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EDITED BY C. W. ALCOCK

GOLFING

BY

HORACE HUTCHINSON

WITH PLATES

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Leslie Balfour driving
The teeing grounds should be marked with whitewash, or, preferably, with discs of whitewashed tin, with a long nail let through them to keep them in the ground. We think the discs are preferable, because they can be easily removed, whereas the old whitewash marks are apt to cause confusion as to the new tee. The tees, like the putting-greens, should be changed whenever the ground becomes at all worn.

Your teeing grounds should be as level as possible, and never hanging—i.e. sloping in the direction in which the shot has to be played from them. On the other hand, a little undulation in the putting-greens is desirable, and this should be borne in mind if at any time you have to level your greens. All small knobs should be levelled down. This is best done by making incisions in their turf in the form of a cross, and laying back the edges of the turf while the soil is scooped out from under them with a trowel or with the hand. Then let the edges of the turf be rolled back in place again, and you will have a much less serious wound than if you had taken the turf bodily off and replaced it.

Finally, bear in mind in arranging the length of your holes, that great merit of St. Andrews, where one or two or three full shots, respectively, will land the player upon the green, while he who has at all failed in any shot, will be playing the odds with an iron approach shot.

Golfers and Styles

Nothing is so likely to make the tyro golfer sceptical of the value of that mysterious quality named "style" as a survey of the practices of those who have preceded him across the pons asinorum of golf. They play in such various systems, and there seems so little relation between their styles and their success. Doubtless wisdom is
justified of all her children—there is nothing to be said to them provided they succeed. But it does not follow from their combining success with eccentricity that they are successful because they are eccentric. Rather it is in spite of their eccentricity. And on a more careful study the tyro will observe a family likeness between them all—namely that they have the club moving in the right direction at the moment of its impact with the ball—and it is in this that their inheritance of wisdom exists. With this point in common their individual differences are great.

Man is a very mimetic animal. The highest development of man is the golfer, and in the mimetic quality he excels; wherein he resembles his forefather, the ape. For see how the stamp of individual golfers of genius has impressed itself upon the general golf of the locality in which the genius flourished. The St. Andrews swing, even of to-day, still bears the sign manual of poor young "Tommy Morris," though it is many years since his splendid goling powers were seen on any links. The fine swing of Mr. John Ball, junior, finds manifold reproductions in many golfers in the neighbourhood of Hoylake. Mr. Laidlay has inspired a multitude of disciples with the letter, if not with the spirit, of that strange style of his—so entirely "off the left leg"—with which he achieves such brilliant results.

"Young Tommy" was a player of the most fascinating freedom of swing. It is sad, indeed, that we can no longer see the great original; but all that slashing élan which every youthful St. Andrews driver exhibits to-day is an inheritance bequeathed by him. Mr. John Ball's characteristics are great firmness of stance upon the feet, and a gripping of the club with the right hand reaching far under, which is a contravention of prescribed rules, but which seems, with him, to give marvellous power of control over the ball. His balls start away low from the club with a whirr
Douglas Rolland "addressing" the ball for full drive.
like a rocket; then they rise toward the end of their flight, often with a slight pull from the right, and fall, after a great carry, nearly dead. There are longer drivers than Mr. John Ball, though few have a longer "carry"; but this low ball of his is a beauty in the wind, and it is an ideal stroke for driving the ball up to the hole and landing upon the green. Mr. Laidlay's great merit is the approach shot. He is marvellously correct with all his iron clubs. In all his strokes he has the ball farther towards his left, as he addresses it—almost, indeed, to the left of his left foot—than any other good golfer. Over and over again, to the despair of his opponent, will he land himself from somewhere well off the green—often from a most difficult lie—close beside the hole. And very often, when he has thus laid his ball on the green, will he hole a long, stealing putt, grasping his putter very low down and bending forward to the ball—as if he were reaching out to play forward to a rather short-pitched one at cricket—until his back is nearly horizontal.

Long driving is a very great feature of the game of golf to-day. By the trampling feet of many golfers courses have been widened—the hazardous, rough ground on either side has been worn smooth—so that length has come to be of greater value than the straightness, which was all-important on the narrower links of the past. Allan Robertson, that great giant of the game in the days that are gone, was no gigantic driver. It was his accuracy, combined with his imperturbable sang froid, that pulled him through victorious in so many fights. The same was the great merit of those renowned amateur players, Admiral Maitland Dougal and Mr. George Glennie, of whom the former, one stormy afternoon, once won the St. Andrews medal, after having been one of the lifeboat's crew which, in the morning, rescued the survivors from a shipwrecked vessel. Mr. Glennie's score of 88 was for many years the record for the St. Andrews medal on that straighter
course on which the old golfers used to play. In those days the chief competitors were, perhaps, Mr. Hodge, Colonel Boothby and Mr. Gilbert Mitchell Innes, to the last-named of whom especial credit is due for the excellence of his game, seeing that he took up golf only when his days of discretion had been reached. His is a peculiarly quiet and easy swing, which picks up the ball wonderfully cleanly. The late Sir Robert Hay was a beautiful player of the same school; and the finished skill with which he used the now almost discarded “baffy” was a proverb. There were many other notable players of like stamp whose game bore impress of the same fact—that accuracy and science were vastly more valuable than mere length of driving. They combined, perhaps, the “far” with the “sure,” but it was the “sure” which they made their especial study.

