



CANADIAN GOLFER

MARCH 1934

Vol. XIX

No. 12

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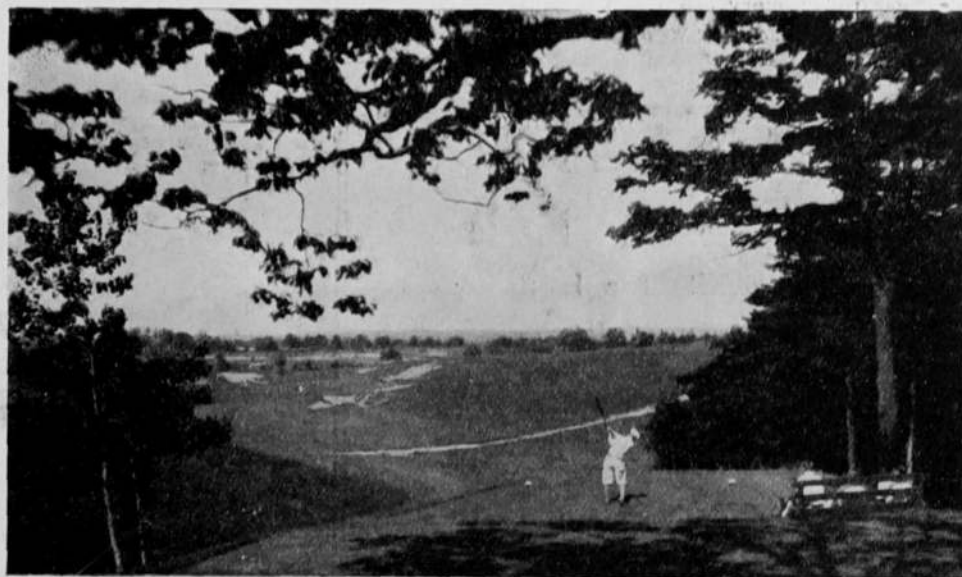
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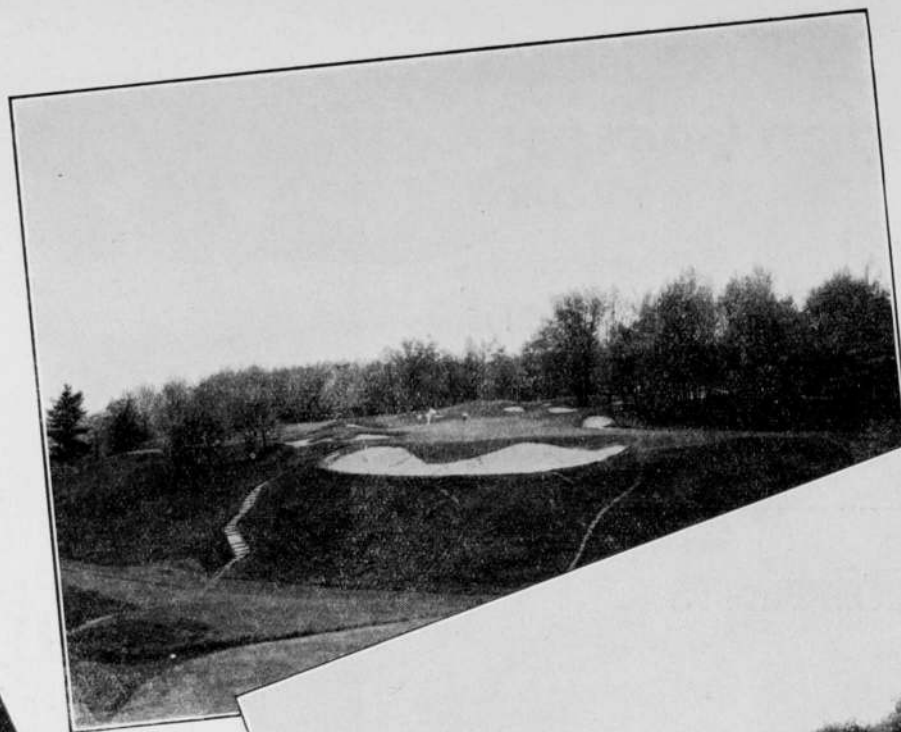
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HANDICAPPING

On the first tee any Saturday afternoon during the season one can see a great many varied and interesting sights. Practically the entire active membership of the club will tee off and start their way over the grassy fairways. No two players looked the same yet they all have an equal chance. They are all interested, all happy and all confident. Golf is a great game. One sporting editor recently wrote, "Once fully in its grip there is no hope. There never has been any but few realize it so keep merrily on". We often wonder just why golf, which is just a pass-time, does become so vital to so many. There are many reasons, one leading to another but no one or few features can possibly be singled out as the reason or reasons for golf's continually growing popularity. Indeed, Adolf Hitler recently decreed that golf is to be a national sport in Germany where up to last year only 42 clubs existed in the entire country.

It seems that in golf more than any other sport players of any class are able to enter into the same competitions and all will derive the same enjoyment from the contest. There are again many reasons for this last statement but chief of these seems to be that all players have an equal chance of coming out ahead. Handicapping is the answer. A golfer no matter what his ability is rated according to the nearness of his approach to the standard set by that flawless exponent "Old Man Par". A code is set by which all players can establish their rating, the figure being the approximate difference between one's best average performance and par. One's handicap, as this rating is called, is a matter in which a genuine interest should be taken by every golfer.

The business of establishing a standard handicapping system has been given a considerable amount of thought by our executives in recent years, and, as a result of their efforts, Canada now has a handicapping system that should be generally

adopted by provincial associations and clubs in all parts of the country. It is the duty of every official and active golfer to familiarize himself with the approved method of establishing a handicap, and every club captain should see that his membership rigidly follows out the regulations set forth.

The days when handicapping committees were required to establish the handicaps for their membership are a thing of the past. The present system is such that every member is responsible for his own handicap which is naturally much more satisfactory, and as the method of arriving at this handicap has been definitely established, ratings are now absolutely uniform throughout. It remains entirely up to the individual to see that his handicap card is kept posted so that the handicap from which he is playing is at all times the correct one, thereby giving every competitor that plays in tournaments against him an equal chance. Let us drift back to that first tee on the Saturday afternoon, and look over the players at our club as they tee-off. At your club perhaps the captain is a man who has been worthily appointed to that post. If so, the entire membership will tee-off in a handicap sweepstake everyone playing to his proper rating, and, therefore, every player with an equal chance of securing the best nett. When this is the case the results of the tournament will show very few nett scores below the par of the course as the accepted system now in vogue maintains the handicaps at such a level that a player must be at his best to return a card which will give a nett score below par. There will naturally be odd cases where par is beaten, but these should be the exception rather than the rule unless recorded by a player who is showing substantial improvement, in which case he is deserving of any events he may win. He will soon reach the level which will be most difficult to maintain, and his run of winnings will come to an abrupt end.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)

People and Places Prominent at Annual Empress Mid-Winter Tournament



JACK MATSON



Fred Painter



Alan Taylor, Bob Morrison, Howard Reid, A. Christopher



Ralph Whaley



Mrs. A. J. Gray

LAURA AUDAIN



Empress Mid-Winter Event

Successfully Staged at Colwood, Victoria

ATTENDED throughout by weather which put the much-advertised California and Florida varieties to shame and a record list of 150 entrants from all parts of the Prairies and Pacific Northwest, the sixth annual Empress Midwinter tournament played over Royal Colwood, Victoria, Feb. 19-24 stands as the most successful in all respects of the popular mid-winter series.

Though Bob Morrison, Victoria's perennial champion, won the Victoria Chamber of Commerce trophy for the open title, and two other Victorians, 15-year-old Fred Painter, of Gorge Vale and Mrs. A. J. Gray, of Royal Colwood, won the handicap tournament for the E. W. Beatty trophy, the list of visitors at the Midwinter affair did not leave by any means empty-handed. Mrs. R. K. Beairsto, of Winnipeg, led the qualifying round with a 90 for low gross honors and Mrs. N. R. DesBrisay, also of the St. Charles country club, Winnipeg, lifted the medal with an 81. Teamed with Mrs. J. A. Rogers and Mrs. Theodore Kipp, Mrs. DesBrisay and Mrs. Beairsto, who is the Manitoba champion, added further laurels when the four of them took the inter-club match, playing for the St. Charles club. They had scores totalling 343, outstroking strong Victoria teams.

The visiting contingent had another strong player in Ralph Whaley, of the Broadmoor club, Seattle, who toured Colwood's tricky fairways and greens in 73 on the opening day, winning the Premier T. D. Pattullo prize for best gross. Whaley was three strokes ahead of Morrison in this first round and was looked on as the open champion's most dangerous rival until he hit into bad luck on Wednesday and Thursday, being eliminated from the open by Dave Randall of the Uplands, Victoria and from the handicap event by Jack Forde, another young Uplands player.

Hero and unexpected champion was 15-year-old Fred Painter who won his first major title with the skill and fight of a veteran. Undismayed by a big gallery and the sub-par golf of his opponent, Howard Reid, another youngster from Gorge Vale, he fought through a gruelling 36-hole final Saturday to win 3 and 1, using some of the 10 handicap strokes in his favor to pull him out of some tough spots.

Painter, who won the medal round Monday with a 67, showed it was no accident when he took the par competition in his stride, and then went on to win the Beatty cup. On Friday he played 51 holes, counting 15 with Vic King to settle a par competition tie, and 35 more on Saturday, in the final, piling up a two-day total of 86 which made him the "iron" young man of the tournament.

Reid electrified the gallery on the morning round Saturday when he went out in 34, one under par, and was three up at the turn. He came back in 39 for a 76, Painter taking a pair of 38's. Painter's contribution to the first nine where Reid stroked so faultlessly, was one of the sensational shots of the tourney. His ball landed in a bunker after his tee shot on the short seventh and he holed out an explosion shot for a deuce. Painter came into the picture after the turn, winning the 10th with a handicap stroke, losing the 11th, winning the 12th, and 16th. Reid squared it by parring the 18th when Painter was in trouble.

Noise of the ding-dong battle between the well-matched youngsters and the high-quality golf they were dispensing was heard at the lunch interval and the gallery increased to big proportions for the afternoon round, which Reid began by taking the 20th after they halved the 19th. Painter took the 21st with a stroke after Reid had gone up one by parring the 20th. They parred the 22nd and then Painter birdied the 23rd, not needing his stroke. Painter went two up when his brilliant third shot from the bunker was stone dead on the 24th. They halved 25th and 26th and then Reid holed a 20-footer on the 27th to round the turn only one down.

Painter lost the 28th when Reid had him half-stymied and he knocked his opponent's ball into the cup and it was all square again. Reid missed an easy putt on the 29th, they halved the 30th and Reid got back in the fight by sinking a long approach to square it again on the 31st. They birdied the long 32nd in 4's but Painter's stroke was good for the hole. Then he went two up by caging a par 3 after Reid missed another short putt on the 33rd. They halved the 34th and Reid conceded the 35th and deciding hole when he was in the bunker on his second and short with his third, Painter lying for a four.

The gallery liked young Painter's smooth, easy swing and his splendid tournament temperament and many experts predict a bright future for the 10-handicapper who played so consistently throughout the Midwinter event.

Bob Morrison, who won his second Empress open title in three years, had little trouble after the elimination of such outstanding contenders as Ralph Whaley, of Seattle, who led him by three strokes in the medal round; Alan Taylor, of Oak Bay, runner-up in the 1933 P. N. W. meet to "Scotty" Campbell, P. N. W. and Canadian champion, Dave Randall, Harold Pretty and other smooth-stroking Victoria youngsters. His 4 and 2 win over A. B. Christopher, of Colwood, was not unexpected though Morrison failed to produce the kind of golf he showed at other stages of the tourney. Morrison, in fact, showed more shots in eliminating young Harold Pretty in the semi-final.

Mrs. A. J. Gray, of Colwood, and Miss Dorothy Fletcher, of the Uplands, who met in the final for the E. W. Beatty handicap trophy, were the stumbling blocks over whom two outstanding contenders tripped and fell in the semi-finals. Mrs. Gray, with the advantage of seven strokes, was in rare form to eliminate Mrs. N. R. DesBrisay, of Winnipeg, the medalist while Miss Fletcher, to whom the St. Charles Country club player had to concede 17 strokes on the round, defeated Mrs. R. K. Beairsto, of Winnipeg, the Manitoba champion.

Mrs. Gray and Mrs. DesBrisay carried their fight to the 20th hole where Mrs. Gray finally won, sinking a long putt. It was one of hardest fought battles ever seen at an Empress tournament and some idea of the kind of golf it was can be gained by the fact that Mrs. Gray made a hole in one at the short seventh where Mrs. DesBrisay was down in a birdie two. Mrs. Beairsto, winner of the Victoria Rotary club rosebowl for low gross, found the handicap too big and was beaten by Miss Fletcher, one up.

Both semi-final battles contributed better golf and closer decisions than the final which saw Mrs. Gray's experience overcoming Miss Fletcher's greater handicap, Mrs. Gray winning 6 and 5.

Prairie players were numerous in the tournament but found long absence from the greens and fairways a bigger handicap than they could claim in the draw, that is, with the exception of Mrs. Beairsto and Mrs. DesBrisay who played well throughout.

