

CANADIAN

# Golfer

Vol. XXI No. 11

FEBRUARY - 1936



Cover Illustration  
See page 28





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*His Royal Highness, King Edward VIII of England, recently ascended to the throne of the British Empire upon the death of his deeply-beloved father, the late King George V. Men around the world have learned to respect the prowess of the new King in many channels of sport, but perhaps the greatest achievement of the monarch in this field is his knowledge and mastery of the game of golf. This, in view of his many responsibilities which have greatly limited his opportunity of spending time at the game, is truly remarkable.*

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CANADIAN GOLFER

Vol. XXI February, 1936 No. 11

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Our Most Distinguished Subscriber .....	3
Editorial .....	5
The Augusta Master Tournament By Virginia Fleming .....	7
The Four-Baller to the Fore By Tom Scott .....	8
Featuring Famous Fairway Feet By Dr. George O. Falton .....	9
What Do People Want in a Champion By H. R. Pickens Jr. ....	10
The "Heroic" Course Calls for all the Shots By Robert Trent Jones .....	11
Atlanta—Cradle of Golf Champions By O. B. Keeler .....	12
Procedure in Putting By Justice W. D. Donovan .....	14
They're Talking of World Champions Again By H. R. Pickens Jr. ....	15
Keeping the Count When in Trouble .....	16
Thumbnail Sketches—Personal and Otherwise By Ralph H. Reville .....	17
Darkness "Fell from the Wings of Night" but these Golfers Played on .....	18
Golf News Abroad By Frank Fisher .....	19
The Size and Shape of the Putting Green By P. A. Vaill .....	20
An Open Championship for Thomasville, Ga. ....	21

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● EDITORIAL

it takes courage

NOW IS the time of year when most of the clubs and associations of golf throughout the Dominion are taking stock of the past year and formulating plans for the coming season. Organisation is the by-word of Golf in Canada for the most part these February, March, and April days and so we turn again to a matter which reaches out to every golfer in the country in one form or another. That is the matter of Committees.

THERE ARE few golfers of the quarter of a million who play the game in Canada who take much cognizance of the importance of correct organization in the actual every-day enjoyment of the game. From the President of the Royal Canadian Golf Association's chair right on down the list to the new man on your own greens committee there are people who are sacrificing some measure of their own freedom in the summer, some measure of their concentration from their other interests, and a goodly portion of their own playing time for the precise purpose of making golf more pleasing and more interesting for you.

WHAT DO these people do, you ask? Simply one starts with those of your personal friends on committees at your own club. They are trying to make the course a better test for you. They are trying to make the social season a little more pleasurable. Golf is a phase of your life in the summer, both recreationally and socially, and they are working to in a measure enrich this phase of your life. Those on District, Provincial, and National Executive bodies likewise serve you. Their thought in tournament and rule organization makes the game richer by guiding the colorful and judicial elements of golf. These are vital factors in the game!


THEREFORE at this time of the year it is well to remember that the choosing of all committees and executive bodies is not a light and passing matter. True golf organization in Canada has become a great and forward-moving machine which might carry unworthy or unwilling workers along, but in a matter so close to the welfare of this great pastime we want no such useless cogs. As in all matters of service courage is the

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Golf Association



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fundamental requisite of the servant. Look to those men who have the courage to work in the interests of the game without thought of personal aggrandization for your leaders in golf; then have the courage to stand by their decisions in all matters. Golf has a way of weeding out those who have not the courage to serve whole-heartedly and unselfishly. Likewise the social aspect of the game has no place for those who have not the courage to be served without constantly finding fault.

IT TAKES a degree of courage both ways and no persons, community or district will enjoy our grand game to the full without it regardless of whether he has the opportunity to lead or the opportunity to follow.



**Before**

*Above: This is what the great Augusta National Course looked like when Bob Jones and Dr. Alistair MacKenzie went to work on the plans. The Augusta course stands today as a result of their work, a monument to care and architectural genius. Jones and MacKenzie are seen "before" at the left.*

**and**

**After**

*Below: This is the "after." Note the grand, carpet-like greens the studied contours, and the handpicked appearance of this course. The shaping of the green on which Horton Smith is seen putting should put the golfer somewhat closer an understanding of the true Augusta. Horton Smith won the Master's tournament in 1934.*





BY . . . . .

VIRGINIA FLEMING

# The Augusta Master's Tournament

**E**YES OF the golfing world will be turned this Spring toward Augusta, Georgia when a distinguished group of guest professionals and amateurs meet to participate in the Masters' Invitation Golf Tournament. A golfing event of international interest, the tournament will attract a large number of Canadians who will augment the gallery, representative of almost every state in the Union.

As a setting for this important event, the Augusta National Golf Club, of which Bobby Jones is president, will for the third consecutive year provide an ideal eighteen hole course. Rolling terrain, shallow rippling brooks, pine bordered fairways, and velvet greens will beckon a large and colorful field in the competition for the \$5,000 purse.

Several years ago Bobby Jones, then holder of all the major championships in the United States and England, dreamed that someday, somewhere, there might be just some such spot as the Augusta National course. In collaboration with the late Dr. Allistair McKenzie, designer of famous golf courses the world over, Bobby Jones made this dream come true. After searching here and there for the ideal location he found these woods in the midst of which stood a beautiful southern home with wide verandahs and sloping lawns. The eyes of the dreamer saw the completed course which would bring out the best in golfing skill and combine the best of other holes on famous courses, such as St. Andrews in Scotland.

1934 saw the completion of this beautiful course and it was there that the inaugural Masters' Invitation tournament was held. Synonymous with the tournament was Bobby Jones' return to competitive golf after a retirement of four years. Attracting attention throughout golfdom, the Masters' Invitation tourney continues in importance and is still the only event in which Bobby Jones plays competitive golf.

This year the field of players will be even more brilliant than in past years. Every champion of significance is expected to participate. W. Lawson Little, Jr., current British and American amateur champion and considered by many to be a true successor of Bobby Jones, has already signified his intention of playing in the Masters' Invita-

tion tournament in Augusta. En route to England where he will compete in the British amateur championship, Little will arrive in this southern resort town prepared to lead the field of amateurs as he did last year.

The tournament last year was interesting from every angle. Gene Sarazen, twice holder of the National open championship, tied with Craig Wood in the 72 hole medal play which necessitated a play-off of 36 holes to determine the winner. In the thrilling match Sarazen emerged victor and he will be back this season to defend his highly-prized title. Craig Wood is coming, as is Horton Smith, winner of the inaugural tournament at the Augusta National and No. 1. player in the Miami-Biltmore open.

Among the other participants who are expected are: Sam Parks, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., current National open champion; Johnny Revolta, holder of the Professional Golfer's Association title; Gene Kunes, Canadian open champion; Charlie Yates, holder of the Western amateur crown; Sandy Somerville, Canadian Amateur Champion; Olin Dutra, former National open ruler; Paul Runyan, former P.G.A. champion; Harry Cooper, former Western Open and Canadian open title holder; Walter Hagen, holder of all the important championships at one time or another; Henry Picard, lowest scoring professional in America in 1935; and many other well-known golfers.

The lovely southern club house will be gay with social festivities in honor of the golfers and golf enthusiasts who will flock to Augusta by motor, train, and plane to attend the third Masters' Invitation Golf Tournament. Balls given at the three large resort hotels and barbecues at suburban homes will mark the celebration of this important event.

As an added attraction during the week of the tournament the many lovely gardens in Augusta will probably be open to the public. Few southern cities can boast of so many beautiful gardens with sweeping green lawns and brilliant hued flowers. The first week in April will no doubt find the gardens at their height of bloom with azaleas, wistaria, dogwood, flowering fruit trees, camellia japonicas, jonquils, iris, and roses forming a riot of color. Visitors from Canada will find them a contrast to winter snows and chilly winds.

## YOUR GOLFING CALENDAR

### February

- 18—Special 18-hole Handicap event, Mid-Ocean Golf Club. (Sail Feb. 15, 1936)
- 20—18-hole Medal Play Qualifying Round of the Mid-Ocean—Castle Harbour Invitation Tournament at Riddell's Bay.
- 20-22—Annual Mid-Winter Tournament, Sea Island Golf Club, Sea Island, Ga.
- 20-22—Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Golf Tournament at Pebble Beach (dates tentative).

- 21—Tin Whistle Anniversary Tournament, Pinehurst, N.C.
- 23—International Team Matches—Mid-Ocean Golf Club. Tea Party at Mid-Ocean Club.
- 23—Mid-Ocean Golf Club—Invitation International Tournament Match Play. Teams representing Canada, U.S.A., Bermuda, and H.M. Forces in Bermuda.
- 24-29—Riddell's Bay Golf and Country Club—Annual Bermuda Ladies' Championship.
- 25-28—Spring Tournament, Pinehurst, N.C.

### March

- 2-7—Second Annual Florida Senior Golf Tournament, Daytona Beach Golf Club, Daytona Beach, Fla.
- 2-7—Belmont Manor Golf Club, Bermuda—Belmont Manor Ladies' Championship — Qualifying and Match Play.
- 5-8—Miami Four ball Tournament, Miami, Fla.
- 6-7—Annual Seniors' Tournament, Sea Island, G.C. Sea Island G. A.
- 9-15—International Golf Team Championship of the Pacific at Pebble Beach.



W. G. B. Dailley, manager of the T. Eaton Co. Ltd. store is shown presenting the Eaton foursome trophy and replicas to Jack Cuthbert and "Stew" Vickers of the Calgary Golf and Country Club, 1935 winners, at a function held in the Alhambra room of the store. Others present included, left to right—Bert Greer, of the Herald sports department, city open golf champion; Vic Ockenden, Tom Scott, who originated the competition; Jim Ogilvy, official referee for the event; J. Leslie Bell, Harry Scott, sports editor of the Albertan; Tom Swann, superintendent of Eaton's store, and Herb Black.

## The Four-Baller to the Fore

By TOM SCOTT

COMPETITIVE golf in the Western Provinces is making rapid strides forward and giving the coming-up golfers lots of opportunity to play in that class of golf that leads to poise and ease of manner which is sometimes most disconcerting to an opponent.

This line of thought is brought to my mind on the recollection of words spoken by Stew Vickers of Calgary, on his return from the Dominion Amateur Event held at Ancaster, Hamilton in June last:—"The Eaton Foursome Trophy matches did more to carry me through to the semi-finals than anything else I know." It will be remembered that Vickers fought his way, over seasoned golfers, to the semi-finals of the leading amateur event in the Dominion, to lose out in this match to Gordon Taylor Jr. of Toronto.

Despite the vagaries of the weather, and there were many during that week: the ups and downs of his matches, Vickers came through with that ready smile of his that won him a lot of friends amongst the spectators who braved the elements served up by Mother Nature in copious drafts of rain and fog.

The story of last year's Dominion Amateur week has been often and well told so it behooves me to hit new trails. Young Vickers' words give me the clue for this story.

That interesting form of golf the best ball foursome, has been sadly neglected for many years in Canada. A lack of competition for low handicap players, however, stirred a few Calgary golfers to action. Starting with an idea that had been evolving in the mind of J. Leslie Bell—ardent golfer, cricketer and curler, who always has at heart the improvement of the sports he follows,—a plan of competition for Exhibition Foursome play was outlined, to include inter-club competition as well as team rivalry.

It was also part of the plan, that Mr. Average Golfer be given some thought. Therefore realizing that many adherents of the game enjoy watching their favourite professional or amateur in action, the new Competition included a rule that enabled these two classes of players to unite in a team. Coupled with this rule is one stating that only players with an eight handicap or better could take part in the matches. Thus, then, was the Exhibition feature of the Competition assured. To stimulate the inter-club friendly rivalry, which has long been an absent feature in Calgary golf, members of teams must be members of the same club but there was no limit to the number of teams from any one club. An entry in the new Competition was in the form of a challenge, each challenge sent in being handled in the order received.