After Mr. George Glennie came Mr. William Mure, record breaking with an 85 for the medal round. Then, in 1883, Mr. Alexander Stuart set a seal upon the date of the year by winning the medal in the self-same figures—83. His is a long, smooth, even swing, which the learner will do well to set himself to imitate, and it has received the sanction of many successes. On the very day on which Mr. Stuart did this record, Mr. Leslie Balfour, starting earlier, had done the round in 85, and was hailed as the prospective winner. But though Mr. Stuart had the better of him this once, as often again, Mr. Balfour has had a lion’s share of medal wins and a golfing career in every way remarkable. He won the Amateur Championship (which he would have won often before had it been earlier instituted) in 1895, after three remarkable matches, in each of which he beat his opponent at the nineteenth hole.

Often in the forefront at St. Andrews, and elsewhere, is Mr. Mure Fergusson. His is a strong, powerful game—muscular and determined. All these are of the long-
driving class, yet even these are not what we should term the slashers. For these, among amateurs, we must look more especially perhaps to the families of Goff and Blackwell, one of the last-named of whom, Mr. Edward Blackwell, is surely the very longest driver in the world. It is told of him that he once drove past the long hole in two, both coming in and going out, even with a "gutty" ball, and what he can now do with a Haskell is fearful to relate.

Amateur golf sustained its heaviest loss for many a day by the sad death of the late Mr. F. G. Tait, killed by a Boer bullet. Almost certainly he was the best Scottish amateur that we have seen. He twice won the Amateur Championship, and on the occasion of his first win was playing better golf, taking it all through, than any other man ever has shown in that tournament. He had a delightful temper for the game, and a charming personality, never seeming put out, even when things were going badly. Doubtless it was to this happy temperament that he owed many of those wonderful "recoveries" for which his game was noted, and which gave him many of his successes. He was gifted with a strong physique, and had the faculty of playing well within himself, always with a little to spare for an extra effort if it was wanted. He was equally good with all his clubs, and a grand approacher and putter.

On Mr. Robert Maxwell, rather than on any other, has the mantle of Mr. Tait, as the chief exponent of Scottish Amateur golf, fallen. He may be said to be the hope of the younger school. At present he has not come quite to the place that he ought to have in the championship competitions, but he has played very finely in them. At Hoylake, when Herd won the Open Championship, he was the only player in the field that did all the four rounds under 80—a wonderful testimony to his steadiness. He again is a very strong player, with rather a laboured style,
but his club coming through very straight and true in all his strokes.

A Hoylake player, Mr. John Graham, is another of the very best of the amateurs, fully holding his own on their native green with Mr. Ball and Mr. Hilton. Playing with a shortish swing, he drives a very long ball, with a great run on it. At present, however, he has shown none of the staying power wanted to bring a man right through one of the big competitions.

It would, perhaps, have been a near thing in a driving match between Mr. Blackwell and Douglas Rolland at his best. Rolland's "carry" was enormous—quite as long, probably, as even Mr. Blackwell's; but we are inclined to think that Rolland's ball did not run so far. Still he was a huge driver—of very powerful physique, and hitting the ball with a rather slow, but very strong, body blow. Our meaning is that he swung his body upon the ball rather more than do the majority of fine drivers. Rolland is green-keeper now on a southern links, and plays but little, being much crippled with rheumatism, but he learned his golf at Elie and Earlsferry, in company with the great family of professional golfers—the Simpsons. The late Jack Simpson was champion one year, and had a very fine style indeed at golf. We remember that Mr. Everard somewhere speaks of him as having the finest swing of any man who ever played golf. Mr. Everard is, of course, speaking of those who have come within his personal ken; but his experience of golf is a long and very wide one. Mr. Everard's own game is an example of what great results persistent resolution can produce out of a style which is certainly the reverse of promising. Mr. Everard did not take seriously to golf very early—rather he interested himself in tennis and cricket; but he is a St. Andrews medallist, and has won many distinctions in many places.

