville B. Turgeon.	16 Jos. Cattarinich.	18 Henry Bumbray.	22 H. L. Moulton.
14 W. L. Waddell.	16 A. A. Eaves.	18 J. R. Dupuis	22 C. V. M. Townsend.
14 J. R. Wallace.	16 J. W. Fairfield.	18 P. W. Earl.	22 Zenon Trudeau.
14 W. J. Wardle.	16 A. D. Ferguson.	18 Geo. Ganetakos.	
14 J. Wheatley.	16 T. Irving.	18 H. A. Green.	23 J. N. Stephenson.
14 D. Williamson.	16 D. W. Johnston.	18 Dr. Geo. Hale.	23 J. P. Tremblay.
14 W. H. Wilson.	16 Pete Kelly.	18 Alfred Lapointe.	
	16 Capt. T. O. Leggett.	18 J. Laporte.	24 Martin Barry.
15 J. H. Andrews.	16 H. Levetus.	18 L. L. Lewis.	24 Jos. Beaudin.
15 X. Bailet.	16 Lawrence Mahaffy.	18 L. J. Skaiife.	24 F. H. Carlin.
15 E. W. Barnes.	16 John P. Mines.	18 J. A. Taylor.	24 C. J. Carmody.
15 J. E. Boudreau.	16 E. G. Montgomery.	18 C. F. K. Woodyatt.	24 J. H. Dunlop.
15 J. R. Bourassa.	16 L. T. Parsonage.		24 F. C. Folden.
15 R. C. Clark.	16 F. T. Ransom.		24 E. J. Gardner.
15 Dr. Gavin Chisholm.	16 Alphonse Raymond, Jr.	19 F. G. Aylmer.	24 T. J. Guilboard.
15 Gordon Cahoon.	16 C. R. Redfern.	19 L. J. Beaudoin.	24 Thos. Kane.
15 W. R. Elvidge.	16 Andre Rolland.	19 A. Bethurame.	24 F. Geo. MacLean.
15 M. R. Ferguson.	16 B. A. Ryan.	19 A. H. Bissonnette.	24 Frank Sylvestre.
15 Andy Gollant.	16 C. D. Taylor.	19 G. R. Fanning.	24 Maurice Vallee.

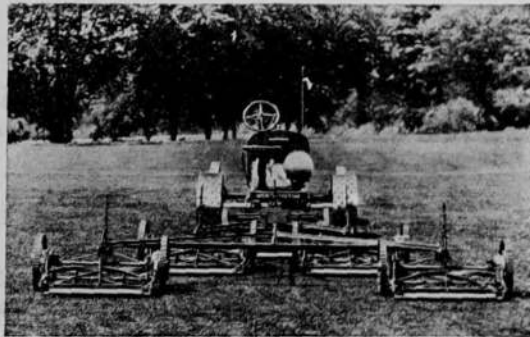


## Professional Changes

Recent announcements show that there will be several professional changes made before the start of the forthcoming season. In the Ottawa district a general shake-up is being effected, as Ernie Wakelam shifts his professional post to the Gatineau Country Club, leaving his post to be filled by Jack Littler, one of Ottawa's most prominent young professionals. Bobby Alston, formerly assistant professional to Ted Clay at Rivermead, will this year take full charge of the professional duties at the Chaudiere Club at Ottawa. Les Franks, formerly of Crestwood, will this year, do his teaching at the Coburg club, where Archie Bloor has been in charge. Archie has transferred his interest to an Orillia club.

Changes in Toronto have already been recorded, but still another comes in the announcement that Reg Batley formerly of the Ladies' club will succeed Billie McWilliams as the pro at Thistledown. Batley is the Secretary of the Ontario Professionals Golfers' Association, and in recent years has proven himself one of the best of the Ontario Brigade.

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Do you slice or hook? If so, there is a cause and there is a cure. How often have you heard the remark, "What a lovely swing she or he has", but when the ball starts on it's way, its one or the other, a consistent hook or slice. The position of the club head at the top of the back swing will denote whether or not you are a hooker or a slicer. The closed face at the top of the back swing is the cause of a hook or smothered shot and the too open face, the cause of the slice.

We will show you in one movement how to stop closing or opening the face of the club. Ask any person who has ever taken lessons from us at an indoor school and I am sure everyone will honestly say that we have improved their games.

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## Fine Turf Maintenance

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16)

sible for the decay of applied plant and animal residues. During decay, the plant food elements are converted into forms which the plants can use.

When conditions are favorable, soil organisms are tireless workers. These essentials are, supply of decomposable organic matter, favorable temperatures, desirable soil reaction, presence of needed mineral nutrient elements, and soil air for the best organisms require oxygen. These are the same conditions required by plants, so organisms will flourish if soil conditions are made favorable for the turf grasses.

### *Abundant Mineral Plant Food Elements*

Seven of the chemical elements required by grasses are obtained from the soil. These are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulphur and iron. In addition, minute amounts of manganese, copper, boron, etc., which recent investigation show to be necessary, are also obtained from the soil.

Usually soils contain an abundance of all elements except three, and may be deficient in one or more of these — nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Since nitrogen exists in the darker colored organic matter, dark colored soils contain more nitrogen than light colored soils. Phosphorus and potassium exist mainly in the mineral fraction of the soil, and are most abundant in the finer particles silt and clay. In general, sands may be deficient in all three elements. Sandy loams, loams and clays are high in potassium, may need phosphorus, and almost always respond to additions of nitrogen.