To add the punch and interest to the completed plan, all that was needed was a worthy trophy. The tourney, in its draft form, was then brought to the attention of Mr. Tom Swann, Superintendent of the T. Eaton Co. who perceived in the outline of the purposed Foursome Competition a real means to renew the interest in Four ball play, as well as to stimulate competitive golf in the Province. Mr. R. S. McCordick, then Supervisor for the T. Eaton & Co. in Alberta also saw the value in the proposed competition, and shortly afterwards, the new Competition was named with a handsome new Trophy donated to the winners.

The birth of the Eaton Foursome Challenge Competition having been told, and a first season added to its age, a resumé of the doings, now history, is indeed full of interest.

Five governors were appointed:—J. Leslie Bell, Vic Ockenden, Herbie Black, Jim Ogilvie and T. Swann.

(Continued on page 25)





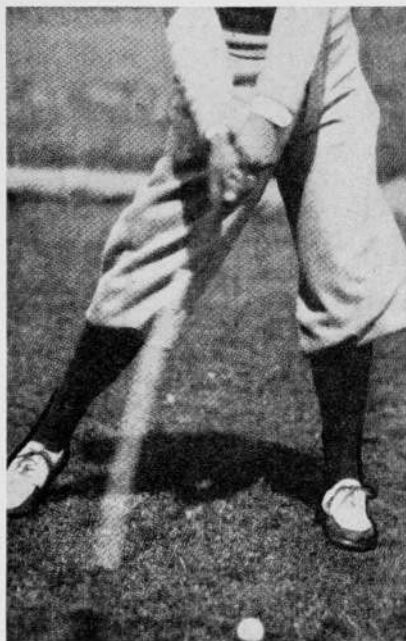
BILLY BURKE

THE FACT that the feet are the foundation of the golf swing is one which has never been greatly explored. The importance of the feet is great to be sure, but most actions in which the legs and feet are used are done so naturally that there is very little worry about what really occurs. Since the object of golf is to eliminate errors of stroking, the golfing world generally seeks to make the body a machine which will vary as little as possible. The action of the arms and hands is greatly emphasized which is only natural for these actually direct the club which in turn directs the ball. There can be no doubt that the most consideration should be placed in these actions.

Very few golfers realize, however, the subtle motion shown by the legs and feet as the ball is struck in a full golf swing. For that reason CANADIAN GOLFER presents three impact pictures of three famous pairs of fairway feet. Left is Billie Burke, former American Open Champion, centre is Charles Lacey a British amateur who made good in professional ranks in the United States, and right is the famous Hagen. All have been caught by the eye of the graflex so as to show the part that the feet and legs play as the ball is struck. It now remains for us to generalize from these three pictures collecting to do so all of the points of similarity so as to deduce the fundamental points at this vital spot in the swing. In every case the hips are parallel to the line of flight as the ball is hit. This means that there must be complete body control through balance on the feet. In other words the foundation must control the hips. In every case the left heel is solidly on the ground as the ball is hit. In the picture of Hagen and Lacey the body is being turned in behind the hands to give power to the stroke and the right foot is the pivot on which the right side comes around. Burke does the same thing, but rather by firmly lodging the right heel and pivoting on the ball of the foot. The implanted left heel

## Featuring Famous Fairway Feet

By Dr. GEORGE O. FALLON



CHARLES LACEY



WALTER HAGEN

is a vital spot. It is from here the left leg is braced. Notice at impact that the left leg is perpendicular to the ground in every case, and is being used as a brace to keep the hips from sliding out beyond the ball (beyond the ball means towards the hole.) The left leg keeps the weight behind the ball which is a battle cry heard (from Coast to Coast) of all golf instructors, but it is that left foot which comes down to earth well before impact that allows the bracing of the weight.

At the finish the right side has travelled around the planted left leg and the shoulders find an orthodox position at right angles to the line of flight.

Notice in the pictures above how the turning of the body is translated in terms of power through the pressure of the right leg in the turn (following the hands in the stroke.) Do not allow this study to confuse you as to the sources of power, as power is derived in the stroke by developing speed with the clubhead. However, the study of these feet shows that it is the right side that does the turning around the left leg which is all part of a correctly co-ordinated swing.

To be sure most of us have seen pictures of Bobby Jones actually at impact while on both toes, but Bobby Jones never let that left side slip out in front of the ball as you and I would do, at any rate there has never been a swinger like Bobby Jones, and despite his position it is a safe deduction from the three pictures above that the left heel should be on the ground at impact while the right foot is used as a pivot for the turning of the right side.

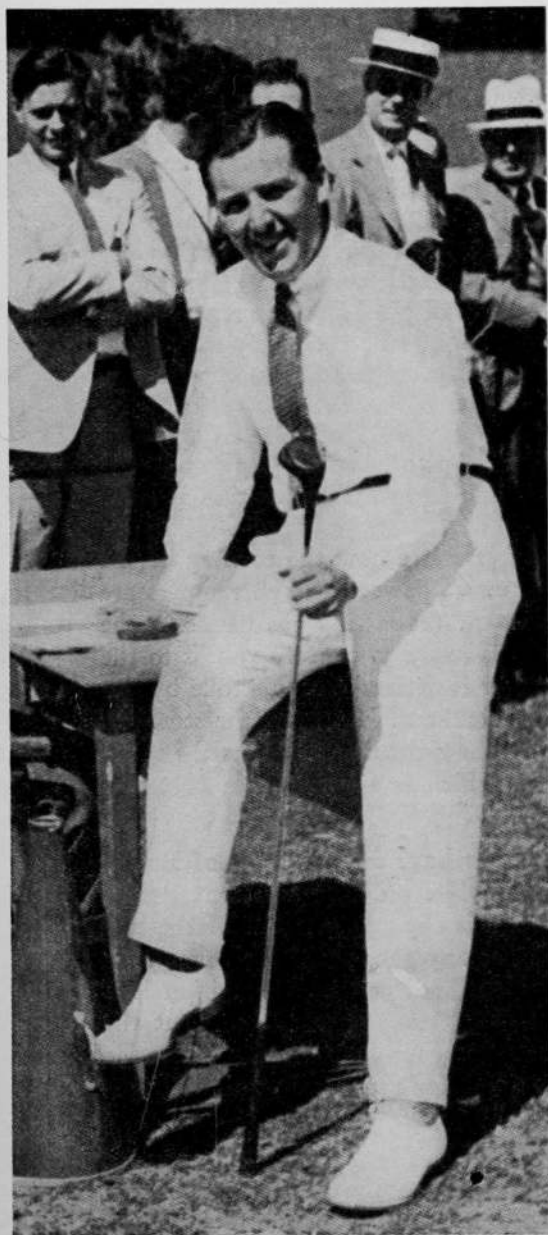
The benefit of knowing this rests in the fact that one may have been trying to bring the club face straight through the centre of the ball, but due to the faulty action of the feet, legs, and hips got himself into such a position that try as he would, it could not be accomplished.

# What Do People Want in a Champion?

By H. R. PICKENS Jr.

(SAM PARK JR. U. S. Champion Muses)

The question of what kind of a champion meets with the most approval of the golfing public is a question that is of considerable interest if is pondered for a moment. It is particularly interesting to one young man



SAM PARKS JR., American Open Champion.

who at the age of twenty-six skyrocketed to fame almost over-night by winning the foremost honors which any player in the U.S.A. can hold. This young man is Sam Parks Jr. Perhaps the greatest honor that was ever conferred on Sam prior to his exceptional feat at Oakmont this year was his position as captain of the University of Pittsburg's golf team.

Sam is a thoroughly likeable young fellow personally, and a trifle on the serious side. He thinks a lot. That may be his undoing. Sometimes one is given to believe that the most successful golfers do not indulge too much in this sort of mental gymnastic. Not to imply that they cannot, but rather that they realize better results are forthcoming when they don't.

In the first place since Park's rather startling victory, there has been a sizeable group of players and followers of the game who have been constantly viewing his golf through a magnifying glass. They have been waiting for him to cop first place in some other major event to make his Open crown seem more justifiable. Parks has realized this and being the type who thinks, he has become anxious for the event to take place. The result is a simple complex of tension. The truth of the matter is that Sam has not been able to crash through in the many events which he has entered since Oakmont. He plays well, but not quite well enough. The idea of "flash in the pan" has grown and there is a natural resentment harbored in the Parkian cranium. All this is very natural and will iron itself out in time. It will be remembered that it took ten years for Gene Sarazen to repeat his 1922 victory in the American Open. Park's golf is fundamentally sound. Any number of the older players agree on that. There are faults in his play which are holding him back but

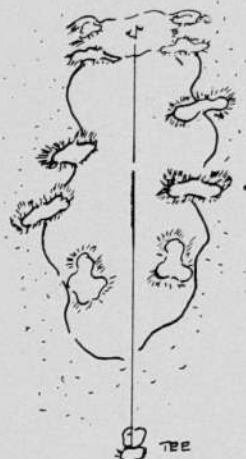
he is consistent in his scoring. In other words what he has learned is sound, and it is only a matter of improvement in his short pitches until he will win more regularly.

What really has bothered Sam Parks is the question of what is the proper deportment for a champion which blends best the public's desires for a champion and the lucrative returns which accompany so-called color. For instance Hagen appears in a super-charged yellow roadster, keeps galleries and partners waiting, plays shots from odd stances and does a hundred little things which amount to artifice for the purpose of surrounding himself with what is abstractly termed "color." Similarly Ky Laffoon drives the same sort of a flashy car and does these things which attract attention. At the same time there is criticism of such action on the part of a more conservative element in golf, and one doesn't feel the same sincerity behind such players as is felt for golfers of the MacDonald Smith variety. This latter group might be termed staid, but at the same time men like Smith and Willie MacFarlane exert a lasting and praise-worthy influence in golf.

Parks is naturally a quiet fellow and at the same time is as anxious as any other young man to make his achievements pay him as much as possible. That is a normal desire. Color, such as Jimmie Thompson with his red Hollywood shirts, and Hagen with his cars and bravado exemplify, do not naturally appeal to the young Pittsburgh golfer. He drives a new Ford. Nothing flashy about that. He does not drink hard liquor; he believes in early hours. What will the effect of this be on Park's returns in terms of dollars and cents. This was the subject of a conversation between the champion and yours truly as we drove over from the Miami Biltmore on the edge of Coral Gables where the Open was in progress to the other side of Miami to see the air races. Going to the races was Sam's idea as a retreat from the tournament atmosphere in which he could have remained to be surrounded with the inevitable circle of admirers which any champion attracts. And this desire for retreat was a genuine one. Not that Sam is a recluse. Rather he is a somewhat shy young man who plays golf because he finds the game intriguing and because he has found it a very paying business.

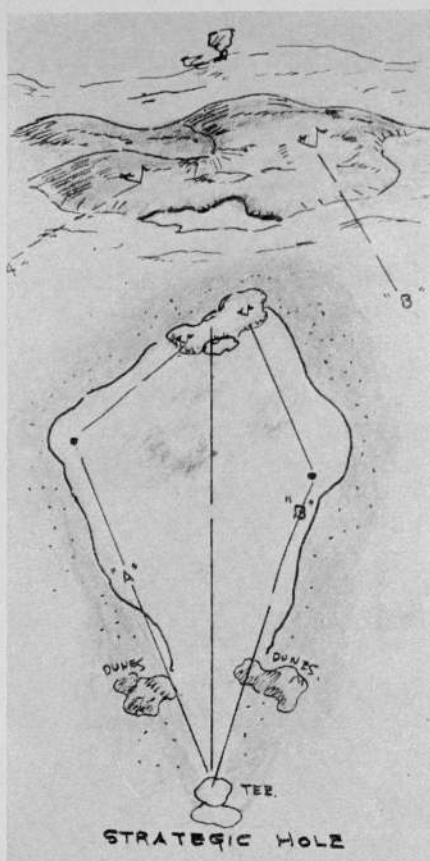
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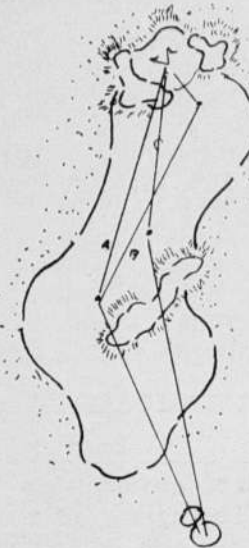


PEVAL SCHOOL

The famous Oakmont course is of this school, in design.