One of the easiest and most elegant, as it certainly is
one of the most effective, styles that modern golf can show us is that of Harry Vardon, a native of Jersey, who learned his golf on the excellent links in that Island, and is now engaged on the Totteridge Course, near London. He won the Championship of 1896-7 in a sensational manner, tying with J. H. Taylor, who had been champion of both the preceding years, and beating him, after a fine fight, in playing off for decision. Since that he has won two later Championships, besides the American Championship, and tournaments and competitions innumerable. It is the general opinion that while Vardon, Braid, Taylor, and perhaps Herd, are as nearly as possible on an equality at the top of the golfing tree, Vardon is just a point ahead of the rest. A quiet ease is the characteristic of Vardon’s driving swing; he never seems to force the stroke at all, and yet one is fairly astonished at the distance that the ball is driven by these seeming easy means. And when one takes Vardon’s club in hand, the wonder is only increased. It is shorter and lighter than the average—we have said that Vardon’s style of stroke is an easy, quiet one—and we have to seek the explanation of the length of its driving in the perfect exactness with which the player strikes every ball. The motions of the golfing swing make up an effect of great beauty as he displays them. He has a fine long approach up to the hole, too, with a heavy driving mashie, using it with a half swing.

The great antagonist whom he defeated so gallantly, and with such fine nerve, for the Championship, has a very different style. Squareness and strength, one would say, are its characteristics. Taylor is, himself, a squarely-built, very strong fellow. He plays every shot with his right foot a good deal in advance of the left—almost as if every shot were a half iron shot. His swing is not a very long one, and he seems to get the power from the great strength of his forearm. His driving is notable for
its wonderful straightness, and a uniformly low trajectory that was very useful on a windy day. Straightness rather than great length (though he is sufficiently long) has always been the feature of Taylor’s driving. But if his game was noteworthy for this straightness of drive, the straightness, the accurate judgment and the dead loft of his mashie approaches were yet more remarkable. It was these qualities that won him his championships (he was champion for the third time in 1900) even more than the accuracy of his long game, and he has studied and worked out a special method of mashie play, which he confidently believes to be the secret of his success.

Vardon’s clubs when he won the Championship, and drove really very far all the while, were unusually short and light, and from this circumstance a fashion set in, of short driving clubs. Sayers, who used to play with a club hugely long in comparison with his height, shortened it down very much, drove just as far as ever he did, and a deal steadier. More lately again, Taylor, Vardon’s victim in the tie for the Championship, followed his conqueror’s lead, and he is playing with short clubs now. But more recently a reaction against the short clubs has set in, and following a lead set by Mr. Osmund Scott at Westward Ho! driving clubs are now getting longer than ever.

One of our largest drivers and very best players is James Braid, engaged at present at Romford, in Essex. Braid learned his golf on the neighbour links of Leven and Elie, which are noted for the long drivers—Rolland, the Simpsons, etc.—that they have sent out into the golfing world. Braid, who is a cousin to Rolland, is as long as any of them, and surely the best player of them all. At the Championship Meeting of 1897–8, he was second only to Mr. Hilton, and only a stroke behind him on the four rounds played. And in 1901 he succeeded in getting the first place, which he had deserved before. Since that
championship he has been playing in wonderfully good form, and has held his own with all that have met him. His is a long, loose, not strikingly graceful style, but its power is terrific, and he is as sure with all his short clubs as he is far with his long ones. There is no club in his set that he does not handle like a master.

The pride of the whole professional class was brought low by the great victory of Mr. Hilton in that meeting at Hoylake in which Braid came second to him. It is a sufficiently great feat for an Amateur to have won the Open Championship at all; but Mr. Hilton has won it twice. No other amateur except Mr. Ball has ever won it, and Mr. Ball has only won it once. Curiously enough, Mr. Hilton had never won the Amateur Championship at the time of his second win of the Open, although he has twice won the Amateur since, but his greatest strength has generally been shown in score play rather than in matches by holes. Mr. Hilton, it scarcely needs to say, is a past master in all departments of the game. He has always been a remarkably good short game player, and in recent years he has added many yards to the length of his driving, which was all that was wanted to put him at all points equal with the best. He has a way of playing his approaches straight up to the hole, without any curve in the air, which scarcely any other player except Taylor and very few besides have achieved. In addition to this he has one or two shots rather peculiar to himself, notably a half shot with the brassey, which he often uses with deadly effect. Of his driving style the chief characteristic is its fine finish, the way in which he lets his body turn right round to help in the follow on, while the club comes right back over the left shoulder. But temperament seems to have as much to do as the muscular adjustments with Mr. Hilton's success. He is always good-tempered and cheery in good and evil fortune alike, never losing heart and never being frightened by the excellence of a good score.
A professional deserving mention is that stubborn good match player Andrew Kirkaldy. Andrew is the eldest of the three brothers, of whom poor young Hugh, the ex-champion, is no more. The latter’s style was most fascinating to watch, long, free, and fearless. Andrew has not the same delightful style—his is a stronger, more squarely-built figure, and his swing, accordingly, is shorter. But he gets a very long ball with this short swing, and in the shorter approaches is more than a match for his brother at his best. Hugh’s great faculty lay in playing his full shots, full drives, right up beside the hole. No man, probably, has so often holed in two from long distances, but from 80 yards downwards, Andrew has probably much more often holed in two. It is in match play that Andrew Kirkaldy has shown his chief strength. Unlike Mr. Hilton, of whom we have just been speaking, Kirkaldy seems at his best in the play by holes, whereas Mr. Hilton’s greatest triumphs have been in scoring play. One of those with whom Kirkaldy played, and won, a great match was Willie Park, a player of delightfully easy style, with which, nevertheless, he drives a long ball. Park has twice been champion; but Kirkaldy beat him in a long match.