A feature of the tournament was the feat of Harold Pretty, of the Uplands, who caged a pair of deuces at the long second and 14th holes. He dropped his No. 5 iron at the 375-yard second hole for an eagle and then achieved a remarkable "buzzard" when he holed out his spoon shot at the 425-yard 14th, three under par. Records showed it was the first time the 14th at Colwood had been made in two though the second was conquered in two by George Von Elm, during a P. N. W. match with Bon Stein, of Seattle. Von Elm holed his second shot from a bunker in front of the green.

Royal Colwood's lightning-fast greens broke the hearts of many of the shotmakers as they trudged the fairways in the qualifying rounds. The greens were responsible for higher scor-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 23)

Jots From the Canadian Golfing World and Elsewhere

By T. HIGH

MONTREALER WINS BERMUDA AMATEUR TITLE

Just before the February issue went to press we had a phone call from a very intimate friend, namely Ted Fenwick, of the Summerlea Golf Club in Montreal. At the time Ted enquired about the tournament golf programme in Bermuda, advising that he and his Dad were going to make a trip there in the early part of March. To our delight we realized that their visit would be at the most opportune time for the golf tournaments, and knowing Ted's ability, as a club-mate, I wished him the best of luck and gave him orders to bring back the Bermuda Championship. As we go to press for our March issue, our friend Ted Fenwick has just returned from his Bermuda trip, but not without having fulfilled our hope. This modest young gentleman justified our confidence by returning the Bermuda Amateur titleholder. The tournament was played over the Sea-side Riddle's Bay course, and attracted a strong entry from the United States as well as Bermuda with Ted Fenwick and his Dad the lone Canadian Representatives.

Ted made notice of his entry and threat from the opening round, as he captured the qualifying medal with a steady round of 76. Scores of 81 and better were included in the championship flight which included Mr. A. G. Fenwick, Ted's father who had played in his usual steady form to return a card of even 80. The posting of the lowest, round in the qualifying test of this tournament was Ted's second qualifying medal to be won during his

short stay, as the week previous he had lead the qualifying field of competitors in the Belmont Manor championship.

Two matches by default in the early rounds simplified the Montrealer's progress to the semi final rounds, where, however, he had little difficulty in eliminating F. L. Riggin of Port Huron, Michigan, by the score of 6 and 5. L. O. Robertshaw of Greenbrook, N. J. reached the final bracket opposite the Summerlea star as the result of a well-earned victory over C. B. Waterman of Montclair, N. J.

In the final the Montrealer was not too steady in the morning round and found himself 4 down to his American opponent. A practice workout before the afternoon match enabled him to cure the slice which had caused most of his trouble in the morning and to turn the tide in his favour. A perfectly played first nine of 34 made up his deficit and a 35 on the home nine carried him through to a 2 and 1 victory.

Mr. A. G. Fenwick was able to qualify

in both the Belmont and the Bermuda championships, but was eliminated in the first round of match-play in both events. Playing in the consolations, however, he was much more successful, and entered the prize lists by reaching both the consolation finals. In the Belmont Manor final it was a play-off between Father and Son, and as Ted like his father had fallen victim in the first round.

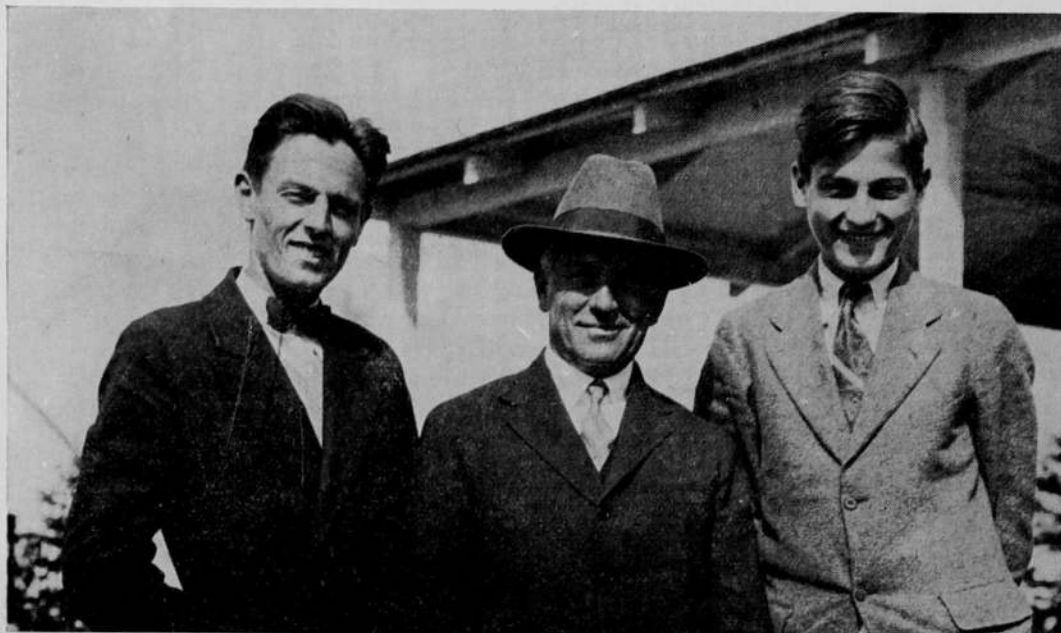
A rather interesting bit of information in connection with Ted's first round beating in the Belmont match has made its way to us. It seems that Ted, without much consideration for the golf match which he was scheduled to play in the afternoon decided to play tennis on the same morning. This is an old story, as pointed out by Nick Thompson, who saw Ted on the tennis court and said, "he will be hooking everything in the afternoon. Sure enough Ted did that very thing on the first four holes, losing all of them which handicap was too much to overcome as he pulled his game together.

KENT HOUSE MONTMORENCY



The historical Kent House and golf links at Montmorency Falls, Quebec where an invitation tournament will be held in the month of June

MEET TED FENWICK THE BERMUDA AMATEUR CHAMPION



TED FENWICK

A. G. FENWICK

DIGBY FENWICK

On the left of this family group is G. E. Ted Fenwick of the Summerlea Golf Club, Montreal recent winner of the Bermuda amateur title

HON. MICHAEL SCOTT TO CAPTAIN BRITISH

A Walker Cup team seasoned with veterans and garnished with three brilliant newcomers to international golf was named by the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews to carry Britain's colors this year against the United States.

The Hon. Michael Scott, 56-year-old British amateur champion and a member of the 1924 team, was named captain with such veteran campaigners as Roger Wethered, Cyril Tolley, T. A. Torrance and Eric Fiddian and three youngsters, Jack McLean, S. L. McKinlay and H. G. Bentley, as the other members. Two more will be named later.

The rank and file of British golfdom received the announcement with pleasure, delighted that the committee had fallen back on the "old boys" in an effort to break the string of seven consecutive victories by the United States since the series was instituted in 1922.

The Romance of Turf Grass

By G. LeLacheur, Dominion Seed Branch, Sackville, N.B.

THE fine bent grasses—browntop, velvet bent and creeping bent—are native to the Atlantic Coast countries of North-western Europe. Browntop is the general turf grass of the British Isles with smaller areas of the velvet and creeping bents, but seed is largely obtained from Germany where bent fields are mostly browntop, with a varying content of redtop and smaller percentages of velvet and creeping bents. The German mixed bent seed industry was well developed prior to the Great War and the seed found a ready market in Canada and the United States.

Bent grass seed is supposed to have been introduced to North America by the earlier European settlers. Browntop, then known botanically as *Agrostis vulgaris* L., now as *Agrostis tenuis* Sibth, became recognized as a turf grass in the New England States under the trade name, Rhode Island bent. It was fairly prevalent in the Maritime Provinces by 1851 when the Scotch emigration began from St. Ann Bay, Cape Breton, to Waipu district, New Zealand. In that year the Rev. Norman McLeod built the barque "Margaret", 236 tons, and on October 28th set sail for Adelaide, Australia, with 135 emigrants on board. They had stuffed their mattresses with the so-called "Natural Grass" (Browntop) which ripens seed in September. The rainfall in South Australia was insufficient for safe farming and the McLeod party moved on to New Zealand. During the next five years, five more shiploads moved from St. Ann bay to join their "Preacher, Teacher, Leader and Patriarch." When the mattresses became too stale for Scotchmen, the contents were thrown out and the seed grew and spread throughout Waipu district. A seed industry was developed and Waipu browntop became popular in the United States and Canada as "New Zealand Colonial bent."

The War accumulation of wealth in America resulted in a great increase of golf and tennis clubs and of large estates, all requiring fine turf. The German mixed bent fields had been ploughed to grow food crops, and the New Zealand browntop was not sufficient to supply the demand from 6,000 golf clubs in the United States and 600 in Canada. Representatives of Canadian golf clubs and seed merchants met Department of Agriculture officials at Ottawa in 1924, and decision was made that the Experimental Farms Branch would undertake turf experiments and the Seed Branch would further encourage turf seed production.

Seed Commissioner George H. Clark, had in 1922 consulted the National Museum Chief Botanist, Dr. M. O. Malte, and was advised to scout the Maritime Provinces for suitable fields of browntop to harvest for seed. Seed Inspector Gordon Macmillan persuaded two Prince Edward Island farmers to harvest browntop in 1923, but they had great difficulty in separating the chaff from the very fine seed which runs over six million to the pound. However, 300 lbs. of the "rough seed" was sold to the Rivermead Golf Club, Ottawa, for 55 cents a lb., and the writer, then Assistant to Seed Commissioner and "an Islander", was sent to locate more browntop for harvest in 1924. Ten farmers came through with 3,000 lbs., and special screens with mesh up to 70 to the inch each way were sup-

plied for cleaning, and separation of Island soil which was not considered worth 75 cents per lb.

The 1925 crop was 17,000 lbs. and growers were organized on a co-operative basis into the P. E. I. Grass Seed Growers' Association. They purchased a warehouse in Charlottetown, and the Provincial Department of Agriculture co-operated with the Dominion Seed Branch in purchasing a large power cleaning machine as a bonus to the industry. Seed Inspector Macmillan gave advice on cleaning and marketing, and 84c per lb. was paid to growers of No. 1 seed, 75c for No. 2 and 60c for No. 3. Mr. Macmillan inspected the fields, and the seed of each grower whose seed crop passed inspection was cleaned separately, sampled and tested for purity, germination, and official grade certificate. Seed of the same grade was bulked and officially sealed in sacks over Seed Inspection Certificate Tags, which certify the kind, variety and grade of seed. Certified

P. E. I. bent (browntop) found a ready market in Canada and the northern part of the United States, south to Maryland and west to California.

The high prices of 1925 resulted in a 1926 harvest of 88,000 lbs., but by that time German mixed bent seed was back on the market and delivered to New York at 40c per lb. New Zealand had also increased production and supply overtook demand. The U. S. Tariff on bent seed was

then only 2c per lb. but the cut prices discouraged P. E. I. growers, and the 1927 crop was only 28,000 lbs., 1928—38,000 lbs. and less since.

Rhode Island bent (browntop) growers in the New England States and Seaside bent (creeping bent) growers of the Pacific Coast increased seed production, and succeeded in getting the U. S. Tariff raised from 2c to 40c per lb. Their annual total crop has not exceeded 150,000 lbs. but U. S. imports became over 600,000 lbs. for the year. However, the recent depression in the United States has hit many of the wealthy so hard that even golf club memberships were dropped, and bent seed imports have fallen to only 51,900 lbs. for the year ending June 30, 1933.

New Zealand being a live stock country with mild, moist climate has large areas of pasture lands with browntop the dominant growth. When the plants shoot seed heads, they soon become "woody" and are shunned by sheep and cattle. The seed crop is therefore a by-product of their pasture fields, and the revenue therefrom is extra, less the cost of harvesting. The recent perfection in New Zealand of a Stripping Machine, suitable for stripping only the browntop seed and chaff from the ripened plants, has lowered the cost of production there sufficiently to allow their seed to scale the U. S. Tariff wall of 40c a lb., and to control the Canadian market which is "protected" for Maritime growers by a Canadian Tariff of only 15 per cent ad valorem. Last spring New Zealand browntop was delivered in Toronto at 27c per lb. duty paid, although the cost of production in Prince Edward Island is considerably higher.

But P. E. I. bent has an established reputation for winter-hardiness, as proven by fifty years of continuous growth on the



The Writer, Inspecting Fields of Creeping Bent, at Memramcook, New Brunswick, in 1929

Average Golfer Must Make Body Move Deliberately to Gain Proper Body Turn

by
BOBBY JONES

When the letter below, from a friend in Atlanta, came to my desk, I immediately wrote back offering congratulations. Here is one man at least who has made something of his labors. I hope many other average golfers may do likewise.

"As you know, I have played golf over twenty years. I have always had a half jerky swing, but determined over a year and a half ago that I would get a full swing, if I had to work on it the balance of my golf life.

"I have read everything I could get my hands on, have taken lessons and have asked my friends for help, yourself included. I am now beginning to get some results from my determination to get a full swing.

"I find, after all my hard work, that my trouble has been in trying to get a full swing with my arms pulling the body around. The club and arms must be brought back by the body, instead of the hands pulling the body around, at least this has helped me very much."

This is precisely the method of attack which I recommended in this column several weeks ago. Because the inclination of the beginner or inexpert player is to attempt to swing the club with the arms, it is not enough, in most cases, to depend for the turning of the body upon the natural response to the act of swinging the club-head. Few players find the body movement to be the natural consequence of anything. In nine cases out of ten, the player will never trust himself to move his legs and body as he should unless he deliberately sets to work to make them move.