Many of the old Scotch courses are this type, Notably St. Andrews.



HEROIC SCHOOL

Jasper National Park and the American National courses are built in the above method.

# The "Heroic" Course Calls for all the Shots

By ROBERT TRENT JONES

Shortly after the 1932 amateur championship of the United States at the Baltimore Country Club, I was sitting in the lounge of the Yale Club in New York when I overheard two men of middle age begin to discuss golf. I must confess that I became a frowned-upon eavesdropper, perking up my ears to obtain the gist of their conversation.

"Somerville, the Canadian," said the elder, "seems to be a worthy champion. They tell me that he has a well-balanced game, with all the shots in his bag."

"So I hear," said the other, "I think his victory was a good thing for the sport, too."

The conversation then swung into a more personal application of the game which didn't interest me so much, and shortly after, they left the room.

But that statement "He has all the shots in his bag" planted itself firmly in my mind. I felt the responsibility of its weight resting heavily upon my shoulders. Not because I am directly or indirectly connected with the fine repertoire of shots in Sandy Somerville's bag, but because we, as architects, in part contribute the guiding hand in shot development by the designs which we create. The practice fields of many clubs are worn to the quick, because the dissatisfied golfer is endeavoring to conquer the

mechanics of swing that will accomplish the desired results in the negotiation of his hoodoo hole, or holes. These holes are demanding shots which are not "in his bag."

The far corners of the earth are inhabited by the colonizing British, and with them, they have taken their golf. Regardless of the point of the compass where the golfer stops, if he originally began his journey in the little town of St. Andrews, that holy shrine of golf, he is apt to be a marked man by the manner in which he swings. For the St. Andrews swing is prone to develop golfers of a free and lusty style, maliciously intent upon distance; also he may be extremely adept with the pitch and run. For the design of St. Andrews is of the strategic school, devoid of numerous traps, but such as they are, ingeniously placed, demanding as much canniness as one can muster, especially with the iron, because of the numerous plateaued greens with their subtle rolls and lightning surfaces.

St. Andrews' charm cannot be appreciated by many, among them Harry Vardon. But there are many others who worship at its shrine, notably Robert Tyre Jones, Jr. whose 'ideal' golf course, copying many of the fine features of this old course, is one of its greatest tributes.

(Continued on page 27)

# Atlanta — Cradle of Golf Champions

By O. B. KEELER

Atlanta, Georgia, known rather generally in the decade closing with 1930 as the Golfing Capital of the World, is situated in what might be termed the farthest north belt of golf courses open for play the year 'round—which may or may not have had an influence on the quality of at least two of the world's most celebrated competitive golfers, Miss Alexa Stirling, now Mrs. W. G. Fraser of Ottawa, and Robert T. Jones, Jr., retired from competition after the

fairways in the world, while offering a problem on the putting surfaces in the summer. In the winter, paradoxically enough, the cultivation of so-called winter grasses, like Italian rye, supplies putting greens decidedly better than the carefully treated and now somewhat refined Bermuda of the warmer months; so that winter visitors, always charmed by the climatic conditions, likewise are pleasantly surprised by the texture and quality of the greens.

omitted, in the war years, and of Bobby Jones when for the eight years extending from 1923 through 1930 Bobby was national champion of the United States, either open or amateur—or both, while in the same span he was British open champion three times and amateur titleholder once.

This is the course on which both Bobby and Alexa began their careers—though Bobby, contrary to popular opinion, did not start out on a regular golf course with Stewart Maiden



THE EAST LAKE COURSE IN ATLANTA. BOBBY JONES' HOME LAYOUT.

Grand Slam of 1930, concluding a string of thirteen major championships won in his last eight years in the competitive sector of the game.

Atlanta's golf courses might indeed be open the year around if the city and its concomitant climate were several hundred miles to the northward—that is, if its elevation above sea level, now at the respectable and healthful altitude of 1,050 feet, were graded down to the plains and perhaps moved over toward the Atlantic seaboard. But then it wouldn't be Atlanta.

The terrain as well as the climate of this city is exceptionally well suited to the design and construction of golf courses; and the soil, producing the hardy and abundant Bermuda as a native grass, affords some of the finest

East Lake, Brookhaven, Druid Hills and Ansley Park, to mention the eldest quartet of a dozen golf courses and six excellent municipal courses—the 18-hole layout named for Bobby Jones is the most pretentious of the lot—all have been in play more than twenty years, with the Atlanta Athletic Club's country division at East Lake the oldest, now thirty years in play, but vastly altered from the original design by Tom Bendelow, and with an excellent new, or No. 2, course of 18 holes added six years ago.

East Lake, of course, is the most famous of the array, the home club of Alexa Stirling when she won three United States championships in succession and was our national champion from 1916 through 1920, the tournaments of 1917-8 having been

as preceptor, but actually began his game as a tow-headed youngster of 6 years, playing with a sawed-off cleek on a "course" laid out by himself along a hundred yards of red clay roadway—probably the very worst golf course the world has ever seen.

Alongside the first fairway of the No. 1 course at East Lake today stands an old frame cottage, unoccupied, and known (nobody seems to know why) as the Mule House, in which Bobby's parents lived in 1909, when the kid first came under the eye of Stewart Maiden, later known the world over as Kiltie, the King-Maker. And on the old thirteenth green of the Bendelow layout, just behind the Mule House, Bobby used to practice pitch-

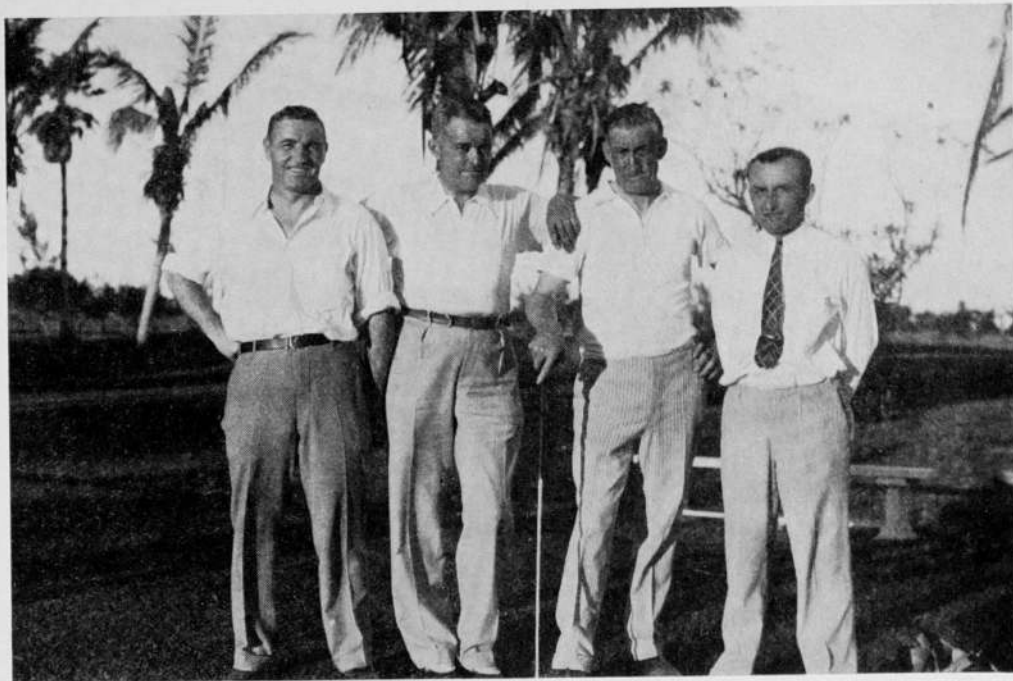
(Continued on next page)



## More Canadians in the Far South

Among the numerous Canadians who are wintering in the far south this year are these four stalwart Quebec fairwayites. They are left to right: J. M. Breen of Montreal, W. O. Bovard, Montreal, John I. McDonald, Quebec, and Jules Huot professional of the Kent Club, Quebec. They are pictured here at the beautiful but difficult La Gorse course in Miami. This is the course where the famous La Gorse Open, one of the first of the big-money tournaments took place.

Bottom: A well-known maritime golfer finds his way to a spot by the sea where the North Atlantic breezes do not find their way. Mr. J. Roden-Thompson, President of the Riverside golf and country club, the largest club in St. John, N. B., seen here in front of the club house of the Clearwater Country Club, Clearwater Fla. Mr. Royden-Thompson has been a member of this club for several years.



## Atlanta

(Continued from page 12)

ing and putting through the long summer afternoons, standing aside with his cap full of golf balls, to let the matches go through.

So it naturally is the East Lake "old course" which most attracts Atlanta's visiting golfers, though the Capital City Country Club at Brookhaven, the Druid Hills Golf Club, and the Ansley Park Golf Club—a veteran 9-hole affair—have been also getting plenty of play in these later years.

The Druid Hills course, built by the late George Adair in a beautiful section of hills and woods, and lately revised, offers in the springtime and especially the dogwood season one of the most charming scenic settings in America.

And they are all excellent golf courses—which, after all, is the main desideratum in the performance of the game.

At the four clubs mentioned, veteran professionals have charge—George Sargent, who began his career

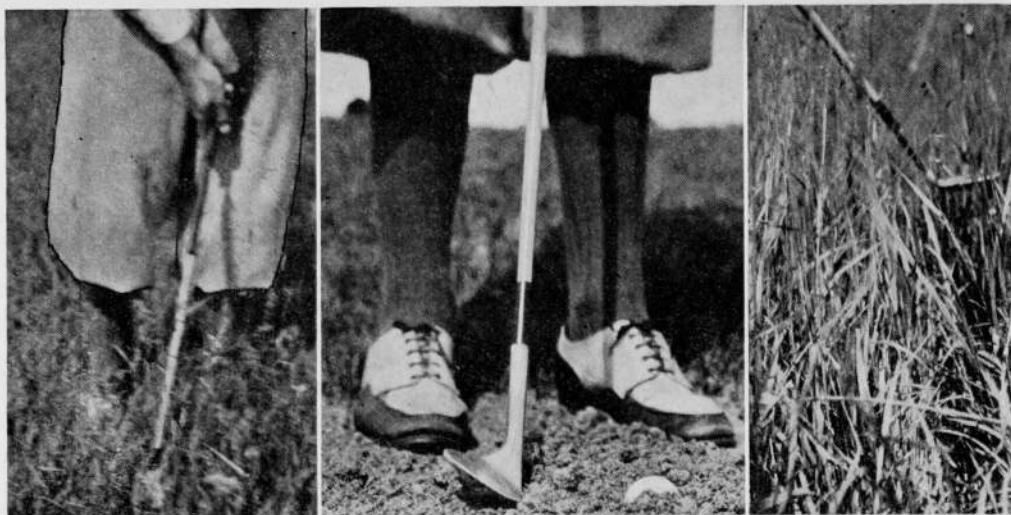


under the great Harry Vardon, is at East Lake; Howard Beckett is at Brookhaven; Harry Stephens came to Druid Hills with Charlie Mayo, and has remained in charge there a dozen years, following the late genius, Douglas Edgar, who established perhaps the first really low-scoring record in the Canadian open championship in 1919, when he produced successive rounds at Hamilton of 72-71-69-66 for a total of 278, which still is a reasonably fast pace, and which, in 1919, left Long Jim Barnes and Bob-

by Jones tied for second place at 294—sixteen strokes behind. Edgar's disciple, Tommy Wilson, has the post at Ansley Park; Chick Ridley, former amateur state champion, is at the Piedmont Park public course; and all the Atlanta clubs and courses are admirably provided with professional talent.