Archie Simpson is the brother of that Jack Simpson whom we have mentioned before as a winner of the championship and a long driver with a fine slashing style. It is to be lamented that he is no more. Archie, however, is a worthy upholder of the family honour, a fine driver, too, with a long, powerful style; in every point a fine golfer.

A few years ago Herd, our champion in 1902, was playing so well that it seemed impossible for any one to beat him in a scoring competition. At the time of Taylor’s second championship Herd was winning everything, and it was only by an extraordinary fine last round that, even for the championship, Taylor induced him to take second place. Herd’s style has not the slashing freedom of some of those others that we have noticed, but by way of compensation—
and perhaps, just a little more than merely adequate compensation—it seems to have a remarkable compactness, as if all its motions were under unusually good control; and this we may, perhaps, take to be the reason that Herd is so very consistently good when he is in form. He is a very fine short game player, and his driving is only out-distanced by the very long ones. In 1902, at Hoylake, he won the Championship, which he had deserved to win long before; and since that time he has been playing exhibition matches without end with that redoubtable trio, Vardon, Taylor and Braid, and has given a consistently good account of himself with them.

Then there is Sayers. For awhile, for most of his golfing life, he used to play with a club that seemed disproportionately long for him, for he is a man of short stature and his clubs used to be unusually long. But lately, following the fashion that Vardon set, he has, as we have said, shortened all his driving clubs, and his game is, no doubt, the better for it. He plays with less effort, and there seems to be a reserve of power in him that he had not when he played with so long a club that "the tail seemed to wag the dog." His golfing career has been full of triumph, but perhaps he has seldom had a greater than when he met, and beat, the redoubtable Andrew Kirkaldy a few years ago in a home and home match.

Another of the North Country professionals with a very fine style, and a perfect knowledge of all the departments of the game, is Willie Fernie. It is he that came South and gave a series of golfing lectures, which were well attended and helped some crippled swings not a little.

Of the amateurs none holds quite equal place with Mr. Ball and Mr. Hilton. The former has five times been amateur champion and was the first to break the professional spell and win the Open Championship from the professionals; the second has twice won the Amateur Championship and twice the Open.
The Amateur Championship of 1902 was remarkable for being won by a man who was not only old enough to be a grandfather, but who actually was a grandfather. This was Mr. Charles Hutchings. And what is perhaps more remarkable yet, is that he never had played golf till he was thirty years of age. But gifted with a good eye, and a fine physique, he has worked his way up by continuous hard practice since, until he is now at the top of the amateur tree, so far as holding the chief title to fame can put him there.

It is hardly less notable that the runner up in the final of this championship was also one who had not begun to play golf till he was of years of discretion—Mr. S. H. Fry. Mr. Fry, like Mr. Charles Hutchings, was a remarkably good billiard player before he took to golf; and this is yet another instance to show that excellence in these two games is apt to go together. Moreover, there cannot be a doubt that the Haskell ball helps those who have the delicacy of touch requisite to success in billiards in a greater degree than it helps the more clumsy fingered, for both Mr. Hutchings and Mr. Fry are distinctly better players, relatively to others, than they were before the introduction of the Haskell, and another fine billiard player, Mr. W. H. Fowler, has had his golf quite noticeably improved by the new balls. The explanation probably is that the delicate touch enables these players to overcome the difficulties presented by the Haskell for the short game better than ordinary mortals, while they still share in all the ball’s virtues for the long game:

And now we must bring this chapter to a close, though fully conscious that there are many, many players to whom we owe apologies for that their names are not among the worthies we have thus casually mentioned. But even to name all the first-class players, whose performances have been worthy of note, and whose styles are useful patterns for the golfing tyros, would fill a chapter of itself, and to the general public might prove, in the words of the Scotsman,
who read from first word to last of the Greek Lexicon; "Verra interestin’ readin’ but a trifle disconnectit."

PROFESSIONAL GOLF

Professional golfers—that is to say, those who derive their livelihood, or a portion of it, from the game—may be divided into three classes—club and ball makers, professional players and caddies, or carriers of clubs. Sometimes the classes run into one another, and their functions overlap. Thus, in Scotland, it will often be seen that a grown man is out carrying clubs on the Monday; on the Tuesday he will, perhaps, be playing at a higher wage, either as partner in a foursome or as coach to a tyro. The Wednesday may see him doing timework in one of the club-maker’s shops. In the South this is seldom seen, for English caddies are generally little boys released from Board-school—sometimes very good caddies, though generally cheap. Now, surely this golf-carrying business is emphatically a boy’s trade—beneath the dignity of manhood; a business, too, which the boy can do equally well with the man: for, though we see golfers, who are big enough and old enough at the game to know better, asking advice of their caddies, a man really ought to play the game off his own bat (or club) without continually wanting counsel. Surely it is rather degrading for any but a blind man to need to be shown the line to the hole in a two-foot putt, or to be told what club to use when at a hundred yards distance. This, of course, does not apply to the beginner, or to a man who comes fresh to a strange green. In the latter instance he will need teaching of distance and pointing out of difficulties; but a Board-school boy can do this—and, in the former case, of the beginner, he will need teaching everything.