Length of Swing Limited by Body Turn

In the present case, the player had realized for a long time that his swing needed more length in order to straighten out the kinks and to make it smooth. He tried to get this length merely by extending his backswing without altering his method. He found that he could not do this, that the length of his swing was limited by his body turn, and that the determination of his hands and arms to continue awakened no response in his hips and legs.

In starting the down-swing the right hand can be a great trouble maker and must not take charge of the hitting until the hitting area is reached. This angle between the left arm and the club as shown in the accompanying illustration should also be maintained until the hitting area is reached when the natural uncocking of the wrists will give the stroke that extra power

So finally it occurs to him to start at the other end, to direct his attention first upon the turn of the body and let the hands take care of themselves. And then he begins to make progress. He finds that the additional length comes easily and that an important source of power becomes more fully utilizable.

If we expect to get anywhere in golf we must go beyond the flat-footed swing which we are inclined to favor until we grow more sure of ourselves. One of the most important necessities is to get the hips and legs moving in beginning the backswing, for in their movement lies the essential difference between a true swing and a hacking stroke.

Swing Originates In Body

It is desirable that both upswing and downswing should originate in the body. If the club-head has been picked up from the ball, or thrown from the top of the swing with the hands, it is then too late for the hip-turn to catch up. In the one case, the backswing must proceed outside its proper path, and in the other the wrist-cock is used up before the unwinding of the hips can have its effect upon the speed of the club-head.

This letter shows, among other things, the difficulty of arriving at any clear and

correct conception of the golf swing. Evidently the writer had been playing a sort of hide-and-seek with the idea for some while. Always on the right track, he has repeatedly just missed catching up. Finally, however, he caught the thing in precisely the form which appealed to him.

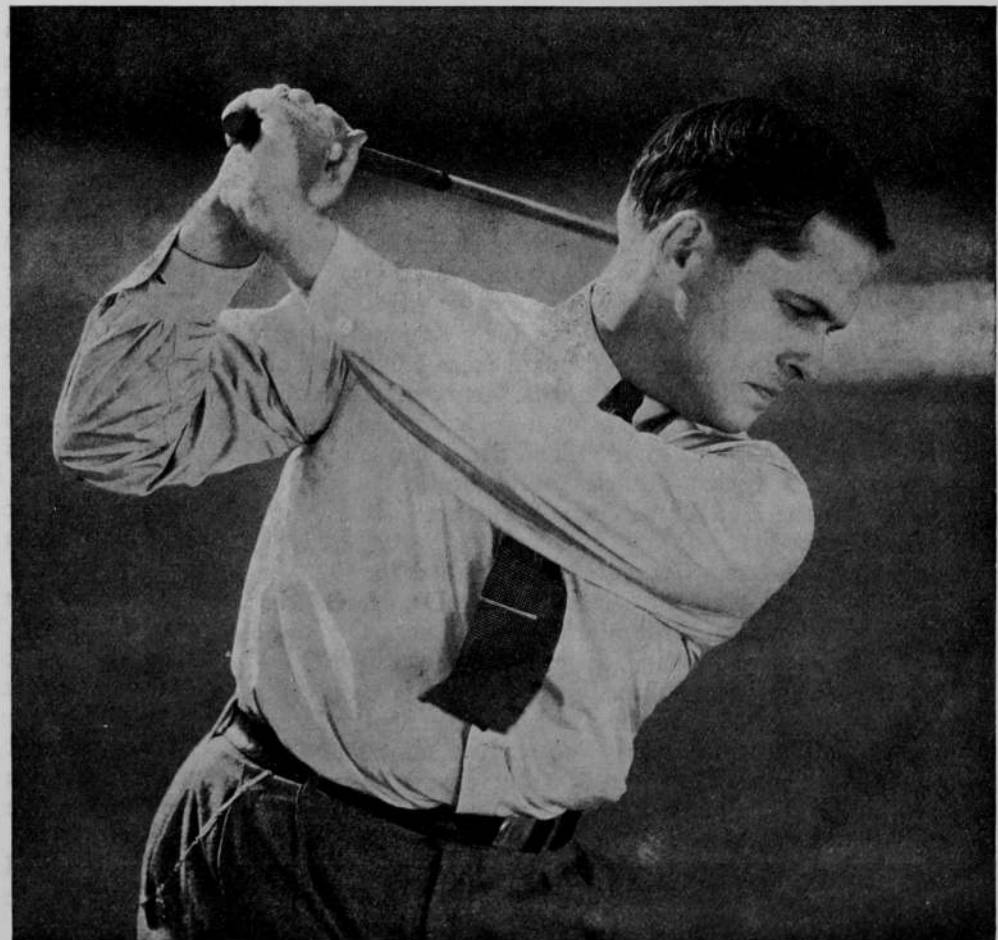
Often Necessary To Subdue Right Hand

The following is part of a letter from George T. Cunningham, of Berlin Wisconsin:

"I have studied your articles and pictures on golf for some time. I would like your explanation of the following: When are you conscious of using the right arm in the swing? Does the use of the right arm change with the length of the shot; that is, is it used more in approach shots than in full shots?"

Although it has come to be rather generally conceded that the left arm and side should dominate the golf swing, it could never be successfully argued that the right also did not have its usefulness. The club is swung by both hands and both are needed. Golf is definitely a two-handed game. Naturally, then, one must be more

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 15)



The Duties of a Golf Club Captain

LENNOX RICHMOND

In England the importance of the position of club captain is such that London has its Society of Golf Captains, whose annual dinner is attended by between 200 and 300 members. Each year a Captain of Captains is elected and is invested with the collar and jewel of office. On retirement he receives a miniature jewel of office which is one of the most honoured and most treasured trophies of the English golfing master. Truly a very useful society!

THE duties of a golf club captain vary considerably, according to the constitution and management of the club. In some he is a figure-head, in others a dictator, in yet others he confines himself solely to the social side of the club, and, except as an *ex officio* member of the committee, does not concern himself with the active management. Generally the appointment is for one year only, and many clubs look for some distinguished person upon whom to bestow the greatest honour which is theirs to give. Our gracious and sporting Prince, who is a keen golfer and who would make a fine player if he could give more time to the game, has been captain of the Royal and Ancient, Royal St. Georges (Sandwich), Royal Mid-Surrey, Royal Wimbledon, and now he has consented to hold the office at Royal St. Davids. But with his multifarious duties—and we must not forget that he is one of the hardest worked men in the kingdom—he cannot be expected to give very much time to his clubs during his year of office.

Other clubs choose a man for his popularity and business ability, and the office carries with it a position similar to that of a chairman of a board of directors. This, however, does not apply to the proprietary clubs, so many of which sprang up during the big golf boom after the war. These clubs usually have the proprietor or one of the directors as a permanent chairman and the office of captain becomes a mere sinecure. The proprietary club, although providing a course or courses, a very fine clubhouse and service, is not, strictly speaking, a "club" in the true sense of the word, and is rarely able to obtain that feeling of *esprit de corps* which means so much to the success of the strictly members' club.

In this article I propose to deal with best of all golfing institutions the members' club, which is run entirely by the members themselves, and where any excess of income over expenditure is spent on improvements to the clubhouse or course. These clubs again vary widely, from the splendid golfing institutions which I have already mentioned and others whose names are bywords in golfing history, down to the latest infant which has been occasioned out of newly-born sporting spirit which is growing among successful business men on the outskirts of our large cities and manufacturing towns.

Let us imagine as an example the Molehill Park Golf Club, whose links are laid out in the suburbs of the prosperous manufacturing town of Celanopolis. The committee are seeking a suitable candidate to nominate for the office of captain, and their choice falls upon Mr. Wintersale, not, I suspect, because of his golfing ability, but because the success of his retail drapery establishment has been such as to permit him to possess a fine villa abutting on the course, a Rolls-Royce car, and play golf not only at week-ends, but also on Thursdays, early closing day in the town. Now, our friend Wintersale is really quite an affable, generous fellow in his way, and means no harm. He is immensely pleased with the honour which has been offered him, but upon election he immediately starts to try to run the club on the same lines as his drapery establishment, and fusses round until he thoroughly upsets the secretary, a hard-working man keen on his job, and makes himself a confounded nuisance to the staff. He completely disorganises the work on the course in his endeavour to get some trifling alterations which, judging by his own game, he thinks will be an improvement, and at the end of his year of office everyone concerned with the running of the club is glad to see the back of him. He entertains right royally makes speeches notable for their length, on any and every occasion, and presents the club with a captain's prize of

corresponding magnificence. He is a striking figure about the course, and easily recognised at a distance by the latest thing in pull-overs and plus-fours. He is immensely popular with the male members and dispenses lavish hospitality in the smoking-room, but, being a married man, whose consort is "not in favour of sport among women," he is restrained from making himself an equal favourite with the ladies' branch.

Perhaps I may be allowed to illustrate the duties of a captain from my experience at my own club. Here the members were always very loyal to their captain. He was chosen for his personality more than anything else sometimes from the committee, but more often from the rank and file of the club. He *ipso facto* became chairman of the committee and of all meetings, but although I have received many useful hints and much helpful support from him, I have never found one captain interfere with me in the slightest degree in the carrying out of my secretarial duties. Porter's was an old-established club with a high reputation, and it was the ambition of every captain not only to keep that reputation unsoiled, but to endeavour in some way to advance the interests of the club, socially or otherwise, if only in a small degree. A club is like a business—it cannot stand still. If it does not go forward it will go back, and the responsibility of this rests chiefly with its captain and secretary.

The member who has been invited to carry on by the retiring captain would usually come to me with the question: "Look here, Bones"—this being my insulting nickname—"I've been asked to skipper this jolly old club this year. What do I have to do?"

A very difficult question to answer, but my reply was usually:

"Sell out a few of your gilt-edged securities, be prepared to accept abuse unlimited, tell your wife that the dinner hour on Saturdays, Sundays, and other important golfing occasions will of necessity have to be very elastic, and I will guide you through the rest of it to the best of my ability."

A captain must arrange the inter-club matches and those with various golfing societies, get up the club team, and be very much in evidence on that greatest of all great days, that of the annual match between women and men. And he is virtually head of the family. He acts as host, has a cherry and encouraging word for all members, by good-humoured chaff silences the inveterate grouser, keeps an eye open for any shy player in danger of being frozen out, and gathers him into the warmth of the fold. He also presents the "Captain's Prize," a competition which attracts a larger entry than any other during the year.

There will, at times, be disagreeable situations to be dealt with, as when a dispute on the course, caused by the action of an arrogant young member, brought a foul expression from an older man. Such a matter although reported to the secretary, is beyond his jurisdiction, and it is the captain's duty to deal with it. Thank heaven such unpleasantness were few at Porter's, although I have known a case of a captain having to call upon a member of his committee to resign for misuse of information gained on committee.

The captain's year of office will be much easier and more successful if he is lucky enough to have a reliable and efficient secretary. I was captain of Porter's for two consecutive years long before I had any idea of becoming secretary, and I had a

SHORT PUTTS

By RALPH REVILLE

P.G.A. to Standardize Teaching

The Professional Golf Association of the United States, has taken a forward and worth-while step in deciding to insist that its members the coming season, shall give instructions along standard and accepted lines to be determined on by the Association. The idea is not to establish a hard and fast instruction ritual but rather to determine the fundamental principles and mechanical laws applying to playing. The U. S. G. A.'s approval has been given to this research work and eventually a code of teaching will be evolved to which the members of the P. G. A. will have to adhere or lose their membership in the Association.

In England, J. H. Taylor, five times Open champion and an authority on the game, is also out with a proposition to examine British pros on instruction for the purpose of giving only competent pros, official recognition.

There is no doubt in the past there has been a lot of sloppy advice and instruction, handed out by professionals, to pupils in the U. S., Canada and other countries and there is no reason why in golf, more or less a standard of instruction should not be arrived at and enforced. Canadian golfers will watch with interest the result of the effort in the States and Great Britain, to improve the teaching of the game. There is a lot of room for improvement here as elsewhere. It will be some weeks yet before the code is compiled and promulgated as a very complete and exhaustive study is being made of the whole question by the P. G. A.

As very succinctly pointed out by George Jacobus, President of the Professional Golf Association:

"Why should a golf pupil learn to play the game one way in San Francisco, for instance, and another way in New York, Florida or New Mexico." Or he might have said, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver. "We want" says Jacobus, "the one best way and we want to keep on improving that way to make our service more valuable to the golfing public."

Leo Diegel Marries

Announcement comes from Los Angeles of the marriage of Leo Diegel aged 34, four times Open champion of Canada to Miss Violet Bird an attractive California girl of 29. Hosts of golfing friends throughout the States and Canada, will wish Diegel and his bride every happiness in this "the greatest match of all." Leo is a splendid type of a clean-cut sportsman and a credit to the profession of which he is such an ornament.

No Bobby Jones in British Open

It was rather hoped in Great Britain that Bobby Jones would be a visitor this summer there, and participate in the British Open. In a recent Transatlantic telephone conversation with the Glasgow "Herald" he however, states definitely that he has no intention of doing so although later on he may make the trip as a private individual. The driver which he used when winning his four major championships—the British amateur and open and the U.S. has been presented to the Royal & Ancient golf club, St. Andrews.