Golf the year 'round, in the rolling foothill country of the Blue Ridge Mountains, a thousand feet above sea level, is an established and pleasant phase of Atlanta life, with Atlantans and their guests as well.

## Keeping the Count When in Trouble



(Left) First consideration here should be to get "out" in one. (Centre) This shot can be learned and mastered. You can save a stroke here—perhaps. (Right) Seeking distance from such a spot is courting disaster.

ADVICE to most players concerning trouble and the least damaging method of extrication from it in golf runs strangely parallel with the advice concerning regular visits to the dentist. In other words in golf, as in the above mentioned dilemma there is a huge premium in the course of time for the man who anticipates real disaster and governs himself accordingly. The point is that if you have gotten yourself into mischief with a poorly directed shot that is a very human error—every golfer does it once in a while. But, the good golfer does not try to escape the inevitable penalty which must follow. That does not mean one is bound to bow before all bad lies and precarious prospects, but rather it brings us to the crux of this discussion. For the most part we do not know when to make an attempt to save a stroke from trouble and when to accept the idea of merely "getting out" of trouble.

Often we are content to just "get out" when a little technique plus a stout heart will save a stroke. Again we are prone to try to save a stroke with a super effort when the possibilities are remote even with the greatest technique and the stoutest of hearts.

Take for example Ed Dudley playing the tenth hole of the Miami Biltmore Open this winter. He was bunkered as a result of a pushed and semi-scruffed tee shot. Big Ed had about 165 yards to the green with another set of traps between himself and the hole. He was lying in such a position that he might try to reach the green with his second. In that case he would have had to use a five iron. But the lip of the bunker stood there ominously awaiting just such an ambitious shot if it were to go a trifle low. Ahead were the other traps. A high shot which did not carry far enough was labelled for a spot in their hungry depths. I know a lot of very mediocre amateurs who would have tried that shot. So do you. Ed Dudley didn't, however. He banged it out to the left of the traps ahead with a high six iron shot which left him short. Then with a deft chip he got up there within ten feet of the hole. The fates smiled upon the man who so wisely rejected a temptation to test their humors, and the putt went down for a four.

*A par after playing safe!*

Around the greens it is a different story, however. Here trouble in a great many cases may be overcome and

the stroke saved by direct method. In the illustration the centre snap with the ball buried in the sand is one which many people would consider the scene of a lost stroke. "Play to get out" would be the idea for most players; yet the same player will turn around and play a shot from a spot in the rough as shown in the two outside snaps from a hundred and fifty to two hundred yards out with the idea of perhaps saving a stroke. In the case of the trap shot, it is from such places around a green that many a title has been won or lost. Sarazen used to take bets of even money that he could hole out in two strokes from positions such as this. Playing five shots he always won money!

To summarize, it always seems safe to keep count of your prospective strokes on the hole in mind when in trouble. Often the most remarkable recovery will not save a single stroke and the numerous times that such shots may go astray cost the player many strokes. If a four is the best you can get by a chance-taking shot and a five the worst by playing safe in medal golf the safe stroke is the one to choose. It is well to learn the trouble shots that are subject to learning. Many are not possible, and the "one-to-get-out" theory is always sound in these instances. Just as certain great runners such as the immortal Paavo Nurmi run their races with a "clock in their heads," that is knowing their times instinctively throughout a race, so should the golfer in trouble be conscious of two things. First, can the recovery shot actually be made and what are the percentage chances of its being carried off successfully. Secondly, is the chance of success reasonably worthwhile in the face of possible disaster. This latter idea has to do with keeping the count in mind and playing for position with the stroke "out."

Recoveries, generally, take a great deal of strength to be consistently forthcoming from any player. Yet there are definite methods which aid the less powerful player to get out. Learning these is a matter of instruction and illustration from your professional. After that they become a matter of practice. Nevertheless there is no one who can keep count for you except yourself when you are off the "straight and narrow." It is an item of your golf education which is separate and apart from your stroke production. Often it is the telling factor in deciding a winner!



# Thumbnail Sketches — Personal and Otherwise

RALPH H. REVILLE

THE FOLLOWING despatch of recent date from Victoria made less fortunate golfers in the Middle West, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes where courses are covered with snow drifts in many cases five and more feet deep, to say the least a bit envious. Lucky British Columbians!:

"While Eastern Canada and the Prairie Provinces were shivering in sub-zero weather and blanketed with snow, Victorians to-day were enjoying some of the best golfing weather of the Winter, with bright sunshine and the temperature running from 48 to 50 above—perfect golfing weather. All five golf courses were crowded and tennis enthusiasts also took full advantage of the Summer-like weather."

WHILST it is on record, that many outstanding Canadian golfers before taking up with "the game of games" have excelled in cricket, football and hockey, as witness George S. Lyon, Sandy Somerville, Jack Cameron and Norman Scott, to mention only a few, they have never been prominent in the net games—tennis or badminton. But now along comes Jack Nash, dashing young London, Ontario golfer, a former holder of the Ontario Golf Championship, to prove the exception. Last month at Woodstock Ontario, in a most brilliant manner he annexed the Western Ontario badminton championship. A fine all-round sportsman is Jack, who one of these days it is generally anticipated will follow in the footsteps of his London Hunt club-mate and mentor, Somerville and add the Canadian Amateur golf championship gold medal to his many other trophies. Here's hoping he may.

THE Hon. Martin Burrell, Parliamentary Librarian, Ottawa, and Mrs. Burrell, on January 28th celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. They were married in England on that date in 1886. Mr. Burrell was Minister of Agriculture in the Borden



SIR GEORGE PERLEY, Ontario, Member of Parliament, snapped on the course at Augusta, Ga.

Government and subsequently Secretary of State and Minister of Mines, Customs and Inland Revenue.

Mr. Burrell is one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Royal Ottawa Golf Club and a charter member and First Vice President of The Canadian Seniors' Golf Association. In his heyday, he was a golfer to be reckoned with and is still capable of putting up a stiff argument on the links. He has on several occasions represented Canada in Senior matches alike in Great Britain, the United States and Canada and has always given a good account of himself as a score of cups and medals testify.

But it was perhaps, as an after-dinner speaker, that the Hon. Mr. Bur-

rell will always be remembered. Not alone in Canada, but in Great Britain and the United States, he has been acclaimed as the most eloquent and witty speaker in the history of the Royal & Ancient game. His speeches at Senior dinners in the past have been recognized as classics and treasured as such (as published in full by the "Canadian Golfer" from 1915 to 1933) by golfers in all three countries. May I be allowed with friends from Coast to Coast—he spent many years of his outstanding career in British Columbia, in wishing this scholarly, delightful and accomplished parliamentarian and golfer and gentleman, and Mrs. Burrell, many more years of health and happiness in this their eventide of life.

THE late lamented King George V was an expert yachtsman and one of the world's greatest shots with rifle and fowling piece, but he never took much interest in golf. On the other hand, his popular successor, that all-round sportsman, King Edward VIII is a very enthusiastic devotee of the Royal & Ancient game. He has played probably, on more courses than any golfer in the world, as he always carries his clubs with him on his trips in Europe and on his far-flung tours throughout the Empire and the Americas. His Majesty has played over a number of the outstanding courses of Canada both in the East and West and Laval-sur-le-Lac the prominent French-Canadian club in the Montreal District has the unique and distinctive honour of having the King as its Patron. He is also the donor of one of the most prized golfing trophies in Canada—the Prince of Wales silver cup, annually played for in Banff, the beautiful course situated not far from his famous "E. P." ranch, in Alberta.

King Edward, in Canada, has generally played with members of his staff but more than once the professional of the club has been asked to join in a four-ball match. He is a particularly lucky pro if this happens as His Majesty always at the conclusion of the game has an aide present him with a tie stick pin surmounted by the famous Prince of Wales' plumes.



*JACK CAMERON qualified with a 10 footer on the last green in the dark in 1932.*

# DARKNESS

"FELL FROM THE WINGS OF NIGHT"  
BUT

## THESE GOLFERS PLAYED ON

he was utterly unable to find his drive. He returned and drove a second which the gallery saw roll into one of the rabbit holes. Of course, they would not tell him, and he was forced to again return to the green. This time his ball stopped just short of the same rabbit hole. After he played his second shot the spectators told him where his second ball was. The astonishing fact was that his first and second balls were both in the same hole, while the third was scarcely a foot from it. Mr. Brown completed the round with the venerable total of 147 strokes and won his bet.

### SHOOTS 41 IN THE DARK

One of the best records for night playing was compiled by J. E. Laidlay. He had just completed school at Loretto, and was an extremely enthusiastic and proficient golfer. Starting after 10.00 o'clock at night he completed the course at Musselburgh requiring only 41 strokes. Comparable to this feat is that of David Strath who in 1876 backed himself with a wager that he could go around St. Andrews under 100 by moonlight. The moon must have been very bright indeed, for Strath did not lose a ball. The fact that he took 95 strokes was secondary to the former achievement.

### COMPLETE DARKNESS-LOST TWO BALLS

The famous old course at Prestwick can also boast of remarkable night rounds. In December of 1864 Tom Morris that famous old professional teamed with Charlie Hunter and two amateur golfers, started what was then a twelve hole course at 11.00 p.m. They completed the layout by 1.30, and lost but two balls. They had expected a moon at the outset, but this facility was denied them by a number of unexpected clouds. The match was played in complete darkness.

The only instance in history where we have record of golfers actually being paid to stop play occurred at Musselburgh in the Open Championships played in November of 1889. Rushing to finish their round did no good, for even as the early finishers came in street lights were seen to flicker in the adjacent town. We are told that even the cards had to be checked by candlelight. Many of the best players were still on the courses as the light began to fall, and in desperation small sums of money were raised with which those contestants who had no chance at the championships were bribed to withdraw in the middle of their rounds. This was for the purpose of allowing those who had a chance, to finish while the light made it still possible to find the balls. The record states that this was the last championship to be played at Musselburgh.

We are told that in the Shetland and Orkney Isles golf matches are frequently played after mid-night. In so northerly a part of the world this is quite easy to understand, for darkness never comes with any intensity during the summer months. Another name for these Islands from a golfer's point of view might well be Valhalla!

### CANADIAN PLAYERS FINISH WITH AID OF AUTO LIGHTS

In recent years the most outstanding example at darkness in a major tournament was experienced by the qualifiers in the afternoon round of the 36 hole qualifying test at Lambton in 1932. There was a large entry, and either the players were taking too long, or there was some bad delay in starting. The result was that as the final holes were left to be played, darkness was falling over the Toronto course with little or no thought for the unfortunate late starters. Many outstanding players finished in the

*(Continued on page 26)*

**W**HAT IS said to be the most remarkable golf game ever played, was the three hole match between two great English sportsmen, Lord Kennedy and a Mr. Cruikshank of Langley Park. The stakes for this match were 500 pounds a hole with the stipulation that the match be played after dark. It began sometime shortly after ten o'clock, and there was no light allowed except a lantern hung on the flag pole of each hole. This match took place in 1868 but the eye witness who recounted the story could not remember who won out. There was a single hole difference, however, and the remarkable part of it was that both played well in the dark. With a lantern and 500 pounds on each hole, it is no wonder that these old timers didn't need anything else to make them keen.