The art of teaching golf appears distinct from the art of playing golf—as in many like cases. One would not go so
far as to say that the worse a man plays the better teacher he will be, as having the more intimate acquaintance with all forms of golfing malady: this is Socratic irony. But it is quite certain that some men have the knack of seeing the errors in swing which lead to topping, or heeling, or baffing and the like, in a very much higher degree than others have. Indeed, we have often heard a player, much off his game, exclaim in despair, "Oh, if only So-and-so were here: he would tell me in a moment what I was doing wrong!"

Different men have different "So-and-so's," who are familiar with their golfing constitutions, and know, by long experience, the remedies which will suit them. A professional who has educated you will, other things being equal, prescribe for you better than one whom you see for the first time. Other things, however, are seldom equal; and it is found and admitted that some men are better coaches than others. So, in a young club, where golf is new and there are likely to be many beginners, it is useful to find a professional who has a good eye for teaching.

But there are a great many other qualities which are, at least, equally important. Taking the professional golfer from the point of view of the employer, it is important that the professional should be a good club-maker, that he should be honest and that he should be sober; and all these qualities are not always found combined in the golf professional. Changing the point of view a moment to that of the employed, it is, of course, not our business to demonstrate to the professional the advantages of honesty and sobriety. There are others to do this for him; but what we may, perhaps, be forgiven for pointing out is the enormous pull which it gives him to be known to be a good club-maker—or, at the very least, to know how to make a club. There are so many openings, and such good ones now, for steady professional golfers in the South, as keepers of greens and so on, that it is midsummer madness for a caddie, who intends to make golf his profession in life, to grow up without a knowledge of
club-making. Many do; for they naturally, with a healthy sporting instinct, deem it a better thing to win a match than to make a club; but \textit{it does not seem to pay so well}; and that is an argument which few Scots despise. The rewards for good golf playing are in the hands of a few, just the few who are at the very top of the tree, and whose services are therefore in demand for exhibition matches, and for the tournament, in which they get the lion's share of prizes. The value of the money prize attached to the championship is not very considerable, but what is considerable is the rise in the demand for a player's services in exhibition matches as soon as he wins the championship. The title is a fine advertisement, too, for the sale of clubs. It is its own reward—but the reward is solely for the winner—and see what it is for those who do not win. There are a few minor prizes, in a diminishing scale, for the next in merit; but they are a mere nothing. Whereas £63 were collected on the ground but lately for a professional who had made a century in a county cricket-match—an ordinary county match. This disproportion is absurd.

The fault, however, is one on the right side, in our thinking; for the less professionalism there is about a game so much the better for it.

On the other hand, the post of green-keeper to a good club, or even to a bad club (if there are such things), combined with a little business in the club and ball line, is capable of great things. First there is the retaining fee, paid by the club; secondly, there is payment for coaching; thirdly—by far most profitable of all, if properly managed—there is the sale of clubs and balls, and this remains true, even in the days of the Haskell ball, which professionals cannot make and which few of them even attempt to remake. Still, they get the commission on their sale. Now not only does a young Scot stand much less chance of getting one of such billets if he be without a knowledge of club-making, but even if he do get it, he is mulcted of the finest source of in-
come which this post ought to open for him. The demand for clubs is very much in excess just now of any decent supply of them; therefore it cannot fail to be of the first advantage to every rising young professional golfer to get a thorough knowledge of club-making. Then, with fair steadiness and application, he is certain of a billet in which he may make something not unlike a fortune. Without a knowledge of club-making no golf professional will go far.

Most of the caddies on English links, however, have no thought of taking up golf as their profession. Most of them cease carrying clubs when they become fit for bigger things, and leave golf altogether, or resort to it only on Saturday afternoons as a relaxation. A boy, as Plato has said, is the most savage animal in the world; and it is not all at once that the influence of golf will reform him. In time it will do so, however, and in our opinion the best caddies going are intelligent, wisely-treated boys. The way to treat your golf-carrying boy, as, indeed, all subordinates, is to treat him as a friend and so make him zealous in your service. Get him to take an intelligent interest in the game and he is a good boy at once. Without that intelligent interest he is either an ill-working machine or a demon of mischief. The precincts of many golf clubs, which ought to be almost hallowed premises, are rendered hideous by the turmoil of unemployed caddies who seethe around them. Boys will seethe and commit turmoil if you engage them by word of mouth thus. But the remedy is to have a man to look after the caddies, through which man the member shall engage his caddie. Then the man has to soothe the turmoil instead of the member; and he does not mind it so much, because he gets paid for it. And this man should have a list bearing the names of caddies, whom he should have the power to strike off the list as a penalty for misbehaviour, with or without appeal to the Honorary Secretary, as the Committee may direct. Under a stern and judicious commander-in-
chief, armed with these powers, the rank and file may be fairly expected to do their duty.