Jimmie Rimmer Goes to Halifax



JIMMIE RIMMER

One of the most important appointments of the season has just been announced, the Halifax Golf & Country Club, one of the outstanding clubs of Canada, from a large number of applicants, selecting Jimmie Rimmer as its professional for 1934, in succession to the late lamented Tom Cornfoot, who was found drowned in a pond on the Halifax course, early last winter.

Rimmer is a high class pro. who has been the professional at famous Jasper Park, Alberta ever since its inception. He learned his game, and learned it thoroughly, in the Old Country and is a most finished golfer capable of breaking par and better, on any course. He holds several records on Western and Pacific Coast links. He is easily the most outstanding player who has ever been employed in the Maritimes and he should do a great deal to develop golf the next few years, "Down by the Sounding Sea". He has a lot of good amateur material to work on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the Maritimes may yet as a result, develop a player of championship calibre—something they have not yet done.

Senior's Secretary Retires

Mr. A. C. Ashforth, of the Head Office staff of the Dominion Bank Toronto, has resigned the Secretaryship of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association much to the regret of the members of that outstanding organization which comprises some four hundred of the prominent men of Canada. He will be especially missed at the annual tournaments of the Association for the successful conducting of which he was largely responsible. Mr. Frank A. Rolph, President of the Imperial Bank and President of the C. S. G. A. announces that Mr. Harry Baker of the Imperial Bank, Toronto, has been chosen to succeed Mr. Ashforth.

R. C. G. A. in Splendid Position

Comparison of the recent reports of the United States Golf Association and the Royal Canadian Golf Association, shows undoubtedly that Canada has weathered the fast disappearing depression from a golfing standpoint, much better than the States. The U. S. G. A. the past two or three years has lost several hundred member clubs whilst the R. C. G. A. on the other hand has actually increased its membership during this period. Then too, the U. S. G. A. had to sell some \$20,000 of its securities to meet the 1933 expenditures whilst the R. C. G. A. last year had an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$364 carried to surplus account which now amounts to the tidy little balance of \$7,753 made up of cash in bank and investments in Government and Municipal bonds.

This satisfactory financial state of affairs was attained notwithstanding that the Association contributed \$1,935 to the various Provincial Golf Associations towards travelling expenses of teams to the Interprovincial Match at Vancouver, B. C.—a very expensive trip last year owing to the distances travelled. It is interesting to note that the gate receipts and entry fees for the Amateur championship at Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver amounted to \$2,753 and for the Open championship at the Royal York, Toronto, \$4,425—quite impressive figures. The sum of \$924 was netted by the Souvenir Book issued by the Association. Altogether the R. C. G. A. the governing body of golf in Canada, is in a thoroughly healthy condition. Make no mistake either about the U. S. G. A. This outstanding golf organization it is expected in 1934, will regain nearly all its lost ground, as a result of improving business conditions in the States.

Fairway Watering

ALAN BLAND B. S. A.

THE planning of a fairway watering system which, while adequate to supply sufficient water to care for the requirements of the particular course under consideration, can be installed in the most economical manner requires attention to a number of vital points which will vary under local conditions.

The source of supply may be water obtained from some municipal or township water system, from a stream or lake, or from a deep well or wells. It is of course of great advantage to a club to be able to hook into a township system giving water under good pressure which can be used in the club house for drinking and general purposes without having to install a special system for this purpose. However the annual cost of this water is very high when it is used in the volume necessary for general course purposes and especially when used for watering the fairways. The majority of our courses are located on or near some stream or lake from which water can be taken with the club's own pumping equipment. The original cost of this equipment may be a considerable item but the cost of pumping water is so much lower than the cost of buying it that the reduced annual charges make it much more economical. Deep wells may be necessary in some sections but entail a heavy expense for drilling as well as for the special pumping equipment required and mean large annual power charges.

The location of the pump may have to be decided to conform with natural conditions, but where possible, it should be set at a central point on the course, bearing in mind that power lines will have to be brought to it which must be located so

per hour. In other words, 4500 gallons per hour will give approximately one inch of water over fifty acres in 300 hours operation. If it is intended to include the rough in front of numbers one and ten tees, the lawns around the club house, and the fairways which are very wide, a larger pump capacity will be needed which may run to 5000 gallons per hour. It is also quite feasible to run the pump for twenty-four hours per day by careful consideration being given to the placing of the sprinklers during the time of heaviest play. With normal rainfall our fairway systems will only be used to full capacity for short periods of the year and we can consequently use smaller outfits than are common further to the south where watering has to be carried on for a large part of the year, and very large quantities of water must be used due to a lack of natural rainfall.

In order that the system will be automatic it will be necessary to install a hydro pneumatic tank. It is possible to pump directly into the lines without going through a tank but in that case unless all the water which is being pumped is used at once, the balance will have to go back into the stream and power will be wasted. It may be that some tees which are not in play will be watered in the day time, that water may be required for putting on fertilizer or some chemical and only a small part of the pumps capacity actually required, but in order to have this small quantity available around the course as needed, the pump must be started and kept going until this work is finished, whereas with a pneumatic tank water is al-



Fairway watering units in operation at the Thornhill Golf Club, Toronto

that they do not interfere with play or mar the beauty of the course. If the water is to be taken from a shallow stream a dam may be built to give sufficient depth to the water for the suction line to operate without the danger of sand being continually sucked into the pump, but it will generally be found that a considerable saving can be made, without interfering with the efficiency of the intake, by digging a sump a short distance back from the stream and connecting it by means of culvert piping. The size and depth of the sump will have to vary with the size of the pump for it must provide a reservoir sufficient to take care of the heavy draw of water when the pump is started before the flow from the stream, which will only come in by gravity, can catch up on the withdrawal. Allowance in depth must be made to obviate the necessity of frequent cleaning out of the sand which will accumulate on the bottom of the sump.

The next consideration is the size of the pumping equipment to be installed. If we take the area to be watered as 50 acres and allow that the pump will run for twelve hours a day for 25 days a month we find that four inches of water can be put on this area with a pump having a capacity of 300 gallons

ways available, only requiring the opening of a valve. A tank of 5000 gallons capacity will prove satisfactory for the automatic working of the system. A larger tank will give a greater reservoir of water which can be used in case of fire, but too small a tank will necessitate too frequent starting and stopping of the pump which will lead to trouble with the automatic controls. With normal setting of the controls about 1200 hundred gallons of water can be taken from a 5000-gallon tank between stopping and starting of the pump.

With the position of the pump settled and the size to be installed determined, we next come to the kind of sprinklers which will be used and the amount of water each will use at the pressure which will be available. The most commonly used sprinklers for fairway work will take from fifteen to twenty gallons of water per minute so that at the latter rate and with a pumping capacity of 300 gallons a minute, fifteen sprinklers can be used at one time on the course. More than this number will of course reduce the volume each sprinkler will use and will restrict the area covered with the result that more frequent moving of each sprinkler will be required in order to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 24)

Playful Boys, These Editors

We reproduce herewith an editorial which appeared in the Ottawa journal recently wherein the writer seems to take great delight in picking apart the work of another scribe. We'll admit the capital city writer seems to know his golf but wonder if he admits that the extensive hours spent in cultivating that knowledge have been well spent.

ABOUT 10,000 GOLF BALLS

At an Indianapolis golf course a water hazard was recently dredged and more than 10,000 golf balls were recovered.

This news grieves the Toronto *Star*, which forgets the *Tely* and the iniquities of Premier Bennett long enough to keen over it to the extent of nearly a column. The editor of the *Star*, sort of waving his niblick, wants to know two things: (1) Why are golf courses nearly always constructed where rivers and ponds will constitute difficult water hazards? (2) Why is a golf ball made so that it will sink, not float?

That first question reminds us of the little girl who wanted to know why they always put water under a bridge. The editor of the *Star* doesn't appear to understand that golf is a game; that it isn't made for people who can't hit a golf ball over a



The ninth hole at the Manoir Richelieu Golf Course Murray Bay which is just one of the many water holes which might some day eclipse the record of the particular hole at Indianapolis which was recently dredged. The dates for the annual invitation tournament for the Manoir Richelieu Shield over this course have been set for July 16-21st this year.

water hazard. He's evidently the sort of golfer whose main fault is that he stands too near his ball—after it's hit. If he wasn't that, and could really play golf, he wouldn't be crying over water hazards even when all of them are solid ice. He'd go on showing up Bennett and telling why we need Hepburn.

Moreover, there's no law compelling a man to hit his golf ball over a water hazard, or into it. Of course if his vanity be greater than his skill, and he ignores the injunction "Know Thyself," that is what he will do; but you can't build a golf course that is proof against vanity. Always there will be people, of which the editor of the *Star* is evidently one, who will go on believing they can play golf on the course as well as they play it in the lockerroom, or that they are as competent at the fifth or sixth or ninth hole as they are at the nineteenth. For such as these, there's no help.

Of course, we're not referring to those vast stretches of water which one encounters on one Ottawa course. Lakes are different. But as we remember Toronto courses, where the *Star* editor plays, water was as scarce on them as it was in their clubhouses; except, of course, the showers.

Here in Ottawa, it's different. Our water hazards, when we have them, contain real water; out at the Chaudiere, in fact, there's one where, as we understand it, Champlain put

Editorial — Handicapping

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

At another club perhaps the tournament committee have not quite taken the interest in the the business of handicapping their membership that must necessarily be taken. In this case they usually have not taken proper care to establish their own personal handicaps. The competition returns at a club of this nature will show nett scores in the low sixties on courses with par of 71 and 72. Such figures are admittedly ridiculous, but can be found to be the results now being posted by a great many clubs in all parts of the country as the results of competitions now being carried out. This club will almost certainly be found to be one in which the membership takes little interest in the competitions with the exception of the pot-hunters whose names will always be very prominent when the results are being determined. Certain of the membership at this club or perhaps a new member from another city will take an active interest in the clubs' programme with their properly determined handicaps just as long as they find that they are competing on the same basis as the balance of the membership. A constant posting of nett scores between 63 and 67 which leave their hard-earned netts of 70 and 71 far down the lists will soon discourage this type of player from taking any interest in the clubs' programme automatically creating internal friction or in many cases causing the loss of the most desirable type of member.

Because handicapping is the means by which a club's entire membership is brought to the same standard it will be easily realized that the business of handicapping should be classed as a most vital factor in the operation of a club's activities. All-round interest so necessary in developing a club spirit can only be attained in this way, and the match-play fixtures so desirable in club competitions are of no satisfaction unless every player starts from the same basis.

Dominion and Provincial golfing associations have found it necessary to maintain handicapping systems which will enable them to keep complete records of the players that wish to enter the tournaments conducted by them in order that their events be conducted on the fairest basis. One system is in vogue, that is recommended for the general use of all clubs, and therefore, all players in the Dominion. The sooner that this system is generally adopted and thoroughly carried out the better it will be for golf and golfers as a whole.

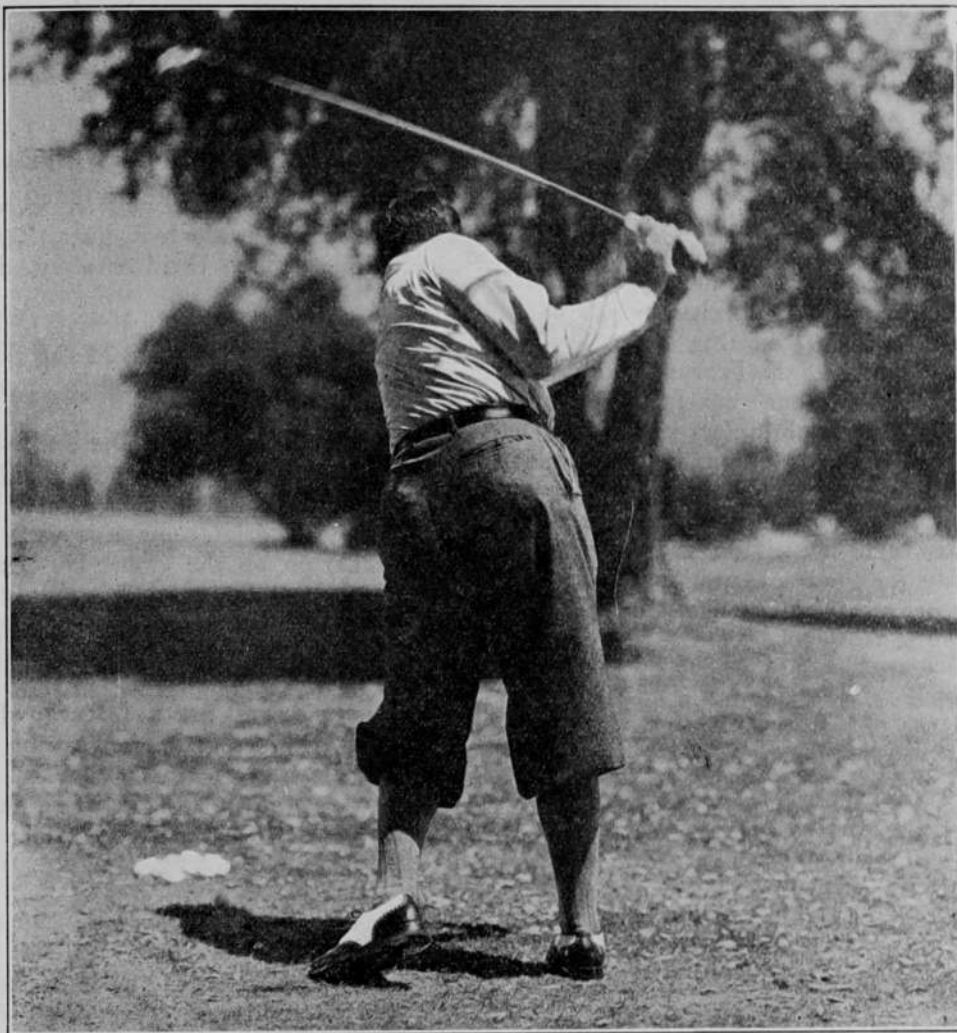
Detailed particulars of this system have been published from time to time in Canadian Golfer and we will be pleased to furnish complete information to any clubs or individuals desiring this information.