### MEDAL ROUND STARTED AT 11: 00 P.M.

Another incident which took place in November of 1878 found a certain Mr. R. W. Brown willing to wager money that he could negotiate Hoylake course in better than 150 strokes, starting at 11.00 P.M. The conditions of the match were that Mr. Brown could suffer only loss of distance for a lost ball. Also no one was to help him hunt. It is said that at the fourth hole which was infested with rabbits,



# GOLF NEWS ABROAD

By FRANK FISHER

## NO MORE GOLF FOR THE GIRL WHO VANGUISHED A PRINCE

WHEN THE new King of England was hailed only a short time ago, sport publications all over the world brought out the fact that His Majesty was an ardent golfer. Hagen said so, and every golfer who has met the King knew this to be a fact. Every tiny morsel of copy concerning the new sovereign in his golfing interests was exploited and among them was the one recalling a match between the Prince of Wales and one, Bea Gottlieb, a rather crack young American player. The match took place in England. The Prince had the benefit of private tutorship under Walter Hagen and it was not thought that he could be beaten by any women except—well not by any woman for that matter. But the Prince found that his very respectable score of 83 was simply not good enough before the sort of strokes that the young girl from the U.S.A. was playing. Perhaps we are mistaken but the score was something like 4 and 3 in favour of the Prince's opponent. Much was made of this matter at the time and as said before when the new king was called to the throne much was written concerning it. There is a sincere note of tragedy about all this however. It is said that little Miss Gottlieb will never play golf again. Having contracted some form of rheumatic ailment her hands have been so affected that swinging a club is beyond her. Let us all hope that she may someday recover. She was a noble little player and one who commanded respect even from the man who is now the greatest monarch on the earth.

## KIRKWOOD AND SARAZEN MAKE FINE GESTURE

WHEN TALKING with Gene Sarazen about a month ago he seemed very anxious about the Australian team that is being sent to America. The instigators of this envoy of seven of the Antipodes best golfers has been "Golf in Australia," the chief and outstanding golfing publication on the Island continent.

This publication has worked to raise a fund to support these players jaunt of many thousands of miles. This fund has been known as the "Golf in Australia" fund and has had much to do with the success of the venture. Returning to Sarazen, the little fellow told us much about the team, but failed to say that he had personally contributed £50 to the fund. It took "Golf in Australia" to publicise this fact and also that the much-travelled Joe Kirkwood had contributed £100 to the same cause. This generosity is something like reciprocation for both of these professionals have been very warmly received in their visits to the land "Down Under."

Kirkwood, as is well-known, was born an Australian. The gesture has placed these two men on a plane of very high esteem among the golfers of Australia, as it may be seen that these fellows are willing to give to a cause from which they have taken much by dint of their skill. It is characteristic of both of them. It is hoped that Canadians will have an opportunity of meeting and seeing the visiting players from another part of the vast Empire of which we are all a part.

## GOLF IN 1937, IN ENGLAND

THE AMATEUR championship of Great Britain will be played in 1937 at the famous old Royal St. George's club where many of the Canadian players of recent years have played. The visiting team from Canada played there last year and all were ready to testify that under certain conditions St. George's can make even the greatest of the amateurs look bad. In the event which is played at this course annually and which attracts so many internationalists, the Royal St. George's Gold Cup, the players were completely baffled by the course. Even with the best English players, the Canadian Team (including Sandy Somerville), and Lawson Little himself, the event was won with a total of 158 strokes for the 36 holes. Little did not win it. When such a player as Little cannot average better than a pair of eighties one knows that the course must really be a bit confusing. Thus 1937 might be a good year not to evade England if it's a soft course that one desires.

## ALFRED "THE GREAT" PERRY

ALFRED H. PERRY, present holder of the British Open championship won his title last year with some really remarkable golf which tied the record for that event. Nevertheless it was felt that inasmuch as it was his first internationally recognized victory that he must show that there was no fluke about the surprise victory. This he has done. His play in the Ryder Cup matches this year proved to the Americans that he is a real shot-maker, and he was probably the most impressive of all the Englishmen from point of view of finish and confident stroking. Recently at Chertsey course in England playing in the Guilford Alliance Meeting, Perry amazed all (even the much used-to-bad-weather Englishmen) by barging through a real "Pea-souper" in a total of seventy strokes. With visibility at zero and the fog oozing like a veil over the course Alfred earned the sub-title of his illustrious name-sake of the past, that is, "The Great," with this exhibition of fortitude and ability. He won the event with a smart margin of four strokes as a result. Indeed, Britain's new Champion is a golfer.

## NEW COURSE IN PORTUGAL

THERE IS a new course in Portugal called Estoril which is said to be a beautiful if not a difficult layout for holiday golfers from all parts of Europe. The weather on the coast of that country is in the winter-time as magnificently refreshing as California or Florida is for us of this continent. The course was recently extended from nine to eighteen holes and was visited by His Majesty Edward Eighth of England when he was the Prince of Wales. The course is twenty-five minutes from Lisbon by train or car and is in the center of a most picturesque bit of shore-line. An old proverb concerning golf and originated by the Portuguese which makes one imagine that the game is indeed well known in that land is as follows: The Long handicap golfer carries his own bunkers around with him in his caddy-bag. How very true!

# The Size and Shape of the Putting Green

A Simple Technicality Which is Guaranteed to Bring About a Long-Lived Locker-Room Unpopularity for Anyone Who "Springs" It.

By P. A. VAILE

I have asked many golfers: "What is the size and shape of a putting green exclusive of hazards?" and I have never had a correct answer.

One ghastly hot midsummer-day I was sitting in Bob MacDonald's golf school in Chicago. The year is not important but, if any one should desire to know, it was the year Cyril Walker Won the United States National Open.

It was so hot that I would not even think of playing tennis and there have only been two days like that in my twenty years' sojourn in this country. I was absolutely without anything to do and, I regret to say, was in a mischievous mood and ready for any "foolishment" when the door of the elevator opened and out stepped two men.

"Cyril Walker and Bobby Cruickshank" said one of the professionals—and somehow I felt that providence was attending to me.

Cyril was wearing his new crown of a few days and naturally was not feeling less important than usual.

Bob was out so they said they would wait and came and sat down quite close to me: and the feeling grew upon me that providence was on the job despite, or perhaps, on account of, the weather.

Presently up wandered one of the school's recognized nuisances. All golf schools have a certain number of these. He, fortunately for me, was one of those fellows that will strike up a conversation with anyone as responsive as one of Cleopatra's needles and he got to work on Walker and Cruickshank without delay.

Presently I heard him telling his victims about the glorious putting greens of his home club and I heard him say that some of them were "a hundred yards square."

Then I *knew* that providence was with me.

"Say! where do you get that stuff?"

said I, dropping easily into the graceful vernacular. "Don't you know that all putting greens, exclusive of hazards, are exactly the same size and shape?"

Bobby Cruickshank "bit" at once: "Where do *you* get that stuff?" he said. "No two putting greens are the same size and shape."

I knew they were "hooked" now, so answered with delightful urbanity: "From the book of rules, my dear sir. Where else do you think I would get it? They convey the information that all putting greens, exclusive of hazards, are the same size and shape."

"There's no such rule" said Bobby.

"Indeed there is" I gently informed him. "Rule 10 says that: 'The 'putting green' is all ground, except hazards, within twenty yards of the hole being played' so, it is obvious that, so far as regards shape, the answer to my question must be a circle. You and most other players frequently confuse very well-kept fairway with the putting green which ends at twenty yards from the hole."

"You must be a — fine golfer" said Bobby.

"Not so that you would notice it at present" I said. "I am merely number one ranking player and honorary coach of The Sherwood Tennis Club in this 'burg.' I am saving your old

game for the time when I cannot gallop after a moving ball." And Bobby grunted a grunt that seemed to come from 'way beneath his belt and Cyril snorted a snort that seemed to me sufficient to warrant my including him in the charmed circle of my gentle influence. So, addressing him, I said: "And now we know the size and shape of a putting green, exclusive of hazards, perhaps you can tell us its full diameter."

Providence was right on the job now.

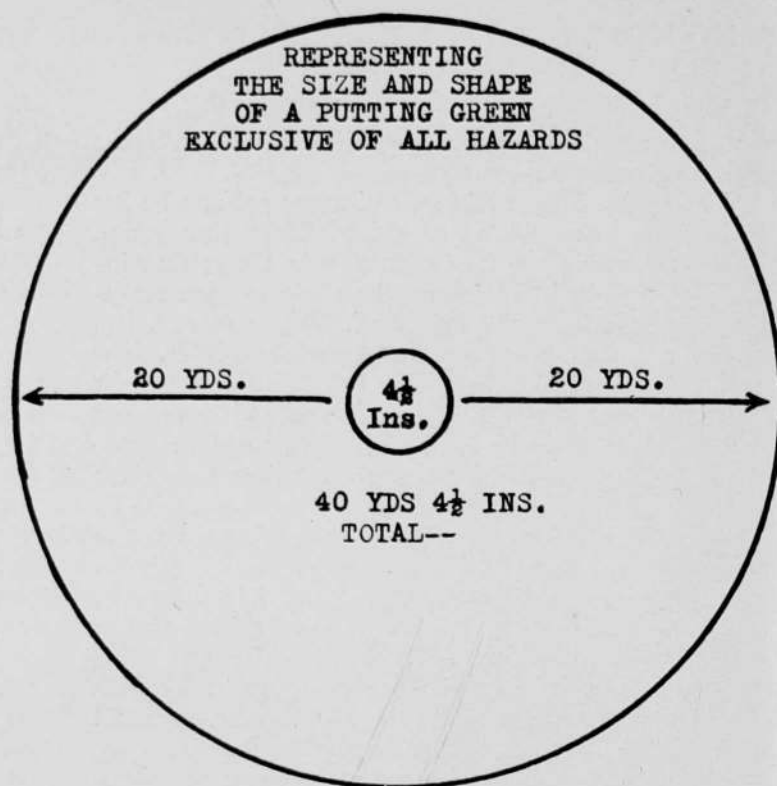
"Why, forty yards, of course," said Cyril.

"Of course, nothing" I said. "The full diameter of a putting green is forty yards, four and a quarter inches. You have merely forgotten to include the diameter of the hole."

Then Cyril and Bobby *and* the nuisance rose without a word, walked to the elevator, entered it and sank from sight, without anyone ever inquiring how Cyril's crown felt upon his noble brow and I could almost smell the sulphurous fumes of their conversation that came up from the well of that lift.

I knew then that the afternoon was already a success, although it had not at that time occurred to me to "capitalize" it in a literary sense. I should

(Continued on page 24)







*The tricky 16th at the Glen Arden C. C. where the pros will congregate for the \$3000.00 Thomasville Open in February.*

## An Open Championship for Thomasville, Ga.

**T**O ONE of the south's oldest winter resorts will come many of the nation's leading professional and amateur golfers next month to compete in the \$3,000 Thomasville Open tournament on February 14, 15 and 16th.

The tournament at the Glen Arden Country Club links, will be the first open tourney ever held here, and the only one to be staged this season in this section of the southeast. It is hoped to be made an annual event.

Robert E. Harlow, tournament manager of the Professional Golfers' Association under whose auspices the event is being held, has given his assurance that many of the top-flight golfers of America will be here to compete in the tourney. Between fifty and a hundred touring pros headed from California to other tournaments in Florida and the east are expected to enter the Thomasville Open, and the list is expected to include such stars as Horton Smith, Paul Runyan, Johnny Revolta, Craig Wood, Henry Picard, Vic Ghezzi and others along with many of the southeast's finest amateurs.

Bobby Jones, an honorary member of the Glen Arden Club, will be invited to attend and an invitation will be extended through Harlow to Babe Ruth to play in the event and visit Thomasville.

The Glen Arden layout, an excellent 18 hole grass greens par 72 course, is one of the oldest and most beautiful golf courses in the south, and has been popular with winter visitors here for years. Its topography has been likened by Bob Harlow who praises the course, to the Augusta National at Augusta, Ga. and the Yale links at New Haven. Extending for 6,544 yards over gently rolling terrain and winding around miniature lakes and streams, the Glen Arden course is situated in the midst of a pine forest the beauty of which has been compared by O. B. Keeler to the famed Forest of Fontainebleau.