It follows from the fact that club-making and ball-selling is the most lucrative branch of the golf profession that the professional, being human, and perhaps a Scot, will prefer that branch to the less paying one of taking plantains out of the putting-greens. It is, in fact, always difficult to get out of your green-keeper the amount of work you have a right to expect for your payment of him. Coaching he will not so much object to, because it is a light work and may be done golf-club in hand. But anything in the shape of agriculture—the tending of the course and the green—he is apt to abhor, and it will be the very arduous duty of the Secretary and the Green Committee to see that he and his coadjutors do something more than nothing. The best way is to have down fairly, in writing, the hours per diem which the green-keeper is expected to spend on the green. Then you both know how you stand, for good or for evil.

It should be observed, in dealing with the class of professional players, that their temptations to unsteadiness are very great. They live much in the society of men who are better off than themselves—they see these men when they are taking their pleasure and their whiskies and sodas—naturally they have a tendency to do likewise, with this difference, that since soda water is unfamiliar to them, whereas whisky is a friend of their childhood, they imbibe the latter gratefully, while declining the former. Then, as a rule, their money is earned lightly. In spite of these temptations, however, there is no steadier or more self-respecting body of men, as a class, than the golf professionals.

Bearing in mind, then, their special temptations, it behoves every member to be careful to do nothing to add to them. It has happened to the writer to see, quite recently, the resident professional brought into the club-room of a South Country Club and there given a drink by an amateur whom
he had been coaching. We had thought that even the English golfer had by this time grown too wise for such a proceeding. In Scotland, of course, it is scarcely possible that it should occur.

Many golf-greens are on Common-lands, where the rights are conflicting and ill-defined. In such cases it is very important to have a resident professional of good manner, one who will put the representatives of these rival interests on good terms with one another. The masterly manner in which that prince of diplomatists, old Tom Morris, conciliates the interests of the Town Club and the Students' Club with the predominant interest of the Royal and Ancient, is a model which we may draw from that great place, St. Andrews. But men of the type of Old Tom are far to seek.

Frequently, nowadays, on South Country Greens, we meet a professional of English growth, and one of these, a Westward Ho! boy, has already proved himself a great player; but probably the majority of the professionals are still Scottish. America has made a large demand for golf professionals—they have played golf for very many years in Canada—and when America once begins demanding this sort of commodity, the supply is soon severely taxed. From America we expect soon to hear of golfing on a Continental scale, of links co-extensive with the prairies, and drives transcending things dreamt of in the British philosophy. In the South of France, Biarritz has produced, in Massey, a professional equal to our best. Many courses are now open in Australia, and golf has long been played in many parts of India, in Hong Kong and a number of queer places; so that golf and the resultant demand for professional assistance is not limited by oceans or the equatorial line.

For all which reasons let the would-be professional bestir himself and learn club-making, and, if possible, the satisfactory re-making of the Haskell ball.
MATCH PLAY

The history of the great majority of hard-fought matches is the same: there is a hole or two of give-and-take at the start before either side has really settled down to work; then there follows a ding-dong strenuous battle, until, about three or four holes from home, one or other side holes a long putt, lays an iron shot dead, or wins a crucial hole by some wonderful feat. Then the other side "cracks"—goes off its game—and the remainder of the round is but a procession to its grave. It is thus that the "crack" is sometimes brought about. Very much more often, however, it is the result of a piece of bad pay on the part of the "cracking" side, rather than of superhumanly good play on the part of the winning side—for the former is far more common. But the three points we wish to call to notice in the typical history of golf-matches are (1) the few holes of loose play at the start; (2) the ding-dong battle; and (3) the crisis.

Taking the first point in its order, we shall find by observation of others, and of our own play, that it commonly takes two or three holes for the player to become alive to the difficulty of the task he has entered on; he is apt to drive with a joyous carelessness—to putt with no deep sense of his responsibilities, feeling that there is "lots of time"; that if he loses a hole or two now he can get it back long before the finish. This is a bad frame of mind to start in; and though it is true that the adversary may be playing with a similar carelessness, it is evident that the one who first settles down to serious business will gain that much of an advantage. It is always well, therefore, at the start, to recall to yourself past experiences of matches which have depended on the result of a single putt, and to remember how immensely important that crucial putt has seemed; whereas the result of a similar putt at the first or second hole had appeared of no comparative consequence. Reflect that in point of fact the influence of either on the match was precisely identical—
(j) "Through the green" is any part of the course except hazards and the putting-green which is being played to.

(g) "Out of bounds" is any place outside the defined or recognized boundaries of the course.