Kern Marsh Recovering

Golfing friends throughout Ontario, will be glad to hear that "Kern" March, the pro at the London Hunt Club, who has been seriously ill the past three months is now reported at St. Joseph's Hospital, London to be on the high road to recovery. As a result of a major operation his condition was very serious for two weeks or more, but the doctors now state he is out of danger.

in for the night when he was sailing up the Ottawa river. A few years ago this large body of water would have made a respectable shore-to-shore flight for some ambitious young Lindbergh. Standing on that tee, the editor of the *Star* would know what a real grievance was. Also, we fancy, seeing the sort of golfer he admits himself to be, he'd just pick up his bag and portage to the green.

Holing out on this piece, we should say that the editor of the *Star* ought to be playing golf on a Tom-Thumb course. Either that, or he should stay in his garden—where divots are at least useful.



The illustration shows Bobby Jones's complete body-turn during his backswing. Such a pivot allowing the full swing required for long-hitting—Note that his right arm from the elbow up remains close to his body

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10)

or less actively aware of the use of the right hand throughout the stroke.

What is, of course, of greater importance is the amount and kind of conscious direction which the right hand requires. When does one TRY to use it, and what does one attempt to do with it?

Think of Stroke in Terms of Left

Because a person who is naturally right-handed will have to give little encouragement to the right hand in order to cause it to become active, I have always considered that it was best to think of the stroke in terms of the left. It is so absolutely essential that the left side perform certain functions which are by no means

natural or easy for it to do. I know that it is better for me, and I believe it is for most others, to give most attention to the left, knowing that the right hand will do at least its share without any great amount of urging. Indeed, about the only control the right hand needs is of a negative character to keep it from acting too quickly, or to subdue it entirely when the movement is better left to the left alone.

For example: I like to start the backswing with the left hip and leg, because in this way I get my hips moving and encourage a complete wind-up of the body going back. Then there is the feeling of pushing the club back with the left arm to assure a full extension of that arm and a broad arc for the swing. The chief concern with the right during these movements is to keep it from picking the club up abruptly from the ball. Of course, it must naturally lend some assistance, but it must not be allowed to assume control.

In completing the backswing, the right arm from the elbow up should remain

Often Necessary to Subdue Right Hand

close to the ribs. But if one thinks about HOLDING it there, the swing immediately becomes cramped and tight. Here again the control is negative, the sole intention being to maintain the right arm as relaxed as possible, and to resist any inclination it may exhibit to pull away from the side of the body. When the backward wind-up has been virtually completed it is proper for the right arm to leave the side as the club goes up, but it will be pulled away without trouble unless of itself it offers resistance.

Restrain Right Hand Impulse

In starting down the right hand can be a great trouble-maker unless it is completely subdued. One of the average golfer's most common mistakes is failing to retain the full angle of the wrist-cock during the first part of the downswing. In almost every case, this fault is caused directly by the right hand attempting to take charge of the hitting at the top of the swing. The willingness of the right to begin hitting as soon as the top is reached is a difficult thing to subdue. But it must be subdued, and the angle between the left arm and the club maintained until it can be used within the hitting area.

Of course, in the culmination of the stroke in contact with the ball, the right hand is a powerful factor. But there is never any need to worry about whether or not it will hold up its end. As a matter of fact, it has been itching all along to get at that ball. It is of far greater importance that the left arm should not quit too soon; that it should continue its effort straight through to the end, and this it will not do unless it is forced to it.

In short, it seems to me that the question of the amount and kind of conscious control needed in the golf swing is determined entirely by the naturalness or unnaturalness of the movement. It happens that a great many acts which are natural and easy for the right hand are destructive in their effect. At these points then it must be restrained. On the other hand, a number of things which the left hand must do are unnatural for it. To this extent it must be directed and forced into activity.

(Copyright, 1934).

The Duties of a Golf Club Captain

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

very unfortunate experience. Shortly after taking up my duties I became doubtful as to the secretary's integrity, and later, my suspicions being confirmed, I suspended him until the next committee meeting, when he was dismissed. But, with the aid of the accountants, I had to put in three weeks' solid work at the expense of my own business, getting the accounts in order again.

The next secretary did not stop with me long, but there was nothing dramatic about him—he was highly amusing. A good fellow, an ex-officer, very precise in his office work, he was everything you could wish a secretary to be but for one weakness. He could not help spending money, and spent hundreds of pounds unnecessarily in cutlery, linen, glass, and other household requisites, and engaged an army of extra grounds-men on the course. Finally, towards the end of my second year, I got the office filled successfully, but it had meant two years' hard work and worry for me. The experience was exceptional, but it serves to illustrate what a club captain may be called upon to do.

Coastal Comment

JUNIOR CLUB-HOUSE FOR SHAUGHNESSY

Golf, the game formerly prescribed for dufferish old gentlemen with dyspeptic tendencies, is rapidly becoming the tonic of youth.

One need only glance at the records of our own Canadian Amateur championship to verify the above statement. Neither of last year's finalists, Scotty Campbell and Ken Black, have passed the age of twenty-one!

On the West Coast, the success of junior golfers in recent years may be largely attributed to one thing—the willingness on the part of older golfers to step aside and give the youngsters every opportunity and encouragement to move up into the ranks of championship golf.

This action on the part of senior members is, of course, entirely voluntary. It is a simple matter indeed for a golf club to rule junior players off the course altogether. Some courses in Canada still do. The majority, however, allot certain hours in which the budding shotmakers may dig divots to their heart's content.

In Vancouver, two courses have particularly distinguished themselves with encouragement of junior players, and the results have been more than gratifying. These are the Point Grey Golf Club and Shaughnessy Heights, scene of the 1933 Canadian amateur championship.

Point Grey, through a liberal directing body and a genial professional, "Dunc" Sutherland, made provisions allowing juniors over the age of sixteen to play at any time except Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings, when seniors were busily arguing "times" for their favorite foursome. In a very short while Teddy Charlton, Andy and Bobby Cleat, and George Thomas were burning up the fairways in the low seventies and, entering an inter-club league for junior teams, proceeded to annihilate all opposition.

Today, as the boys near the age of the senior membership, Point Grey is assured of half a dozen prospective members for their senior inter-club team.

Shaughnessy, too, has developed several smart golfers. One of them is Stan Leonard, member of the B. C. inter-provincial team and former provincial champion.

For years Stan caddied at the Shaughnessy links, playing a few holes of golf at sundown after the rest of the lads had called it a day and gone home. His only chance at competition was the annual caddy tournament. Each year he won it with comparative ease.

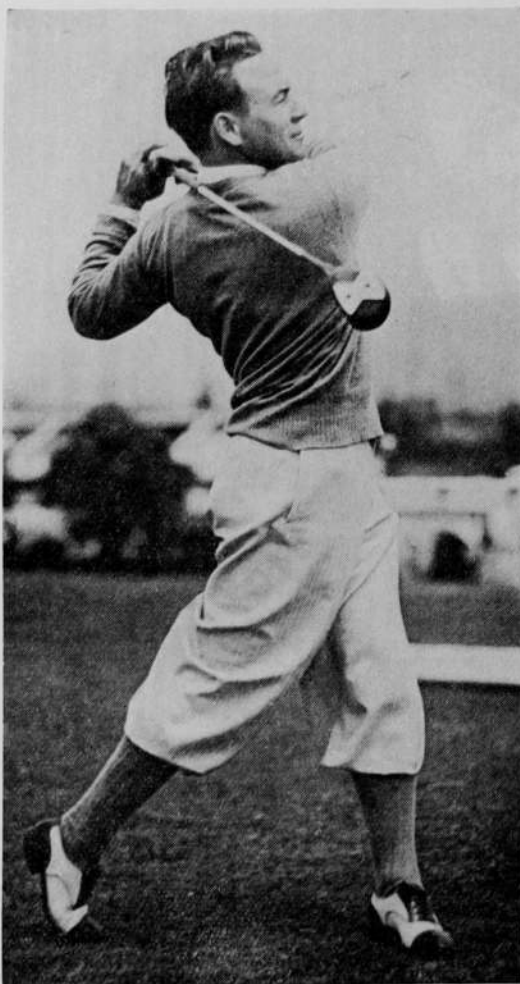
In 1929, in the caddy tournament, Stan carded a 73 over the Shaughnessy course and senior members sat up and took notice. Each year they gave some sort of medal or cup to the youngster winning the tournament, but Mr. L. M. Diether, who was

then president of the club, thought the matter over and decided that the most useful prize Stan could have would be a junior club membership.

Stan accepted. The next year he won the Shaughnessy Club championship!

At the annual meeting of the Shaughnessy club, held in February, the senior members went one step farther in their encouragement of juniors with a proposal which is probably unique in the annals of Canadian golf.

They voted unanimously to erect a miniature "club-house" on the grounds expressly for the use of junior members. At present most golf clubs ban the boys



JIMMY McLARNIN
Welterweight Boxing Champion of the World

from locker rooms, and the Shaughnessy idea is to provide them with a "home" of their own, complete with showers and lockers. With this added incentive, it is felt that juniors will become an integral part of the club.

The new building, it is reported, will cost about \$1200.

At the same meeting at which the scheme was proposed, Mr. E. M. "Ed" Boyd was elected president of the club for 1934. Acting with Mr. W. S. Charlton of the Point Grey course, Mr. Boyd played an active part in publicity and reception of Eastern golfers who visited Shaughnessy for the Canadian amateur championship in July, 1933.

by *Stuart Keate*

JIMMY McLARNIN—GOLFER

He doesn't do his famous handspring after he sinks a ten-foot putt, but it gives him as much thrill as a knockout punch!

That's the true story of Jimmy McLarnin, welterweight champion of the world, recently voted "America's foremost fighter".

He enjoys a game of dollar-dollar-dollar. His handicap is ten and should be seven.

A 200-yard drive some five years ago sold McLarnin on the game. He took it up as a pleasant means of doing necessary "roadwork". Hired prominent Eastern professionals and began to include a round of golf in his daily routine.

His long drives are a feature of his game and his putting is excellent because he "hasn't a nerve in his body".

He's gentlemanly, courteous, an enjoyable companion on the links. Likes clothes in good taste and dresses, as well as plays, a very fine game.

A staunch Rotarian, he entered in their tournament last year and emerged with the championship, scoring below eighty to do the trick. And some Vancouver Rotarians are good golfers!

You can't keep him away from the courses. Training for a fight, he will go out to the links in the morning with his brother, play 36 holes, run between shots. Is in such fine condition that he's not out of breath when he reaches the ball. Considers this an effective means of doing a piece of "work".

Plays frequently at the University course in Vancouver with Harry Winder, professional, who is a "dead ringer" for McLarnin in appearance. Delights in "ribbing" Harry all the way round, with Winder coming off second best a good deal of the time.

Once, caused much merriment at the University course by driving into a blustering divot-digger who asserted he'd "bash his face in!"

Vancouver's Jimmy—a great fighter, a great golfer, and a great little gentleman.

The Sutherlands vs Davie and Harry

Davie Black and Harry Winder are busily preparing for the annual "battle of the pros" when they take on Dunc and Don Sutherland in a 72 hole home-and-home series. Last year after four rounds the boys finished all square. In the next battle Dunc says there'll be a decision even if he has to talk his opponents out of the game.

Fine Turf Maintenance

III. The Principles Underlying Fertilizer Usage

O. J. NOER

The older methods of turf maintenance emphasized the accepted and tried methods of reseeding and top-dressing, with occasional applications of bulky and weed infested animal manure. During the past decade the pronounced benefits obtained from systematic and intelligent fertilization with concentrated materials has modified or wholly replaced these older practices.

Besides encouraging existing grass to spread and thus form dense sod, judicious feeding is the only known practical method of suppressing objectionable clover. Likewise many weeds are less troublesome in well nourished turf because they do not withstand the competition of vigorously growing grass.

Feeding Must Accompany Fairway Watering

Some enthusiasts in advocating fairway watering as a means of turf improvement infer that water is the sole essential. The argument is fallacious. Irrigation eliminates water as a growth retarding factor, and insures softer fairways during periods of drought, but grasses require essential nutrients as well, and if these are deficient in the soil, full benefits from fairway watering are not obtained unless needed plantfood is supplied. The dismay of many clubs at the rapid increase in clover following one or more years of irrigation is unwarranted. All legumes including clover do not depend upon the soil for their supply of essential nitrogen.

Minute organisms contained in root nodules convert atmospheric nitrogen into forms which the plant can use. So on soils deficient in nitrogen, clovers spread under the urge of favorable moisture, whereas the grasses continue to languish for want of this growth producing element. So nitrogen feeding to encourage the grasses is the logical way to control clover on watered fairways.