The course record is 66 held by Leland Crews, club professional.

Thomasville, a winter resort long before Florida was developed, has been a haven for years for many prominent sportsmen who own large estates in this section and who come here each winter to golf, hunt, fish and enjoy the salubrious climate. Such nationally prominent families as the Whitneys, Hannas, Harveys and Teagles and other equally noted northerners own plantations and game preserves near here, and many others come each year to the Three Toms Inn, one of the leading aristocratic resorts of the South.

## They're Talking of World Champions

(Continued from page 15)

weather Little's heat when it is on full. However—when playing medal golf in Open events those so-called lapses occur more frequently when Lawson has only himself and par to beat. What is more his "hot" blasts are not so numerous, for he unconsciously plays safe in such tourneys. What I am trying to express is not that Lawson Little hasn't the propensity for Medal play, but merely that all amateurs are unschooled to medal play.

### MEDAL PLAY FOR 72 HOLES HARD BUSINESS

Medal play over the 72 hole route is a hard business. It requires not only the ability to play all the shots, but the willingness to tax the concentrative powers to the last notch. The amateur as a rule does not feel that it is essential to win when he is playing in Open events. "Leading amateur" is a great enough laurel. The winner of Open events seldom has more than a single bad hole out of the seventy-two played. Also the prolonged nerve strain is a more usual and matter-of-fact condition with the professional who earns his living by doing this very same act week after week throughout the year. Personally, there is no doubt that a man, in order to beat Lawson Little in an 18 hole match would have to be much better than perfect. In thirty-six holes he would have to be even better for Little is always most devastating in the last ten holes of such a match. He seems to reach the right tempo and feel. But at 72 holes against the fields in Open events no one quite expects the sort of things that were commonplace with Bob Jones in his period of greatness. Lawson Little has time to overtake Jones' record but it seems that he will never develop an aptitude for the combat against the field in Open events.

### SOMERVILLE VARIES AS DOES LITTLE IN MATCH AND MEDAL PLAY

Canada's own Sandy Somerville does not seem able to pull down his scoring in these tournaments and yet never was there any cooler player under pressure than Somerville. The

Londoner gets his 71's and 72's in match play when he needs them, but slips up to 75's and 76's in Open tourneys. One of the most remarkable victories of an amateur in an Open event was Johnny Goodman's in the U.S. Open three years ago. Here is what happened, however (which only goes to prove that the strain in such events is entirely different and much more acute than in match play amateur events). Goodman was playing well. His first round kept him well up with the leaders which was not surprising. Then in the next two rounds Johnny became figuratively unconscious.

### GOODMAN IN HAZE OF CON- CENTRATION FOR THREE ROUNDS

Still in the haze of a spell of intense concentration which every golfer has occasionally Goodman found that he had the field lashed by some outlandish margin of about seven strokes at the end of three rounds. Then Johnny became conscious! He began to think of winning, of his shots, his opponents . . . and as a result a certain young professional, Ralph Guldahl, came within a stroke of catching a golfer who, had he continued the concentration of the first three rounds, might have stripped the field by a record score. In this case the lapse which the amateur suffered came too late to cost Goodman the title.

### Route of the Club By JOHN GOLDEN

● The club does not descend on the ball in exactly the same path in which it is taken back. This may seem strange, to the average golfer, who has always thought that the club follows the same route up and down.

We have learned from the movies that the club in going back takes a wider circle than in coming down, when it makes more of a direct line to the hole. This is caused principally by the hands in taking the club back. It is a remarkable thing that the club-head should be at the same spot each time at the top of the swing.

## SEDFIELD INN

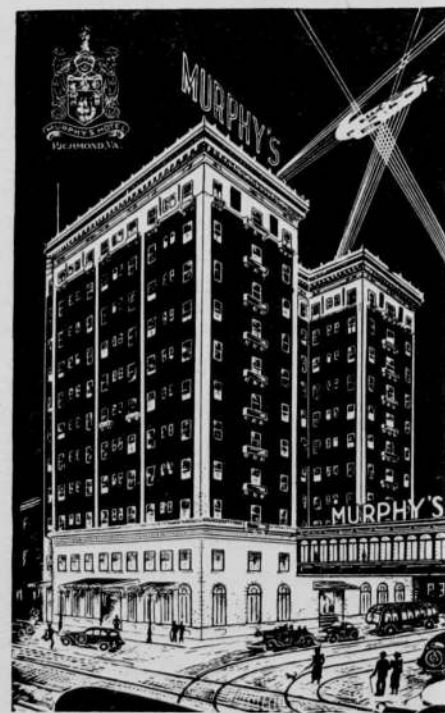
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THAT HAS KEPT THE PACE—



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Be sure to make your itinerary include

**MURPHY'S HOTEL**

Richmond, Virginia



## Procedures in Putting

(Continued from page 14)

### (f) Position of Ball

1. For short putts, or on fast greens up to medium distance, ball should be back almost opposite toe of right foot; i.e., putt off right leg. This tends to give overspin and leaves less tendency to look up towards cup too soon.

2. If green is rough and on long distance putts, ball should be placed at a point almost opposite heel of left foot; i.e. putt off left leg.

### (g) Club movement:—

1. If more than two-foot putt, bring back inside ball—for a short putt, straight back.

If short putt—up to 2 feet or perhaps a yard—straight back.

### Ted Ray says:—

"I am convinced that the reason why so many players tend to pull their putts to the left of the hole is this pernicious and unnatural attempt to keep the club head moving in a straight line during the backward swing."

3. Keep club head low on ground on back swing.

4. Slow back.

5. Hit with middle of face of club.

6. Follow through straight on towards hole, and after hit, low down to ground, almost sweeping the ground.

7. Loose grip, and depending on right hand to send it on.

8. Take left hand as guide to direction. Often preliminary swing to get distance, and if feeling hurried, to slow down.

9. Weight enough to carry ball against far edge of cup, if short putt (up to, say, 6 feet); a foot beyond for putt of longer distance.

10. Regulate the length of the shot by the length of the back swing.

### (h) Mental:—

Grantland Rice says:—

"The biggest strain is around the putting green"—

1. Must be cool and calm and even-minded and some extra physical loosening up or let down is recommended at time of stepping on green.

2. Jerome D. Travers:—

"I believe that putting is more a combination of the mental and physi-

## A VIEW OF ONE OF BERMUDAS' BEST COURSES



The First Hole at the Castle Harbour, Bermuda.

cal than any other stroke in the game. It is always necessary that we have calmness and confidence in making the stroke. This can only come from enough practice to build up the right habit until it becomes instinctive."

### (i) Preliminary Movements:—

1. Walk up to the ball very leisurely—cultivate mental laziness.

2. Take leisurely look from back of ball at line between ball and cup—this both anticipates the putt and gives time to settle down.

3. Take practice putt on inside ball, or in air.

4. Hagen says:—

"In the first place, I walk up, look over the line of putt, decide how keen or how slow the green is, and then decide definitely just how hard and on just what line I must hit the ball. Once I have made this decision, it is fixed, and I no longer give it a thought; I putt just opposite my left ankle, with about two-thirds of my weight on my left foot—my right hand has about two-thirds control, with the left largely used to steady the club and help hold it on the line.

"Having taken my stance, I take one more look at the line and then start the blade of my putter back—the blade may come a little inside, but very little. The main point here is

never to hurry the back swing; to make it a matter of rhythm, to keep it at even speed, and not to come back too far.

"The same is true of the forward stroke in the way of timing—don't be in too big a hurry to tap the ball. I keep a firm grip, but never a tight one, and if I miss one or two short putts, I often ease up my grip to bring about more relaxation, as the tendency then is to tighten up.

"I am more deliberate than I used to be—much more careful up to the point when I take my stance.

"I use a putt club fairly upright."

5. One of the greatest putters always walked to the hole and back again—said it gave him time to concentrate, and also to pace the length of his shot.

6. Think and concentrate throughout the process.

### (j) Touch in Putting:

"The subtle thing called "touch" in putting is the faculty of feeling the resistance of the clubhead as it is swinging towards the ball."

V. Doran.

To recover "touch," swing the club back as far as the length of the putt demands, then don't start the stroke—let it start itself.

(Continued on page 26)

## The Size and Shape of the Putting Green

(Continued from page 20)

have thanked providence but, considering the heat, I felt that I had done my bit.

Bob MacDonald came in shortly after. He knew where they were staying and called them on the telephone.

They asked him to come over. It was only two blocks away.

"Come on over, P.A." said Bob, who had been duly informed of the proceedings just concluded. "They've got a bottle of Scotch."

"Not much," said I, "and get kicked metaphorically at least, down seventeen stories. Nothin' doin'."

I can use the vernacular almost as well as a native son; but *it was very hot* and scotch and soda with plenty of ice sounded all right to me, so I allowed myself, after a decent interval, to be persuaded to accompany Bob.

It really was ghastly hot. When we entered their room they were both reclining gracefully on their beds in their B.V.D.'s.

Says Cyril: "Oh, here he comes with his forty yards, four and a quarter inches;" from which I not unnaturally assumed that they had been at least mentioning me and my knowledge of the rules of golf.

"Bob," said I, with dignity and gravity, "please introduce me to these gentlemen. I have not had the pleasure of meeting them formally."

Bob laughingly attended to that and we soon settled down and had quite a pleasant and refreshing time.

When we were about to leave I said to Bobby Cruickshank: "I'm afraid I had the drop on you lads this afternoon. I knew who you were and you didn't know me. I was spoiling for some fun when you blew in and providence sent that gas-bag along to make the connection in good style."

Said Bobby laughing: "You're a psychologist."

"Thank you for the word," said I. "Some people would say: 'A mischievous devil,' or words to that effect, but on the whole, I prefer psychologist."

It is a curious thing that in answering this question *a golfer* never counts *from the hole*. He always thinks *of the pin* and *to the pin* and,

quite naturally, eliminates the hole. Consequently, on a bet, he nearly always pays for the drinks and cigars.

Only two people on whom I have inflicted it have answered the question correctly and they were not golfers.

Bob MacDonald and Jock Hutchison both "fell for it." Dave Foulis, who assured me that, after fifty years of the game, he knew the rules, tumbled right in and it cost me three full shots of Bourbon to pull him together.

One afternoon at the first golf show in Chicago I wandered into the Illinois Professional Golfers' quarters and found an enthusiastic and confident young Pro. in charge who assured me that he knew the rules. He was soon a victim and then those malicious villains took possession of me and every unwitting victim, Illinois or visiting Pro., that entered the booth for the next two hours had to stand the test—and they all "fell for it."

And now, as it is a bad thing to appear too clever, let me tell one "on" myself.

When I was preparing my "Illustrated Rules of Golf" I showed the putting green, exclusive of hazards, as a circle and left the man who illustrated it, who knew a little about golf, to fill in the dimensions. It came back marked twenty yards in diameter. Of course I told him to think again. He returned it marked 40 yards in diameter and, with the diagram under my nose, *I passed the error* and it so appeared in the book, so that I am able to say that I know of no golfer who, unless previously "wised up," has answered correctly the question: "What is the size and shape of a putting green, exclusive of hazards?"

There might be a very valuable point of practical golf in this knowledge. It might mean the difference between being a champion and a runner up.

Let us suppose one had got off the course onto a "putting green" on another hole and the referee said that one must lift and drop, being on the green. Would it not upset that official if he were blandly told to measure the distance from the hole; that the player was certain that the ball was twenty yards and a half inch from the hole and that the referee was confusing a piece of remarkably fine fairway with the putting green and that one was free to play the ball where it lay?

I have not looked at the rules for some time but it seems to me that there *may be* a point of practical golf in this case which may be worth consideration, especially in connection with local rules which, in certain cases, seem to be *expressly incorporated* in The Rules of Golf.