(h) "Casual water" is any temporary accumulation of water (whether caused by rainfall or otherwise) which is not one of the ordinary and recognized hazards of the course.

(i) A ball is "in play" as soon as the player has made a stroke at the teeing-ground in each hole, and remains in play until holed out, except when lifted in accordance with the Rules.

(j) A ball has "moved" only if it leave its original position in the least degree, and stop in another; but if it merely oscillate, without finally leaving its original position, it has not "moved."

(k) A ball "is lost" if it be not found within five minutes after the search for it is begun.

(l) A "match" consists of one round of the Links, unless it be otherwise agreed.

A match is won by the side which is leading by a number of holes greater than the number of holes remaining to be played. If each side win the same number of holes, the match is halved.

(m) A "stroke" is any movement of the ball caused by the player, except as provided for in Rule 3, or any downward movement of the club made with the intention of striking the ball.

(n) A "penalty stroke" is a stroke added to the score of a side under certain rules, and does not affect the rotation of play.

(o) The "honour" is the privilege of playing first from a teeing-ground.

(p) A player has "addressed the ball" when he has taken up his position and grounded his club, or if in a hazard, when he has taken up his position preparatory to striking the ball.
(q) The reckoning of strokes is kept by the terms—"the odd," "two more," "three more," etc., and "one off three," "one off two," "the like." The reckoning of holes is kept by the terms—so many "holes up," or "all even," and so many "to play."

2. A match begins by each side playing a ball from the first teeing-ground.

The player who shall play first on each side shall be named by his own side.

The option of taking the honour at the first teeing-ground shall be decided, if necessary, by lot.

A ball played from in front of, or outside of, or more than two club lengths behind the marks indicating the teeing-ground, or played by a player when his opponent should have had the honour, may be at once recalled by the opposite side, and may be re-teesd without penalty.

The side which wins a hole shall have the honour at the next teeing-ground. If a hole has been halved, the side which had the honour at the previous teeing-ground shall retain the honour.

On beginning a new match the winner of the long match in the previous round shall have the honour, or if the previous match was halved the side which last won a hole shall have the honour.

3. If the ball fall or be knocked off the tee in addressing it, no penalty shall be incurred, and it may be replaced, and if struck when moving no penalty shall be incurred.

4. In a threesome or foursome the partners shall strike off alternately from the teeing-grounds, and shall strike alternately during the play of the hole.

If a player play when his partner should have done so, his side shall lose the hole.

5. When the balls are in play, the ball further from the hole which the players are approaching shall be played first, except as otherwise provided for in the Rules. If a player play when his opponent should have done so, the opponent
## LENGTH OF HOLES

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**Note.**—St Andrews has now two courses; it is scarcely necessary to say that these measurements apply to the holes of the old, classic green.
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS EMPLOYED IN
THE GAME OF GOLF

Addressing the ball. Putting oneself in position to
strike the ball.

Approach. When the player is sufficiently near the hole to
be able to drive the ball to the putting-green his stroke is
called the "approach-shot."

Baff. To strike the ground with the "sole" of the club-head
in playing, and so send ball in air.

Baffy. A wooden club to play lofting shots.

Bent. Rush, bent-grass.

Bogey. Usually given the title of Colonel. A phantom
who is credited with a certain score for each hole, against
which score each player is competing.

Bone. A piece of ram's horn inserted in the sole of the club
to prevent it from splitting.

Brassey. A wooden club with a brass sole.

Break-club. An obstacle lying near a ball of such a nature
as might break the club when striking at the ball.

Bulger. A club with a convex face.

Bunker. Generally any rough, hazardous ground—more
strictly, a sand-pit.

Bye. Any hole or holes that remain to be played after the
match is finished. They are played for singly; unless the
sides agree to make another match of them.

Caddie. A person who carries the golfer's clubs, and who
can usually give him advice in regard to the game.

Cleek. An iron-headed club of considerable driving power
and sometimes used for putting.
Club. The implement with which the ball is struck. The heads are of three kinds—wood, wood with a brass sole, and iron only.

Course. That portion of the Links on which the game ought to be played, generally bounded on either side by rough ground or other hazard.

Cup. A small hole in the course, usually one made by the stroke of some previous player.

Dead. A ball is said to be "dead" when it lies so near the hole that the "putt" is a dead certainty. A ball is said to fall "dead" when it does not run after alighting.

Dormy. One side is said to be "dormy" when it is as many holes ahead as there remain holes to play. (This word is probably derived from the French, like many Scottish terms.)

Draw. To drive widely to the left hand. (Identical in its results with Hook and Screw.)

Driver. See Play-Club.

Face. First, the slope of a bunker or hillock; second, the part of the club-head which strikes the ball.

Flat. A club is said to be "flat" when its head is at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

Fog. Moss, rank grass.

Fore! A warning cry to any person in the way of the stroke. (Contracted from "before").

Foursome. A match in which two play on each side.