Fertilization usually economizes on the quantity of water required to maintain green turf. Where water is expensive, this saving partly offsets the cost for fertilizer.

Reseeding Usually Ineffective

Vast sums of money have been wasted in vain attempts to improve poor turf by reseeding alone. Thin turf is invariably associated with soil deficiencies in vital plant food elements, so it is folly to expect young seedlings with limited roots to compete successfully with established grasses for the meager supply of nutrient materials in the soil. Established grasses spread by means of underground root stocks or surface runners, so where turf is uniformly thin and other growth factors favorable, fertilization alone will induce existing grass to spread and thus effect desired turf coverage. This is the sensible and inexpensive procedure. Only larger bare areas require supplementary seeding, and fertilization should precede seeding to insure a uniform stand and rapid turf formation.

Cost Prohibits Extensive Top-dressing

Turf improvement by top-dressing still has its staunch advocates. These enthusiasts overlook the fact that needed plantfood can be supplied cheaper from high grade fertilizer materials. The huge expenditures involved in top-dressing fairways can be justified only to level uneven surfaces, or permanently improve the waterholding capacity of light sandy soils. Where surfaces are uneven due to numerous small cuppy depressions, top-dressing is unnecessary because these disappear as the grass spreads to form solid turf under the urge of fertilization. The improved waterholding capacity following top-dressing of sand soils is seldom sufficient to insure green grass during mid-summer or dry seasons. Usually, an irrigation system is more satisfactory, and over a period of years may be cheaper, especially

if suitable soil for top-dressing must be imported from distant points.

Use of Manure Falling Into Disfavor

Until recently manure was the recognized grass fertilizer. It contains all the essential plant food elements, and if good quality manure were still available in quantity, its use would increase because of the mistaken notion that equally good results are unobtainable with substitute materials.

The supposed advantages claimed for the use of manure on established turf are without substantial foundation.

Surface applications on turfed areas do not materially change the character of the underlying soil. The manure fails to penetrate and become incorporated with the soil. Repeated heavy applications may build a surface layer highly charged with organic matter and plant food, which is detrimental because it encourages shallow root development. Such turf succumbs during hot weather in mid-summer.

The belief that manure exerts effects over longer periods is true, but its importance is usually exaggerated. When manure was plentiful applications of 15 to 30 tons per acre were not uncommon. At these rates from 100 to 250 pounds of nitrogen were applied per acre. Equally lasting results cannot be expected from several hundred pounds of fertilizer, even though it contain 8 to 12 percent of nitrogen. When other fertilizers are applied at rates sufficient to supply needed plant food, results are superior to those obtained with manure, and by careful selection of fertilizer even the long lasting effects of manure can be approached.

There are several serious objections which must be considered before manure is used on established turf. Unsightly surfaces follow their application, and prevents further play until after fairways are smoothed in late spring. The additional expense of hauling, spreading and harrowing in the spring to break down lumps are no small items. To cover 50 acres with manure at the light rate of 10 tons per acre, necessitates handling 500 tons. At 1000 pounds per acre, only 25 tons of concentrated fertilizer are needed, and golf can continue without interference even during spreading. Manure contains many weed and clover seeds, both being undesirable on fairways. Clover may be further stimulated by the potash content, for manure contains as much potash as nitrogen.

Various Factors Determine Success of Fertilizer Program

Once a fertilizer program is decided upon, and the use of manure eliminated, success depends upon selection of the proper fertilizer, insuring uniform applications at the proper season, and at rates sufficient to satisfy soil deficiencies.

The variety of products now on the market confuse even the experienced greenkeeper. Some give quicker results, others may be superior on sandy soils, etc. Space prevents a detailed discussion of individual materials. A thorough knowledge of the nutrient requirements of turf grasses, an understanding of the properties of the various classes of plant food products, and the principles underlying grass fertilization simplify the selection and use of fertilizers.

Grasses Require Ten Chemical Elements for Normal Growth

All plants, including grasses, require ten of the eighty odd chemical elements in appreciable quantity to satisfy normal growth requirements.

Three of these elements, namely carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen are obtained from carbon dioxide (carbonic acid) and water. The carbon dioxide gas always present in the atmosphere, enters the leaf through small surface openings called

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 19)

Professional and Amateur—Defined

The Royal and Ancient have recently clarified the definitions of Amateur and Professional Golfers. These new definitions have been adopted by the R. C. G. A.

Professional

A professional golfer is any player who has payed for a money prize or has received payment for playing or teaching the Game.

Note: The Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Gold Club of St. Andrews rules that the following come within this definition:

Those who teach golf for remuneration either by personal demonstration, or by lecturing, or by allowing themselves to be filmed.

Amateurs

The following shall not be eligible to play in any Amateur Competition:

1. Professional Golfers.
2. Those who have carried clubs for hire after attaining the age of 18 years.
3. Those who exploit their skill at the Game or allow their skill to be exploited for profit.

Note: The following are some examples of those who would come within the provision of Clause No. 3:—

- (a) Those who for remuneration allow their names or likenesses to be used for the advertisement or sale of any goods, except in the usual course of their business as dealers in or manufacturers or inventors of such goods.
- (b) Those who for remuneration permit their names to be advertised or published as authors of books or articles on golf of which they are not actually the authors.
- (c) Those who for remuneration and under their own names or under a description from which they can be recognized, report a golf competition or match in which they are taking part, if journalism is not their usual and recognized vocation.
- (d) Those who either accept as presents, or are given facilities to buy at prices below those usually charged, golf balls, golf clubs, or other merchandise when such presents are made or facilities granted for the purpose of advertisement.
- (e) Those who, being employed by firms, companies or individuals interested in the manufacture or sale of golfing goods play in Golf Tournaments or Competitions with the object of furthering the employers' interests.
- (f) Those who receive as consideration, either directly or indirectly, for playing in a match or tournament, their expenses in whole or in part, except as members of a team representing the Royal Canadian Golf Association, or a Provincial Golf Association, to a match sanctioned by the Royal Canadian Golf Association from the place of tournament, and may include team expenses until the end of Association may include all legitimate travelling expenses of the team to and from the place of tournaments, and may include team expenses until the end of the team match.

Note: The Executive Committee of the R.C.G.A. shall have the right of declaring ineligible to compete in any tournament under its jurisdiction any one who in its opinion has acted in a manner detrimental to the best interests or the spirit of the game.

Ladies' Play Centres in Toronto

The Toronto Permanent Committee of the C.L.G.U. recently announced dates for their tournament programme. The itinerary shows that the Queen city will be the centre of all major C.L.G.U. tournaments. The centennial city is assured of practically three weeks of competitive women's golf during September. The dates and the courses selected for the various events are:

City championship—Monday and Tuesday, June 18 and 19, at Rosedale.

Two-ball foursomes—Friday, July at Lakeview.

Isabel Porter Memorial Trophy—Friday, Sept. 7, at Lambton.

Mail and Empire team event—Monday, Sept. 24.

As the Canadian ladies' close championship will be decided at Scarboro from Sept. 10 to 14 inclusive, and then open at Toronto from Sept. 17 to 20 with the international team match between Great Britain and Canada at the Toronto club on Saturday, Sept. 15, it means that there will be competition golf every day from Friday, Sept. 7 until Monday, Sept. 24,

with the exception of Saturday, Sept. 8, and the three Sundays.

There are now 25 clubs in the local district affiliated with the Toronto Permanent Committee and practically all of them were represented at the meeting. Mrs. A. McD. McBain, chairman of the committee, presided, while the C.L.G.U. was represented by Miss Jean Haslett of Hamilton, president. Mrs. Edwin Crockett, Toronto, first vice-president; Mrs. M. K. Rowe, Toronto, secretary, and Miss Jean McFarland, Hamilton. Mrs. A. F. Rogers of Toronto, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of women's golf and donor of the city championship trophy, was unable to be present on account of illness.

It was also announced that Miss Isabel Pepall of the Lambton Club had been awarded the Murray Cup for the greatest percentage reduction of handicap during 1933. During the season this young player reduced her handicap from 22 to 9, and in addition she went to the semi-final rounds of both the Canadian ladies' open and close championship as well as winning the city junior title and the Eaton Trophy.

A GOLFING IDYL

(Read by the Captain of the Quebec Golf Club at a dinner given by Mr. Stevenson, Mount Pleasant, 26th January, 1882 just 52 years ago)

Permitted by our generous Host,
(Just as a sequel to my toast),
These lines I'll read, and all you men
Who hear them and object, can then
If you desire, kick up a row;
But listen and keep silence now
While every hole upon our ground,
And all this festive board around,
I name—and you'll permit me, Sir,
To add the name of *Chaloner*,
Who gave this Goblet held by you—
Ne'er Golfer lived more staunch and true.
Our Patron, too, the *Lord of Lorne*,
Must kindly in our minds be borne.

Hail Golfers! Each one here tonight
Come join with me in friendly fight
Around the green, where, oft before,
We've met, and fought, and lost, and swore!
The day is wet and ill it fares
With some of those unhappy pairs.
Thro' water-proof and baggy breeches,
Poor *Stevenson* the rain now reaches,
But, bent upon defeating *Scott*,
Tho' dripping wet, he knows it not!
See him whacking, tooth and nail,
(For first he lost the *Citadel*),
And now, 'mong the bunkers of all sorts
He's got, and loses the *Old Forts!*

The Trench! there's *Stanley Smith*
and *Griffith*

(As gallant war-horse ever sniffeth
The coming battle from afar).
Let's stand and watch them where we are.
Smith has the lead, high flies his ball,
Far past the *Trench* we see it fall.
Then *Griffith* hits, and with a will—
His ball just trickles down the hill.
I really don't hear what he said,
But he has scared poor *Chucklehead!*

Two swipers next—*Macnaughton*—*Sloane*—
From tees, both balls, like birds, have flown.
Each plays the like—alternate hits
Succeed—they halve the *Rifle Pits*.

Now *Young* and *Sheppard* face the hill,
Where Iron stroke applied with skill
Should clear it—and the top they gain—
Oh! horror! both are down again.
But time is precious, and we leave them
At hole *Lacrosse*, howe'er it grieve them.

Next, the *Martello* hole. It's not
Played well (that is, in form of *Scott*.)
With more than two or three at most,
The player has small cause to boast.
One clot I know, can do it in—say
Ten—His name is *Crawford Lindsay!*
One twenty (far from home and hearth,
I hesitate to name him)—*Scarth!*

The *Valley* next—where *Price* and *Jack*
Cut up the turf at every whack!
But hurry up, our round abridge.
Pass *Thomson*—*Machin*—at the *Ridge*,
And see *The Colonel*, hot and damp,
Keep digging in the *Dismal Swamp*
With Iron, Niblick, Cleek and Spoon,
For prospect of extracting soon
His ball, once white, now dirt besmeared,
Jack Hamilton! but let's be off,
The *Swamp* has kept us long enough.

Now, from this point, we fairly may
The round's remaining holes survey.
First *Stevenson's*, and then the *Home*
Or *Racquet Court*, is next to come,
And then the *Cup*, a pretty hollow.
The *Plateau*, and the *Glacis* follow.
From thence, we shall be homeward bound,
For eighteen holes complete the round.
Fourteen we've passed, four pass again,
Which finishes our matches—then
Loser, Winner, Saint and Sinner,
All may toddle home to dinner!

P.S.—You ask me, if you may
Print this in memory of the day.
I'm pleased—and time can ne'er efface
The honor done me. C.F.S.

Capt. Q. G. C.

Fine Turf Maintenance

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17)

stomata. The water is imbibed by the feeder rootlets permeating the soil, and is transported to the leaves. Under the action of the radiant energy of sunlight and in the presence of chlorophyll, which is the green substance of the leaf, the carbon dioxide and water are converted into sugars. These serve as a source of energy, and are used in producing the more complex plant materials, such as starch, oils, cellulose, and proteins, all necessary to the plants well being.

The seven remaining elements, iron, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, are all obtained from the soil. Ordinarily soil deficiencies are confined to one or more of the elements nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Hence, these are considered the important elements in fertilizers.

Occasionally lack of soluble magnesium, calcium and iron inhibit normal growth. Deficiencies in calcium and magnesium are confined to acid soils, and since too much acidity is detrimental to best growth, its correction by moderate use of lime will eliminate these deficiencies, particularly if a lime containing some magnesium is used. When the leaves are soft and of a sickly pale green color, the evidence points to possible iron deficiency because it is a constituent of chlorophyll, and occurs on soils of a decidedly alkaline reaction, or is associated with phosphate applications and most noticeable when wet weather follows their use. Normal color can be restored by spraying with iron sulphate at from 1/2 to 1 pound per 100 square feet.

Functions, Occurrence and Soil Behavior of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium

Since these are the three important elements in fertilizers, an understanding of their functions in plant metabolism, together with their occurrence and behavior in the soil are most important.

The poorer sands, mucks, and peats are the only soils upon which this element may be needed.

Sources of Plant Food

There are a large number of different fertilizer materials containing one or more of the three important elements. They vary in plant food content, the rate at which the constituents become available, and differ in their effect upon the soil.

Nitrogen Materials

There are three types of nitrogen containing materials depending upon the kind of nitrogen.