### *Proper Soil Reaction*

Soils may be acid, neutral or alkaline in reaction. Besides its direct effect on plant growth, reaction affects physical soil condition, activity of soil organisms and availability of mineral nutrients.

Grasses exhibit marked differences in their ability to withstand acidity. Bents and fescue grow over a wider range of reaction than Kentucky blue grass, for they continue normal growth in soils too acid to support blue grass.

Acidity affects the physical condition of heavy soils adversely, because acid clay particles do not form compound granules. Additions of lime promotes granulation, which is one of the reasons for its beneficial effect upon the physical condition of strongly acid heavy soils.

Most of the desirable soil organisms thrive in soils approaching a neutral reaction. Their activity is curtailed as acidity increases.

Low content of available phosphorus is usually associated with acidity, and even added soluble phosphate fertilizers may be converted into relatively insoluble forms. Extreme alkaline reaction tends to render iron, manganese, and other so-called basic elements unavailable.

For all practical purposes, soils approaching neutrality may be best, although reasonable acidity on greens may be an advantage to help discourage weeds and clover.

### *Absence of Toxic Substances*

Occasionally toxic substances in the soil inhibit turf growth. Excessive copper from the use of Bordeaux mixture to control brown patch may prove troublesome, for the effects persist. The use of too large quantities of soluble fertilizer may check or even kill the grass. This is temporary, and can be corrected by leaching with water. In water-logged soil the products of bacterial decay are sometimes toxic. If the soil is well treated and kept in good physical condition, there is little danger of toxic conditions developing unless harmful substances are actually applied.

## Fairway Watering

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10)

and while the mechanical renovating of the turf is desirable, it is possible to cut it down to a quarter of what would ordinarily be needed. In addition, the plant finds it less difficult to thrive on a loose soil than on a tight, rock-like mass such as one finds in baked conditions.

Where sandy soil is the menace the treatment is to build up the soil by the aid of humus so that it will retain its moisture, which normally would leach rapidly through the open quartz grains of sand. Where a dependable system of irrigation is installed, the cost of such procedure is decreased, because an abundance of humus is not necessary. It does not require a great deal of time before the turf is sufficiently luxuriant to build up a root growth sufficient to retain its own moisture over longer periods.

### *Weeds, The Curse of the Earth*

Weeds have a faculty of thriving best under conditions which are unfavorable to the growth of good grass. Certain weeds love an over-abundance of water which normally sours the soil. The solution of that problem is a question of drainage. But there are many tap-rooted weeds which, because of their physical make-up, can withstand drought better than grass. For that reason the grass becomes scarce and the weeds more abundant. Now with regular watering and plant food, the grass will be brought to a stage where it can vigorously compete with the weeds and for the most part defeat them, causing the weeds to decrease and the grass to become lush.

Summing up, we find that rainfall independence through a watering system will lower seeding costs, improve fertilizer results, eliminate turf repair expenses, improve the mechanical condition of the soil, aid growth in clay and sandy soil, and eliminate weeds to a great extent.

Besides these factors, we have the pleasure of walking over lush carpet-like turf that is restful rather than fatiguing, and enjoying the aesthetic value of looking at a uniform greensward. We may revel in the pleasure of playing a crisp clean iron and feel it drive through firm, sturdy turf, rather than skid in rock-bound clay or dusty sand. It appears to me that the "New Deal" for golf courses will be an irrigation system.

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Allow your car to stand for an hour in zero weather, then attempt to crank the motor by hand. It's almost as difficult as lifting the car itself. This is because lubricating oils and greases have thickened to a semi-solid mass that grips gears almost vise-like.

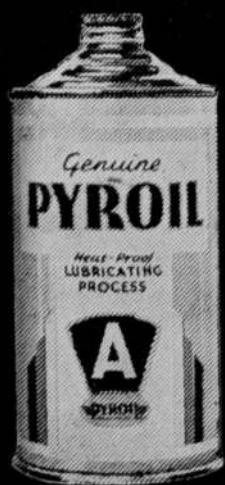
The starter will set these gears in motion if the battery is strong enough — the motor will finally function. But under these conditions it is often many minutes before the oil is warmed enough to circulate and reach the dry, bare metal surfaces. Metal-to-metal clash results and more serious damage and wear occurs in the first few minutes of operation than in many miles of ordinary driving. It is at this period that PYROIL effects quick, easy starting with reduced battery drain and *protection against damage to all metal parts.*

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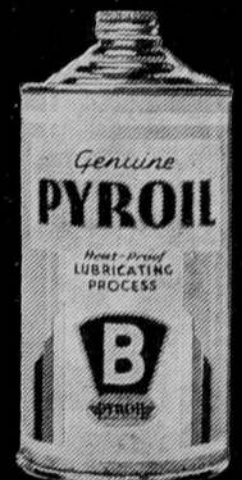
To prove the efficiency of the PYROIL *self-lubricating Surface*, *Pyroil-treated* automobiles have been driven continuously for 745 miles, 622 miles, 415 miles, 318.7 miles, 206.8 miles and 161 miles (and scores of other distances) with all oil drained from their crankcases! These record breaking feats were all officially supervised by city, police and other officials. Heavily loaded trucks have likewise been driven from 30 to 50 miles. And a *Pyroil-treated* airplane has flown undamaged for 35 minutes without any crankcase oil whatever!

Russell Boardman and John Polando used PYROIL on their recent world-record breaking flight from New York to Turkey, and cabled back: "*Experiment Pyroil satisfactory. Believe gas, oil consumption thereby reduced.*"

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