Another question occurs to one. Why should not a putting green be made and kept of the size and shape of a putting green *as specified in the rules* and the rules of golf applicable to putting greens *used only on putting greens*, instead of having "acre" putting greens (?) that make, in America at least, old man Par look very sick.

Probably the only way to readjust the battered par value of the putt will be to have putting greens properly constructed in accordance with the rules and common sense.

Possibly there is, after all, more than just fun herein.

Following this subtle suggestion of profit from the frivolous article I am reminded of a question I asked Cyril Walker: "How do you play your irons to the green?"

He took a club and without hesitation slammed it through the stroke until he ended up *against* the left arm, locked on the left shoulder joint, with the point of the left elbow *on top* of the arm and the face of the club square to, or at right angles with, the line to the hole and about knee-high.

Then Cyril added some concentrated wisdom. He said: "And what's more, you don't have to try for back-spin. It comes."

And *it does come* if you make of your left arm with elbow on top *an impassable barrier for the right*. The stroke is then really the same as the chop in tennis and in golf, and the chop would be a much more sensible term for it than the push, which it is not in any sense of the word.

Thus, it came to pass, that I started out in foolishness and even then could not avoid wisdom, which, in itself, is funny, for most people start out in ostensible wisdom and end in mere foolishness.

Many years ago George Duncan spoke very strongly to me in favor of pointing the left elbow at the hole and in "Modern Golf," plate 25, in the chip shot he is shown doing it. It has a wonderful effect on direction in the iron shots for which it is suitable.



## Four Baller to Fore

(Continued from page 8)

Each and every one of them, died-in-the-wool golfers and their chief aim, the advancement of the Royal and Ancient game in the Province.

Deluged by challenges, the Governors decided to hold a Medal Round to decide the first holders of the Eaton Trophy.

The opening event in the New Competition was held on the Municipal Course, Calgary, on May 5th, 1935, with teams from Drumheller and from every Club in the City of Calgary. Seventeen teams in all faced the starter and after the 18 hole Medal Round had been played, three teams were found to have tied with sub-par cards of 65: Bert Greer and Billy Hudson, of the Earl Grey, Neil Carr and Vic Ripley, of Inglewood and Jack Cuthbert and Stew Vickers of the Country Club.

As it was necessary to decide only two leaders for the play-off in the afternoon, these three teams started off from the first tee to decide which team would be missing from the Match Play later. On reaching the Fourth Hole, the Country Club pair fell by the wayside leaving the Greer-Hudson combination and the Carr-Ripley team in the battle for the first winners. The Earl Grey pair, playing sparkling golf, proved too strong for the Inglewood team, and the names of the Earl Grey pair were the first to be engraved on the new Eaton Trophy.

The score sheet of the Medal Round reveals some very low Best Ball scores that a list of the entrants and scores is included in this short history.

J. Cuthbert & Stew Vickers, Calgary G. & C. Club,	65
Bert Greer & Billy Hudson, Earl Grey,	65
Neil Carr & Vic Ripley, Inglewood,	65
T. Ridout & Jack Hutton, Bowness,	66
F. Green & C. Kerr, Regal,	66
J. Jenkinson & H. Berke, Earl Grey,	68
R. MacWilliams & F. J. Huff, Bowness,	69
C. Garnat & J. Aitken, Earl Grey,	70
W. Lochhead & G. Goodrich, Municipal,	70
B. Henderson & W. Greer, Regal,	71
H. Black & J. L. Bell, Calgary G. & C. Club,	71
J. Rudolph & E. Le Neveu, Regal,	71
J. Weir & J. Webb, Drumheller,	73
F. Wells & A. Wensley, Regal,	74
J. R. Hutcheon & L. Morrison, Calgary G. & C. Club,	74
G. W. Foster & H. G. Hibbs, Municipal,	74
E. Elkin & R. Sutherland, Drumheller,	78

Revealing the interest in the new Competition over fifteen hundred spectators followed the proceedings at the Municipal Course.

Dame Fortune favoured W. Greer and Bobbie Henderson of the Regal Club, being chosen, via the hat method, as the first challengers. Matches are played on the course of the holders and the Earl Grey Course was the scene of the first challenge match, the holders, Bert Greer and Billy Hudson, successfully defended their new won honours. The following week, the Eaton Trophy went to the Country Club when Cuthbert and Stew Vickers, playing sub-par golf, defeated the Greer-Hudson team by 3 & 2.

It looked as if the popular Country Club pro, and his team-mate, Stew Vickers, were destined to defend the Trophy for the balance of the season, as they successfully defended their Foursome honours against Grant and Ait-

ken, Berke and Barr, from the Earl Grey Club, Green and Kerr of the Regal, Bell and Black, of the Country Club, Hutton and Ridout of Bowness, Greer and Henderson of Regal. In this last match Cuthbert equalled his Course record of 67, but on July 11th, they met their Waterloo at the hands of their Clubmates; Jim Hutcheon and Lionel Morrison, the match going to the 19th Hole when Morrison cinched the victory for his team with a birdie 4. The new Country Club holders defended their honours in three matches but in the fourth match, were forced to turn over the Trophy to a strong team from the Bowness Club; Ronnie MacWilliams and Tom Ridout, who in turn, lost it the following week to Jenkinson and Berke from Earl Grey, who in turn turned away the Owen-Scott team from Inglewood to lose it the following week to Stan Van Aalst and Harold Booth from Regal Club. Playing inspired golf, this young team from the Regal, successfully defended the Foursome honour twice, against another team of youngsters, Bob Bray and Basil Goodrich of the Municipal, and a team of veterans in Leslie Bell and Herbie Black from the Country Club. It is a coincident, that both Bell and Black are winners of the Famous Totem Pole Trophy. In their third defence game Van Aalst and Booth lost to Green and Kerr of their own Club, this team which team defended the title until the season closed. Showing that the interest in the Eaton Trophy was maintained throughout the season, the game between Kerr and Green and the first holders, the Earl Grey team of Greer and Hudson, played on Oct. 13th, attracted a gallery of over one hundred and fifty. The final game of the season in which the Regal holders defeated Barr and Eckersley of Earl Grey, was finished in a light fall of snow. Both players and the enthusiasts in the gallery being well clothed and mittied. Curiously enough this was the last day's golf of the season 1935.

To decide the winners for the season, the Governors ruled that the team defending the Trophy the greatest number of times during the season would be declared the winners and receive the award of handsome replicas donated by the T. Eaton Co.

The Country Club team of Jack Cuthbert and Stew Vickers, with six defence games to their credit were declared the Foursome Champions.

## Importance of Left Hand

JIMMY LAW

●The position of the left hand on the club is of the greatest importance, as the left hand, while not the hand that does the work, is the controlling factor and guide. Whether it is the Vardon grip or the two V grip, the left hand plays its part in measuring the shot, that is, picking the right distance from the shoulders to the ball, and it serves greatly in taking the club back.

The left hand should be placed on the club with the thumb down the shaft. The right hand covers the left thumb completely but not uncomfortably. As the finger grip is the most popular, there is plenty of room in the palm of the right hand. The left hand is the guide and the right thumb and forefinger are the controlling factors.

## Procedures in Putting

(Continued from page 23)

Dunn:—

"The putting touch is located at the top of the back swing—it is incorporated in the weight of the club head and if I let the club head start the stroke forward, the touch will be right there when my wrists hit the ball."

(k) Rhythm and Timing:—

A solid hit is the direct result of perfect timing and rhythm.

"Rhythm" is the acceleration in a constant ratio of the speed of the club head in the forward stroke, and correct "timing" is the attainment of the maximum club head velocity during contact with the ball.

This is achieved partly by slowing up the hands as the bottom of the stroke is reached sufficiently to permit the wrists to bring up the club head at the right moment, with the requisite snap.

Rhythm, therefore, depends almost entirely upon starting the downward stroke smoothly and easily.

Sarazen:

"The principles of rhythm and smoothness apply in the putting stroke just as much as they do in the full swing, and what is more they are harder to acquire, or at least they are harder to maintain. The stroke is a short one, and there is a disposition to hurry it and get it over with. Also the putt is the finish line, and naturally whenever you figure you have a reasonable right to expect to hole the ball, you are especially anxious to see whether or not you have succeeded. Hence you are quick to turn the head to look to the cup to see the answer.

Sarazen:

My advice on putting is spend as much time as you can at practice in acquiring a smooth steady stroke. You can do this anywhere you can find a few square feet of comparatively smooth surface, and the time to swing your club for a few minutes. But in doing this practice take note of a few fundamental principles. Take a stance that will let you keep your head and body still, preferably one that places your head as nearly as possible over the ball. Then start by taking the club back low along the surface. Carry the club back deliberately, and then send it through smoothly on the forward swing, making it travel a bit beyond where the

ball lay. Keep at this until you find it easy to follow this routine, remembering to keep the head and body still. Once you have gotten this habit of stroking the ball right, you have laid the foundation for good consistent putting."

*Correcting faults.*

If your putts keep going to right of hole, you are cutting across the ball—you may also be coming onto the ball with the club from outside the line.

The putter, except in very short shots, does not and should not go back in straight line—it should come back inside line from hole to ball extended back from ball.

When tired, and for long putts and particularly in the last half of round, give strength enough to go well over hole.

George Duncan says:—

At about this time we happened to

think of a certain talk with George Duncan. Duncan took a look at the green ahead, selected a club, and then after planting his feet, played the shot without any further delay.

"What do you think about as you take your stance?" we asked

"Nothing," said Duncan. "I don't think. At least not after I take my stance. I do my thinking on the way up to the ball. I decide before I get to it just what the shot is and how I will play it. Then I quit thinking about it. I leave the rest of it to my subconscious mind or to muscle memory. After I take my stance everything is mechanical. Before I get up to the ball I say "About 130 yards; a mashie shot; allow a little for the wind from the left." I pass that message along from mind to muscle. The mind is through at that point. It's blank. There's nothing left but to hit the ball.

## What do People Want

(Continued from page 10)

"Over a period of years I believe that the conservative figure wears the best," said Sam. "To compile the sort of reputation which is most enviable at the close of a career one may best find it in that sort of a carriage." These words coming from the twenty-six year old American champion belied his age twenty five years. Here was nothing of a callow youth who was swept off his feet by reaching the top of the ladder in the sport and business of his choosing. As I thought the matter over later I was given to realize two things about Sam Parks: One is that he is not suffering from any delusions about his ability and that he has confidence in his ability to repeat his win, secondly that here was a man who need worry little about what sort of a champion the public wants, for he will always instructively carry himself, both as a champion and as a man, in such a way as to be a credit to the game.

Incidentally we never got to the air races. They were being held in a suburb the name of which Sam said was something like "El Pallooka." We lost our way trying to find it. Anyway we drove around for a couple of hours and Sam got his retreat and I got something of a story along with an insight of Sam Parks Jr.

## Darkness Fell

(Continued from page 18)

dark, and finally automobiles were driven up along the fairways of the last two holes. Coming down the stretch quite a number of well-known golfers failed to make the qualifying group, mainly because they could not see their balls for the last three or four holes. Jack Cameron, who was eventually a finalist sank a lengthy putt on the last green by lantern-light to barely qualify. The veteran Geo. S. Lyon, then making his final serious attempt for the title which he had won so often, would have easily made the grade had he not been confronted with pitch black fairways for the last three holes. Even the winner of the qualifying medal, Nicol Thompson, Jr., drove from the last tee with only the lights of the automobiles to guide him to the green.

### SCORED 66-FINISHED BY CANDLELIGHT

Probably the most outstanding round of golf ever played under the hampering conditions of darkness was recorded in 1922 in the match between Cambridge University and Royal Wimbledon. Mr. E. F. Story of Cambridge scored a round of 66, and in doing so could not see the fairways of the last few holes.