As the name implies, organic materials are of plant or animal origin. Among typical products may be mentioned dry

blood, tankage, bone meal, milorganite, and manures of all kinds. They vary in nitrogen content and rate at which the nitrogen is released.

The nitrogen in organics is converted into usable forms by the same organisms which convert soil nitrogen into soluble compounds. Some, such as blood and tankage, break down quickly so results are shortlived, while others, like bone and milorganite, provide for longer feeding because the nitrogen is released more slowly.

Organics provide for longer feeding than water soluble materials because of the more gradual and uniform release of this vital plant food element.

True organics are less apt to burn or injure the turf than water soluble fertilizer, but even the organics vary in this respect. Those which break down slowly are least apt to burn.

All the materials in which the nitrogen exists as ammonia can be grouped together. They include sulphate of ammonia, containing 20% nitrogen, and the ammonium phosphates containing, 11, 16 1/2 and 20% nitrogen. They are water soluble, hence quick acting, but effects are not long lasting. All tend to increase soil acidity and if used continuously, they tend to lose their effectiveness and turf suffers during mid-summer. These effects can be offset by the moderate use of lime.

The third group includes all materials in which the nitrogen exists as nitrates. Sodium nitrate and calcium nitrate are the principal commercial materials. Both are water soluble and hence apt to burn the grass. Their use is not favored on grass, for they favor the coarser grasses and do not tend to suppress weeds.

Phosphorus

The sources of phosphorus are more limited, being confined to bone meal, the ammonium phosphates and superphosphate.

Bone meal is of organic origin. The phosphorus is not water soluble, but is gradually made available in the soil. Steam bone meal contains more phosphorus of higher availability than raw bone.

Ammonium phosphates containing 20 and 48 percent phosphoric acid are on the market. These materials are water soluble and hence apt to burn the turf. They also tend to make the soil acid. Where some quick acting nitrogen is also needed, they are admirable fertilizers to use.

The element phosphorus is a necessary constituent of all living plant substances. From the standpoint of turf grasses, its stimulating effect on initial root development is of greatest importance. For this reason phosphorus is the dominant element on new seedings to insure rapid root development.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 20)



The long and interesting ninth hole at the Knowlton Golf Club. Perfect turf from tee to green has been developed from Ewing seed.

THE WILLIAM EWING CO., Limited

SEEDSMEN

ESTABLISHED 1869

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*Specializing in all Golf Grasses
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YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED

St. Andrews' Invitation Renewed In June

We have recently been advised by the Executive of the St. Andrews Golf Club (near Montreal) that the St. Andrews Spring Invitation tournament will again be conducted this year. This will be good news to Quebec golfers, as the 1934 tournament will be staged the first week-end in June, making it the first event on the Quebec Calendar. Although the St. Andrews Links are situated some forty miles north of Montreal in the Laurentian hills, it is always one of the first courses to round into shape. The natural sandy nature of the soil permits rapid drainage, and there is little doubt that the competitors will find these links in their usually fine condition when visited this Spring despite the fact that the fairways are now buried beneath several feet of snow. Although St. Andrews is now only a nine hole course, it is without a doubt the most exacting test to be found in the Montreal district, and never fails to interest the best of the golfing brigade.



A view of the second hole at St. Andrews looking from green to tee. This scene is typical of this nine hole course, every hole of which is an interesting test

Fine Turf Maintenance

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19)

Muriate and sulphate of potash are the principle potassium containing fertilizers. Both contain about 50 percent potash. They are completely water soluble and hence apt to burn the grass.

Significance of Fertilizer Analysis

The percentage plant food content of fertilizers is expressed in the following order, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, except that phosphorus is expressed as phosphoric acid and potassium as potash. A so-called complete fertilizer contain all three elements. Thus a 4-12-4 contains 4 percent nitrogen, 12 percent phosphoric acid and 4 percent potash. The omission of any one element is indicated by a zero. So an 0-12-12 is without nitrogen, but contains 12 percent phosphoric acid and 12 percent potash.

Superphosphates are the common source of phosphorus. They are produced by treating raw rock phosphate with sulphuric acid to convert the insoluble phosphorus into soluble compounds. Superphosphates containing 16, 18, 20, 24, 32, 48 percent phosphoric acid are on the market.

Nitrogen

Of the three elements, nitrogen is the most important, and on established turf is the key to success. Not only is nitrogen responsible for dark green color and active vegetative growth, but it is the element which encourages grass to spread and form a dense, tight sod free from cuppy lies. Contrary to general belief, nitrogen favors a dense root structure, and is not the sole cause for shallow root systems. Over-watering, extremely tight and compact soil, excessive soil acidity, and on fairways too close cutting, are more apt to be the cause. Without nitrogen, extensive root development is not possible.

Need for nitrogen is easily detected. Brown color, slow growth, and failure of the turf to spread are sure indications. Moss infestation and serious clover invasion are also unmistakable signs of need for nitrogen.

The startling effects produced by nitrogen containing fertilizers have in some cases encouraged their excessive use. Too abundant nitrogen causes rapid growth, and resulting tissues are so soft and weak that the grass succumbs during adverse hot summer weather. Contrary to general belief, these effects cannot be entirely overcome by so-called balanced feeding. Disaster fol-

lowing the abuse of nitrogen fertilizers does not justify their condemnation. Properly used they simplify turf maintenance.

The soil supply of nitrogen is found in the dark colored humus or organic matter, hence dark colored soils contain more nitrogen than those of light color. Soil organisms convert the organic nitrogen into forms which the grass can assimilate and utilize. Many dark colored soils, even though relatively high in nitrogen respond to additions of nitrogen fertilizers because the humus is resistant to further decay by soil organisms.

Aside from calcium, leaching losses are confined largely to nitrogen, because nitrates, the ultimate product produced by soil organisms are free to move in the soil water. Under certain conditions, further losses result from de-nitrification. Obviously, losses are greatest in the more porous sandy soils. To offset these losses, regular nitrogen feeding in quantities just sufficient to satisfy the turf needs is the sensible practice.

Marked response is seldom obtained on established turf, probably because the soil supply of this element is constantly augmented by the decay of clippings. Fixation by the soil of applied soluble phosphates near the surface may be an added reason.

Phosphorus occurs largely in the mineral fraction of the soil, and is most abundant in the finer particles. Hence loams and clay soils contain more phosphorus than sands. When soluble phosphate fertilizers are applied, the phosphorus is precipitated, so it does not leach away in drainage waters. Re-solution of the phosphorus occurs to satisfy the plants' need for this element.

Where soil deficiencies are acute, generous initial applications which need not be repeated for several years may be best.

Potassium

The role of this element is as an aid in the formation and translocation of starch and cellulose which constitutes the structural portion of the plant. Clovers have a high potassium requirement, and are stimulated by their use, so the generous use of this element should be avoided.

Like phosphorus, potassium exists in the mineral particles and is likewise most abundant in the finer fraction. Loam and clay soils contain from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds of potassium in the surface layer. Such soils almost never respond to the use of potassium fertilizers, especially if clippings are not removed. Potassium does not leach from the soil and when applied in soluble forms is taken up and held by the finer soil particles.

Romance of Turf Grasses

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9)

Charlottetown Golf Course, and the Official Certification guarantees purity of variety and quality of seed. These factors have resulted in premium prices over New Zealand and German seed, and the Maritime growers feel that Canadian seed merchants should continue to pay a reasonable premium for a Canadian product of superior quality. Golf and tennis club managers might co-operate by specifying in their orders Maritime bent seed in officially sealed sacks, which are available in weights of 10, 50 and 75 lbs.

Pure velvet bent (*Agrostis canina L.*) is recognized as "The Queen of Turf Grasses" because its turf is of the finest quality. It was not known in commerce until recently except as a constituent of German mixed bent. The first field to be located in Canada was discovered in 1925 at Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, when Dominion Seed Inspectors responded to an application from Mr. Glen Jenkins, who thought his field was browntop. The stand was practically pure with only traces of redtop and browntop, and all velvet bent seed since grown in Canada is of the Jenkins strain.

The production of velvet bent seed in quantity has been very difficult. This variety prefers a moist acid soil of fair fertility, but as browntop plants or seeds are present in most fields suitable for velvet bent, the browntop makes volunteer growth in practically all fields sown to velvet bent. However, the Seed Inspectors list percentage determinations of each in the field inspection reports, and these are checked against the seed by the Official Analyst, Dominion Seed Branch, Sackville, N.B. The seed of velvet bent can be readily distinguished from that of browntop by microscopic determination, and the reports of the Seed Analyst are accepted as final for the Seed Inspection Certificate Tags, over which are officially clamped on each sack the Seeds Act Metal Seal of the Seed Branch. The Inspection Tags show the actual percentages of velvet bent, browntop and inert matter (chaff, dust, etc.) in the mixture, and the price depends on the velvet bent content. The Seeds Act allows so-called pure velvet bent to contain up to 15 per cent of seed of other cultivated kinds or species, which in practice would be 15 per cent of browntop or inert matter.

New Brunswick creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera L. variety compacta Hartm*) was first harvested for seed in 1928. Mr. George H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, had noted suitable areas on the Memramcook dykelands and sold the few hundred pounds of seed at \$1.00 per lb. In 1929, 2,500 lbs. were harvested and 2,400 in 1930. But in 1931 the dykes broke and the sea destroyed the seed crops. None was saved in 1932 because of the carryover due to the depression, but the turf quality from N. B. Creeping bent seed had become so famous that Wm. Rennie Co., Toronto, offered a satisfactory price for two tons of No. 1 seed this year. About 2,500 lbs. were harvested from the Tantramar and Amherst dykelands, and the quality is a top Grade No. 1. This strain of true creeping bent appears similar to the so-called Seaside bent of Coos County, Oregon, which is now quoted at 70c jobbers' price in the United States. N. B. creeping bent is recommended particularly for putting greens with watering facilities or for moist areas of golf course fairways, but does remarkably well on uplands without watering facilities. The creeping, over-ground stolons root at the joints and make a dense mat of turf which stands rough usage. More frequent clipping is required than for browntop or velvet bent, and brushing-in of soil mulch at intervals is necessary to enable rooting of the stolons.

The P. E. I. bent (browntop) and velvet bent is cleaned and marketed by the Island Seeds Inc., Charlottetown, and the P. E. I. Grass Seed Growers' Association, Souris; and the N. B. creeping bent by the N. B. Grass Seed Growers' Association, Sackville. These co-operative associations are incorporated and are reliable business organizations. Wm. Rennie Co., Toronto, is the principal Canadian Distributor, and J. M. McCullough's Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, is U. S. Distributor.

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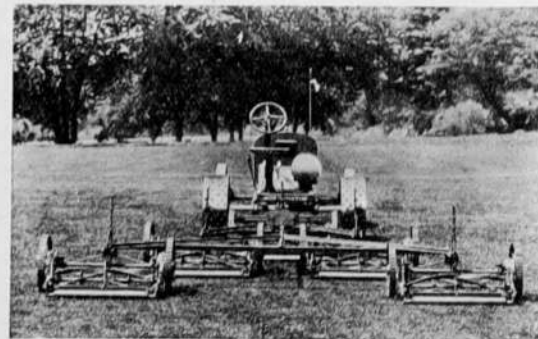
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Quebec Golf Club Honored by His Majesty The King

Will Now be Known as Royal Quebec Golf Club—L. T. des Rivières Re-Elected President

Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State, has advised officials of the Quebec Golf Club, that His Majesty the King has granted them the privilege of the Royal prefix, and in future the club will be called the Royal Quebec Golf Club, L. T. des Rivières, president of the club made this announcement at the club's annual general meeting held recently at the Chateau Frontenac.

The granting of this special honor coincides with the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the club, which will be celebrated in a special manner during the season. Only two other clubs in Canada, the Royal Montreal Golf Club and the Royal Ottawa Golf Club, have the privilege of the Royal prefix.

Mr. des Rivières in presenting his annual report said that the club had again enjoyed a highly successful season in spite of adverse conditions, and expressed the hope that the mem-

bers would continue to co-operate toward making the coming season even more successful than the past one. Forty-three new members were added to the club last year, but the total membership showed a decrease over the previous year.

A. R. M. Boulton was chosen as chairman of the green committee, while A. A. McDiarmid will act in the same capacity on the house committee. Chairman of the match committee is R. A. Benoit.

R. A. Benoit was elected Club captain, replacing A. H. M. Hay, while other officers re-elected to office were as follows: L. T. des Rivières president; A. R. M. Boulton, vice-president; Maurice Samson, C.A., honorary treasurer; H. R. Goodday, secretary, and directors: Magistrate Ferdinand Roy, A. A. Macdiarmid, J. Ellis Warrington, J. T. Donohue and H. E. Price.

The report of the honorary treasurer, Maurice Samson, as well as the reports of the chairmen of the various committees were all adopted without discussion.

Mr. Justice Gibsons, before the close of the meeting, suggested that the Board of Directors should consider the planting of some hard-wood trees over the course and the president said the suggestion would be considered by the directors.

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Miss Dorothy Agnew St. Thomas Wins Ontario Handicap Trophy

We have recently been advised by Mrs. Ellis, Western Ontario Handicap Manager of the C.L.G.U., the results of the Ontario Handicap Cup competition carried out during the 1933 season.