Gobble. A rapid straight "putt" into the hole, such that, had the ball not gone in, it would have gone some distance beyond.

Grassed. Said of a club whose face is slightly "spooned" or sloped backward.
Green. First, the whole Links; second, the putting-ground around the different holes.

Grip. First, the part of the handle covered with leather, by which the club is grasped; second, the grasp itself.

Half-one. A handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole.

Half-shot. Less than a full swing:

Halved. A hole is said to be "halved" when each side takes the same number of strokes. A "halved match" is a "drawn game"—that is, the players have proved to be equal.

Hanging. A "hanging" ball is one which lies on a downward slope.

Hazard. A general term for bunker, long grass, road, water, whin, molehill, or other bad ground.

Head. This word is a striking specimen of incongruity and mixed metaphor. A head is the lowest part of a club, and possesses, among other mysterious characteristics, a sole, a heel, toe or nose, a neck, and a face!

Heel. First, the part of the head nearest the shaft; second, to hit from this part, and send the ball to the right hand.

Hole. First, the four-inch hole lined with iron; the holes going out are marked with white, and those coming in with red flags. Second, the whole space between any two of these.

Honour. The right to play off first from the tee:

Hook. See Draw.

Hose. The socket, in iron-headed clubs, into which the wooden shaft fits.

Iron. A club made of the material its name implies, with the head more or less laid back to loft a ball. A most deadly weapon in a good player's hands.
Jerk. In "jerking" the club should strike with a quick cut behind the ball, and stop on reaching the ground.

Lie. First, the inclination of a club when held on the ground in a natural position for striking; second, the situation of a ball, good or bad.

Like. See under Odds.

Like-as-we-lie. When both sides have played the same number of strokes.

Links. The open downs or heath on which golf is played.

Loft. To elevate the ball.

Long odds. When a player has to play a stroke more than his adversary, who is much farther on—that is, nearer the hole.

Made. A player, or his ball, is said to be "made" when his ball is sufficiently near the hole to be played on to the putting-green next shot.

Mashie. A club which, both in its make and its uses, is a compromise between the niblick and the iron.

Match. First, the sides playing against each other; second, the game itself.

Miss the globe. To fail to strike the ball, either by swinging right over the top of it, or by hitting the ground behind it, is counted a stroke.

Neck. The crook of the head where it joins the shaft.

Niblick. A small, narrow-headed, heavy iron club, used when the ball lies in bad places, as ruts or whins, etc.

Nose. The point or front portion of the club-head.

Odds. First, means the handicap given by a strong player to a weaker in a single match, consisting of either one, two three or more holes to start with, or one stroke per hole, or every alternate hole, or at every third hole, etc; second,
to have played "the odds" is to have played one stroke more than your adversary. Some other terms used in counting the game will be most easily explained here all together. If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—that is, "the odds"—your next stroke will be "the like"; if two strokes more—that is, "the two more"—your next stroke will be "the one off two"; if "three more," "the one off three," and so on.

One-off-two, One-off-three, etc. See under Odds.

Play-club. A wooden-headed club, with full-length shaft, more or less supple: with it the ball can be driven to the greatest distance. It is used when the ball lies well.

Press. To strive to recover lost ground by special hard hitting—a very dangerous thing to attempt.

Putt. To play the delicate game close to the hole. (Pronounce u as in but.)

Putter. An upright, stiff-shafted, wooden-headed club (some use iron heads), used when the ball is on the putting green.

Rind. A strip of cloth under the leather to thicken the grip.

Rub on the green. A favourable or unfavourable knock to the ball, for which no penalty is imposed, and which must be submitted to.

Scare. The narrow part of the club-head by which it is glued to the handle.

Sclaff. When the club-head strikes the ground behind the ball, and follows on with a ricochet.

Screw. See Draw.

Scruff. Slightly razing the grass in striking.

Set. A full complement of clubs.

Shaft. The stick or handle of the club.
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Sole. The flat bottom of the club-head.

Spoons. Wooden-headed clubs of three lengths—long, middle and short: the head is scooped, so as to loft the ball.

Spring. The degree of suppleness in the shaft.

Square. When the game stands evenly balanced, neither side being any holes ahead.

Stance. The position of the player’s feet when addressing himself to the ball.

Steal. To hole an unlikely “putt” from a distance, but not by a “gobble.”

Stroke. The act of hitting the ball with the club, or the attempt to do so.

Stymie. When your opponent’s ball lies in the line of your “putt.”

Swing. The sweep of the club in driving.

Swipe. A full driving stroke.

Tee. The pad of sand on which the ball is placed for the first stroke each hole.

Third. A handicap of a stroke deducted every third hole.

Toe. Another name for the nose of the club.

Top. To hit the ball above its centre.

Two-more, Three-more, etc. See under Odds.

Upright. A club is said to be “upright” when its head is not at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

Whins. Furze or gorse:

Whipping. The pitched twine uniting the head and handle.

Wrist Shot. Less than half a shot, generally played with an iron club.