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## The Heroic Course Calls

(Continued from page 11)

Conversely, we have the marked men of other schools, whose style often discloses the type of course upon which they have developed. The golfing members of Princes, Prestwick, Pine Valley, and Oakmont are apt to be of a timid nature. For to play on such courses as these is enough to break the most stout-hearted of golfing colts. To err, here, is human but hardly divine. Fairways guarded with cohorts of traps greet you at the tee, and few golfers under pressure are so devoid of nerves that the tendency to steer the ball does not tend to tighten up the swing. The tightly-trapped, water-soaked greens demand irons of high trajectory from the pitch shot up. Such shots must hit on the green with a dead-stop spin. This type of architecture is known as the "penal" school. Because the architects of this school lack the ingenuity to create, and because newly organized clubs, for some reason or other, do not always commission the best architects, the golf courses of America are of this type, and the practice fields of these clubs pay homage to players developing the shots with a dead-stop spin. The subtle pitch-and-run is thrown into discard.

Recently, the more talented architects have developed a third type, known as the 'heroic.' Some of the courses fashioned according to the principles of this school are Sunningdale, Moortown, Walton Heath, Banff, Royal York, and Cypress Point. As the name signifies, the type of shot demanded is of heroic nature. The key to this design is that it has varying degrees of penalty. With a dash of the penal order, and a flair of the subtlety of the strategic school, it is a very enjoyable design, interesting and fair. Diagonal hazards at the tee challenge you to be as brave as you dare and bite off as much as you can chew or take the less dangerous route to the left or right. Similar subtlety in design guards the approach to the green. You may shoot at the pin with abandoned fearlessness or arrive at the green with two safely played shots.

Thus, we have the three types most familiar to the golfers of the world: the penal with its abundance of traps, which has unquestionably been carried too far; the strategic with its dearth of traps, which can also be over done. Even Bobby Jones' course has recently been criticized by no less an authority than H. J. Whigan, second amateur champion of the United States, who feels the course would be bettered by more traps. He says, "Moreover, it is undoubtedly true that more traps will be added in time." Then, we have the heroic with its combined mix-

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O'Keefe's IS GOOD

A creamy head—a clear amber product that sparkles—a pleasant full-bodied flavour—these are the things that denote a quality beer. And, of course, you'll find them in O'Keefe's Old Vienna—made from the finest ingredients and practice of the brew masters' art.

# O'Keefe's OLD VIENNA BEER

O'K E E F E ' S E S T A B L I S H E D 1 8 4 6

ture. This seems to have more charm than either the penal or the strategic, because it does not fearfully punish the dub yet calls upon the crack golfer for his best.

Collectively all three types of architecture produce every shot known in the realm of golf. Individually each requires shots characteristic to its own school. It would therefore seem logical that the ideal golf course should be a composition of all three. With two or three holes of the spine quivering penal: three or four holes of the mind developing strategic: the remainder of the popular heroic.

I know of only two courses which are based on this conception. The National Links of America, and Jasper National Park. The National is built amid the dunes of Long Island copying the famous holes of Great Britain, while Jasper sets majestically among the towering mountains of the Canadian Rockies. Each is a composition of the three schools of architecture and a player developing his game on such courses should have all the shots in his bag, and should be at home on any course which he encounters. If in the future courses are patterned after this conception we may have more Sandy Somervilles. Who can tell?



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## OUR FRONT COVER

**A**N IMPROMPTU picture of King Edward of England while he was holidaying on the continent incognito as the Duke of Chester. The King is an ardent golfer having studied under some of the outstanding masters of the modern game. He has taken most of his lessons from Ted Ray and Archie Compston, noted British players. Walter Hagen was, however, his favorite instructor. Hagen played much with the Prince on the four occasions when he annexed the Open title of Britain.

"The Haig" is a great admirer of the British Sovereign. In a recent interview he is reported as saying. "His Majesty plays a strong game (he has recently reduced his handicap to 8) and I know a lot of players considered good, who would be mighty surprised at his ability. We shall miss him in sports if his new duties prevent him from taking the keen interest in them that he did as Prince. He never failed to be present at the Ryder Cup matches and generally found time to attend the British Open. His democratic attitude is a by-word with the American players.

His Majesty is an ex-captain of the Royal & Ancient Club of St. Andrews—the most coveted title in the golfing world and showing his keen interest in the game, has also held the Captaincy of more than one prominent English golf club. Golf is the "royal game" more than ever now, throughout the world thanks to his support and encouragement. "God Save The King."



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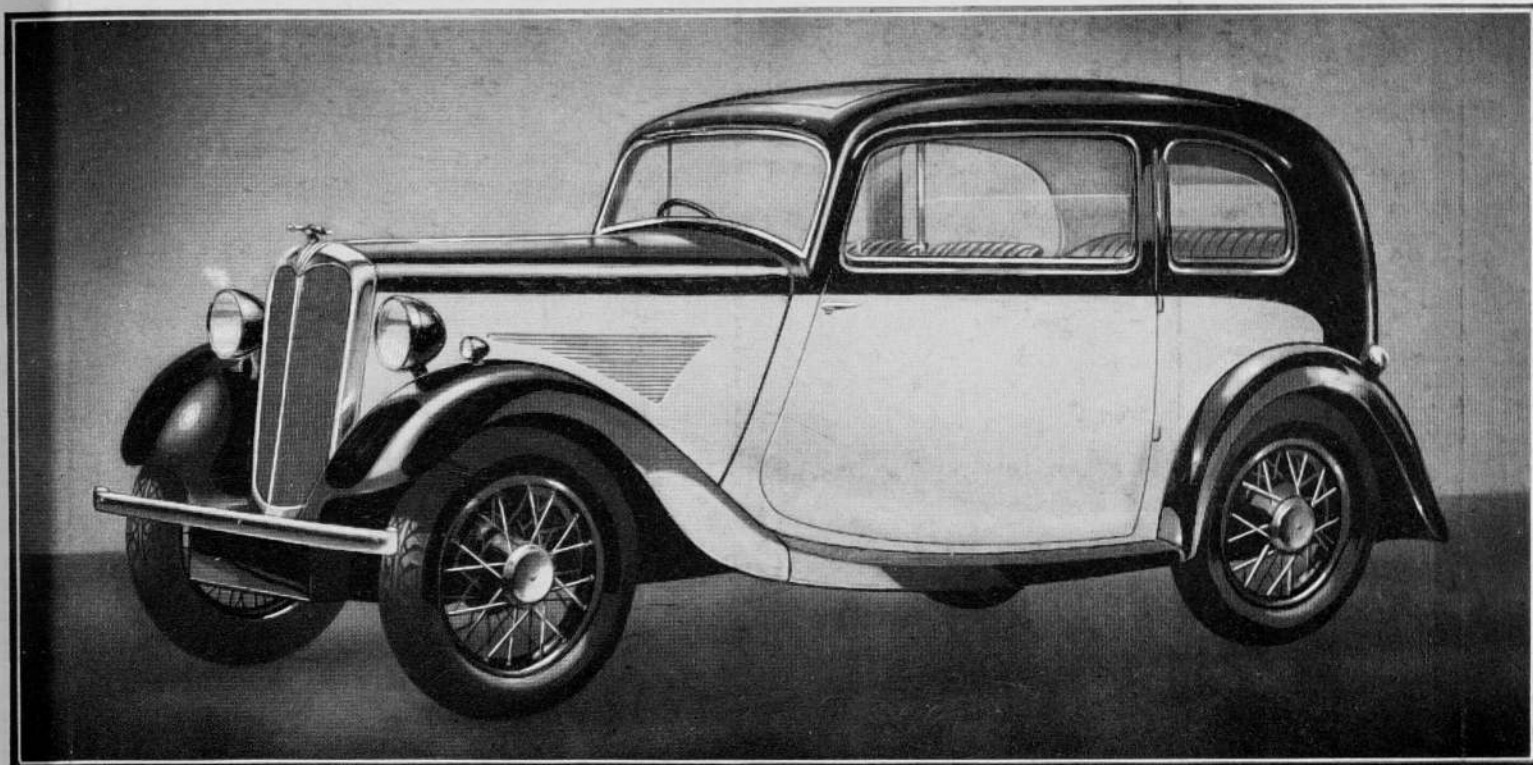
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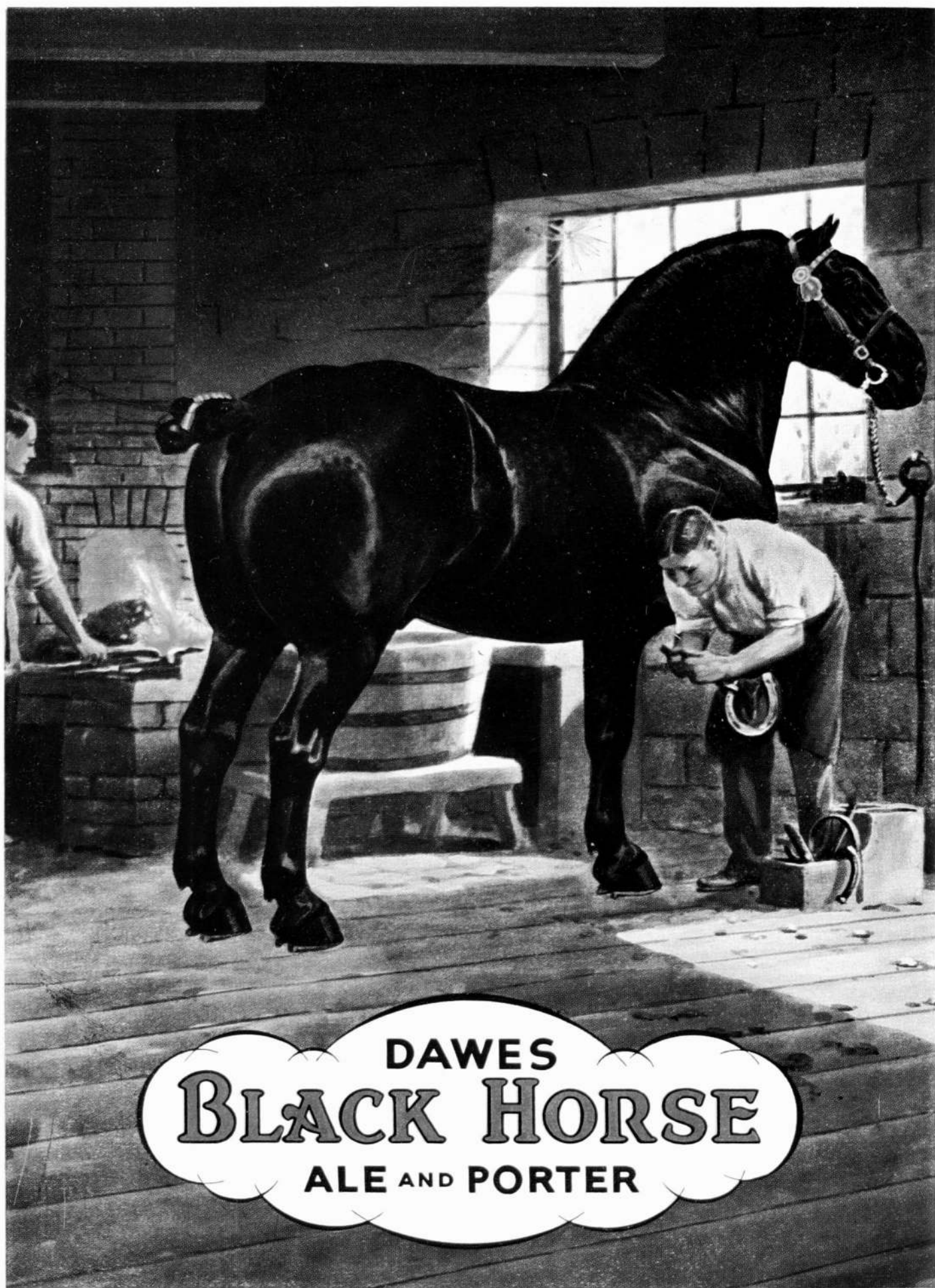
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