The report shows that Miss Dorothy Agnew of the St. Thomas Golf Club was returned the winner, and will be awarded the Ontario Handicap Cup for 1933. Miss Agnew reduced her handicap during last season from 21 to 8, a percentage of 61.9, admittedly a remarkable and extremely creditable performance for any player. If this young lady from Western Ontario can continue to improve during 1934 she will certainly be a player to contend with in major events.

Miss Isobel Pepall of the Lambton Golf and Country Club in Toronto, was an extremely close contender for this high honour, having reduced her handicap from 22 to 9 or a percentage of 59.09. Miss Pepall who is the present Junior Champion of Ontario made quite a name for herself by reaching the semi-finals in both the Canadian Ladies' Open and Close



MISS ISOBEL PEPALL
of Lambton Golf Club, Toronto, who was second to Miss Agnew in handicap reduction during the 1933 season

Championships at Winnipeg last year, stamping herself as contender in future national events.

Miss Douglas McIlwraith of the Hamilton Golf & Country Club, winner of the 1933 Hamilton and District Tournaments was third, reducing her handicap from 9 to 4 a percentage of 55.55.

It is interesting and encouraging to note that the three young ladies given honourable mention above have all arrived in the low handicap class. We hope that this is an omen of what may be expected in the near future because it must be admitted that we have developed few really first class golfers in the ladies ranks during the past few years. 1934 will be a memorable year in Canadian ladies golf. We can count on Ada Mackenzie to play the best golf of her career but our lady champ is certainly decidedly alone in her position at the head of the list.

Ontario Tournament

The Ontario ladies' golf tournament will be held this year in Kitchener, the week of June 4, at Westmount Golf club.

Empress Mid-Winter Event

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7)

ing than fairway play warranted, three-putted carpets being not infrequent.

Ralph Whaley's 73 was the best gross, Bob Morrison being three strokes behind him. Fred Painter had a net 67 for medal honors while Mrs. N. R. DesBrisay, of Winnipeg, Miss Phyllis Hodgson and Miss Dorothy Fletcher, of Victoria, were tied for best net with 81's. Mrs. DesBrisay had an 83 in the par competition, leading Miss Hodgson by one stroke, and was awarded the medal on this play-off. Mrs. R. K. Bearisto, of Winnipeg, stroked a 90 for low gross, the Victoria Rotary club rosebowl.

St. Charles club of Winnipeg, Mrs. DesBrisay, 81; Mrs. Bearisto, 83; Mrs. Theodore Kipp, 86 and Mrs. J. A. Rogers, 93, scored a total of 343 to win the inter-club team match. A strong Victoria quartette annexed the J. R. Matson team match cup, beating teams from Seattle, Vancouver and Winnipeg. Their scores were:—Bob Morrison, 76-71—147; Art Christopher, 158; Howard Reid, 165; Alan Taylor, 166—636. Uplands won the inter-club team match for men, the scores being Uplands, 297; Gorge Vale, 301; Oak Bay, 302; Royal Colwood, 319; Winnipeg, 344.

Scores up to 78 were enough for the 32 places in the handicap event while gross scores up to 88 were all right for places in the 16 for the open event.

Qualifying scores were: Handicap event, Fred Painter, 67; A. B. Christopher, 69; Ralph Whaley, Seattle, 70; G. T. Quincey, 71; R. Cox, 71; R. W. Mayhew, 71; Jack Forde, 72; Howard Reid, 72; R. W. Carey, 73; Ken Lawson, 73; Frank Thomas, 74; Bob Morrison, 74; A. S. G. Musgrave, 74; J. R. Angus, 75; J. H. Wilson, 75; Hew Paterson, 75; Dave Randall, 75; R. W. Gibson, 75; E. L. Mann, Seattle, 75; Alan Taylor, 76; Harold Pretty, 77; G. H. Burroughs, Vancouver, 77; A. B. Crump, 77; W. P. Bowden, 77; H. W. Johnstone, Camrose, Alta., 77; E. A. Begert, Penticton, B. C., 77; A. R. McMillan, Grande Prairie, Alta., 77; E. N. Horsey, 78; George Straith, 78; S. C. Trerise, 78; J. S. Gow, 78; W. C. Merston, 78. Louis Diether, Vancouver, who also had a 78 was drawn out of the hat when there were there six 78's for five places in the first

32. Open scores:—Ralph Whaley, 73; Bob Morrison, 76; Art Christopher, 76; Alan Taylor, 80; Dave Randall, 81; Howard Reid, 81; Ken Lawson, 81; Harold Wilson, 82; A. S. G. Musgrave, 82; Fred Painter, 82; Harold Pretty, 84; Jack Forde, 84; J. R. Matson, 85; G. T. Quincey, 86; R. W. McKenzie, 87; A. C. Falk, 88.

Qualifying scores, women's handicap:—Phyllis Hodgson, 81; Mrs. N. R. DesBrisay, 81; Dorothy Fletcher, 81; Laura Audain, 82; Mary Campbell, 82; Mrs. A. J. Gray, 82; Mrs. R. K. Bearisto, 83; Mrs. A. S. G. Musgrave, 83; Mrs. J. M. Boyd, 84; Mrs. D. A. McDonald, 84; Mrs. H. Wilson, 84; Mrs. R. B. Wilson, 84; Mrs. H. A. Rhodes, 85; Mrs. C. W. Pangman, 85; Mrs. J. MacFarlane, 85 and Mrs. Theodore Kipp, Winnipeg, 86.

Miss Mary Campbell, Canada's first ranking women's tennis player, showed versatility when she won the first flight, defeating Mrs. C. W. Pangman, also of Victoria, 2 and 1.

The bright, warm weather added greatly to the success of the biggest Empress event yet held and the social side of the tournament was by no means neglected. The Empress Hotel, headquarters of the visitors, presented nightly entertainments, diversified with a swimming party at the Crystal Garden. Wednesday night the hotel offered a cabaret-dance which was well attended and on Saturday night Premier T. D. Pattullo, in the presence of 550 golfers and friends, presented the prizes at a cabaret-ball. Mrs. Chas. E. Wilson, energetic and popular social leader of the tournament appeared frequently at the golf course in white, a tribute to Victoria's balmy February weather, and other ladies followed her shining example. Comte Jean de Suzanet, chairman of the entertainment committee, accomplished much with the aid of his loyal supporters in making visitors happy while at the clubhouse the tournament ran smoothly under the capable direction of J. H. (Mickey) Richardson, Colwood's perennial captain, L. D. Rines, and Alex Marling, professional. Alex C. Rose, golf expert of Seattle, and A. V. Macan, noted golf architect, handled the title matches as referee.



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Fairway Watering

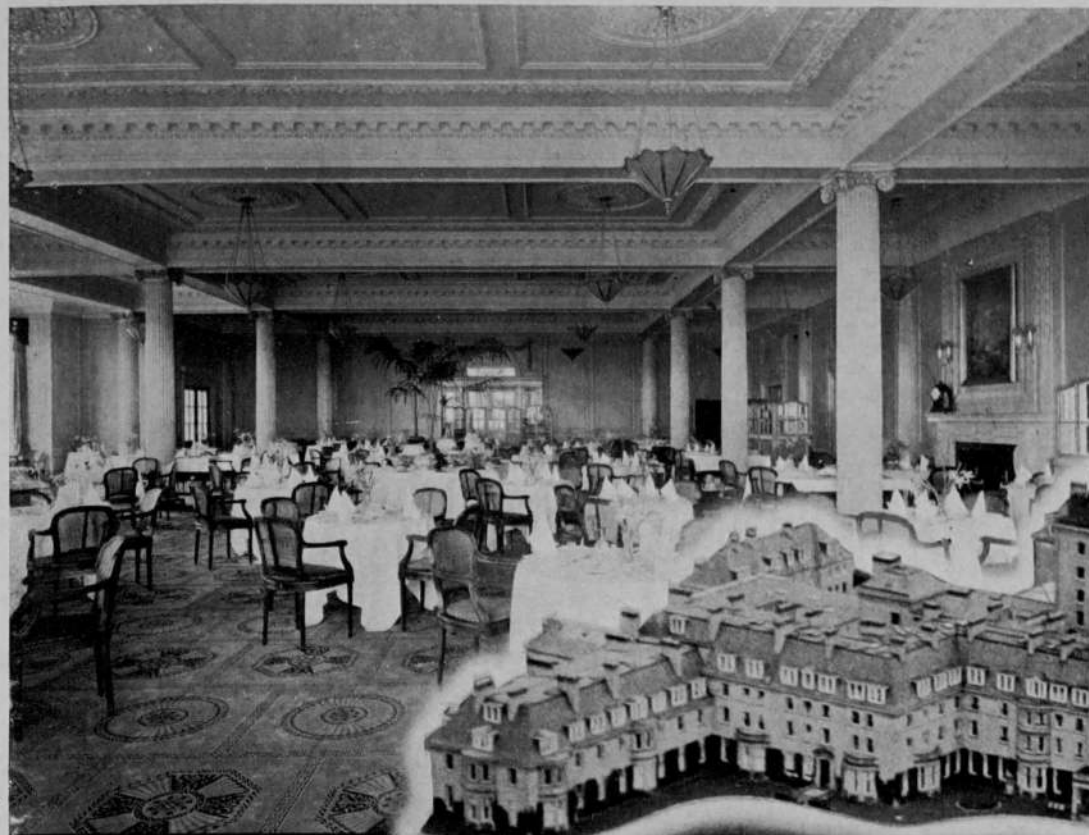
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13)

cover a given area. The pipe sizes can be such that all the sprinklers can be used on one part of the course at one time but these pipe sizes can be materially cut down if the sprinklers are grouped over the course, each group drawing water from different loops of the piping layout. If the pump is centrally located, there may be three or four separate loops of pipe running out in different directions, each loop sized to provide water for a battery of three or four sprinklers at one time. As one man will be required to operate the sprinklers at night which ever way they are placed no greater labor charge is involved by spreading the sprinklers over a larger area instead of attempting to have them all operate on one or two fairway at the same time, which of course necessitates large feed lines.

The most efficient system will have the pipe running in loops so that water will feed in from both ends to any particular point. The sizing of the pipe should be very carefully gone into so that the smallest size of pipe is used which will give the proper operating pressure. Where only part of the course can be piped as a start on a fairway system a piping layout for the complete course should be prepared at the outset and each section installed as a part of a completed system, thus avoiding the necessity of changes when additional pipe is laid down in future years. As the pipe will only be laid about eight inches below the ground it will have to be drained in the fall and drainage valves must be installed as the pipe is laid. Most of these drainage valves can be easily placed but where doubt exists an instrument should be used to determine the low point, and in any event, every length of pipe should be checked before it is covered to see that a uniform slope to the pipe is maintained and sags and pockets eliminated. As the common practice is to have the pipe lines running down the centre of the fairway using a special valve for openings, it may not be possible to have all the drainage valves located between fairways, in which case it is better to run a small line from the low place in the main line to a place off the fairway thus avoiding the necessity of digging the fairway in order to get at the valve. Some clubs have placed the pipe lines below frost, but this serves no useful purpose as water will not be used on the course when the temperature is low enough to freeze in pipes placed near the surface, and in winters such as the present when temperatures have been below zero for days at a time, frost penetrates very deeply and serious damage may be done to an undrained system. In a properly designed system the draining of the pipes is not a lengthy job, provided all the drainage valves are marked on the plan and can be easily located. Gate valves should be used to cut off sections of each loop as that in case a particular valve needs attention, only a small part of the system need be drained and there will be no interference with the use of the balance of the system while the repair is being made.

It will be found most convenient to place the pipe so that the top of the pipe is often from six to eight inches below the surface of the ground. This allows the use of a short nipple with the fairway valve on top. In order to avoid too many drainage points in rolling ground deeper cuts may have to be made so that a long run of pipe will drain to one point, but this will be the only reason for deeper laying of the pipe.

Where there is considerable difference in the elevation of parts of the course there will be a difference in the working pressure, due to this elevation difference apart from friction loss. To obtain an operating pressure of from 80 to 100 lbs. on the high levels a pump pressure of 150 pounds or over may be necessary. This will give too high a pressure on the lower levels which may be just above pump level and better results may be obtained by installing two pumping units operating at different pressure, one with high pressure to overcome the elevation loss to the high ground, the other operating at around 100 lbs. to care for the lower level. In the case of a club which has had a pump for watering the greens and tees it may be found that this old equipment will be quite sufficient to handle fairway watering of the lower levels on the course and a high pressure unit can be added which will only be used for the high lands.



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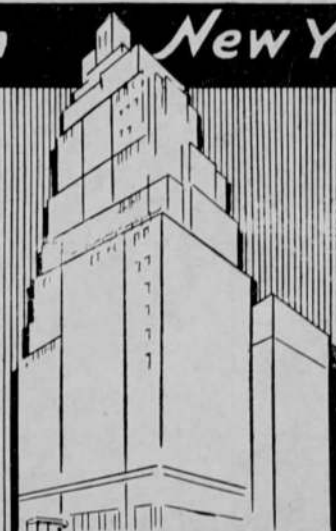
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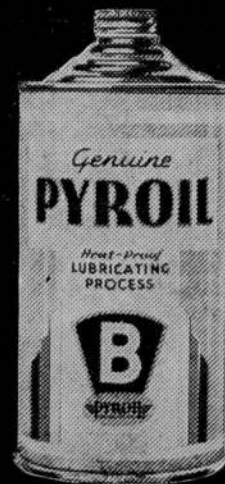
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