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RULES OF GOLF,
AS ADOPTED BY THE
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OF ST. ANDREWS.
WITH
EXPLANATORY NOTES.



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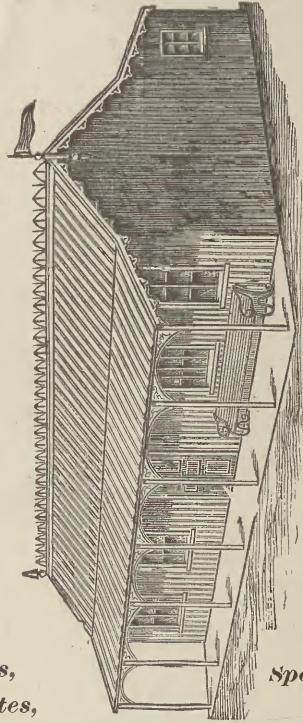
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RULES OF GOLF,

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OF ST. ANDREWS.

ON

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RULES OF GOLF,
AS ADOPTED BY THE
ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB
OF ST. ANDREWS,
On 26th SEPTEMBER, 1899.

RULES OF GOLF.

1. DEFINITIONS.—(a) The Game of Golf is played by sides, each playing its own ball. A side consists either of one or of two players. If one player play against another, the match is called "a single." If two play against two, it is called "a foursome." A single player may play against two, when the match is called "a threesome," or three players may play against each other, each playing his own ball, when the match is called "a three-ball match."

(b) The game consists in each side playing a ball from a teeing ground into a hole by succes-

sive strokes, and the hole is won by the side which holes its ball in fewer strokes than the opposite side, except as otherwise provided for in the rules. If the sides hole out in the same number of strokes, the hole is halved.

(c) The teeing ground shall be indicated by two marks placed in a line as nearly as possible at right angles to the course.

The hole shall be $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and at least 4 inches deep.

(d) The term "putting green" shall mean all ground 20 yards of the hole, except hazards.

(e) A "hazard" shall be any bunker, water (except casual water), sand, path, road, railway, whin, bush, rushes, rabbit scrape, fence or ditch. Sand blown on to the grass, or sprinkled on the course for its preservation, bare patches, snow, and ice are not hazards. Permanent grass within a hazard shall not be considered part of the hazard.

(f) The term "through the green" shall mean all parts of the course except "hazards" and the putting green which is being played to.

(g) The term "out of bounds" shall mean any place outside the defined or recognised boundaries of the course.

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

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

(j) A ball shall be considered to have "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 shall not be considered to have been "moved."

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

(l) A "match" shall consist 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" shall be any movement of the ball caused by the player, except as provided for in

rule 4, 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 shall not affect the rotation of play.

(o) The privilege of leading is called "the honour."

(p) "Addressing the ball" shall mean that a player has taken up his position and grounded his club, or, if in a hazard, that 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," &c., 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 leading from 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 two marks

indicating the teeing ground, may be at once recalled by the opposite side.

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 last teeing ground shall again have 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. A player shall not play while his ball is moving, under the penalty of the loss of the hole. But if the ball begin to move while the player is making his upward or downward swing, he shall incur no penalty, except as provided for in rules 10, 18, and 27, and a stroke lost under rule 27 shall not in these circumstances be counted as a stroke of the player.

4. 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.

5. In a 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.

6. When the balls are in play the ball furthest 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 may at once recall the stroke. A ball so recalled shall be dropped as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty.

7. The ball must be fairly struck at, not pushed, scraped, or spooned, under penalty of the loss of the hole.

8. A ball must be played wherever it lies or the hole be given up, except as otherwise provided for in the rules.

9. Unless with the opponent's consent, a ball in play shall not be moved nor touched before the hole is played out, under penalty of one stroke, except as otherwise provided for in the rules. But the player may touch his ball with his club in the act of addressing it without penalty.

If the player's ball displace the opponent's ball through the green, the opponent, if he choose, may drop a ball (without penalty) as near as possible to

the place where it lay, but this must be done before another stroke is played.

10. Any loose impediment (not being in or touching a hazard) which is within a club length of the ball may be removed. If the player's ball move after any such loose impediment has been touched by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies, the penalty shall be one stroke. If any loose impediment (not being on the putting green) which is more than a club length from the ball be removed, the penalty shall be the loss of the hole.

11. Any vessel, wheel-barrow, tool, roller, grass-cutter, box, or similar obstruction may be removed. If a ball be moved in so doing it may be replaced without penalty. A ball lying on or touching such obstruction, or on clothes, nets, or ground under repair or covered up or opened for the purpose of the upkeep of the links, may be lifted and dropped without penalty as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer the hole. A ball lifted in a hazard under such circumstances shall be dropped in the hazard.

A ball lying in a golf hole or flag hole, or in a hole made by the greenkeeper, may be lifted and

dropped without penalty as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer the hole.

12. Before striking at a ball in play, the player shall not move, bend, nor break anything fixed or growing near the ball, except in the act of placing his feet on the ground for the purpose of addressing the ball, in soling his club to address the ball, and in his upward or downward swing, under penalty of the loss of the hole, except as otherwise provided for in the rules.

13. When a ball lies in or touches a hazard, nothing shall be done to improve its lie; the club shall not touch the ground, nor shall anything be touched or moved before the player strikes at the ball, subject to the following exceptions:—(1) The player may place his feet firmly on the ground for the purpose of addressing the ball; (2) in addressing the ball, or in the upward or downward swing, any grass, bent, whin, or other growing substance, or the side of a bunker, wall, paling, or other immovable obstacle may be touched; (3) steps or planks placed in a hazard by the Green Committee for access to or egress from such hazard may be removed, and if a ball be moved in so doing, it may be replaced without penalty; (4) any loose impedi-

ments may be removed from the putting green ; (5) the player shall be entitled to find his ball as provided by Rule 30. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole.

14. A player or caddie shall not press down nor remove any irregularities of surface near a ball in play. Dung, worm-casts or mole-hills may be removed (but not pressed down) without penalty. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole.

15. If a ball lie or be lost in water, the player may drop a ball under penalty of one stroke. But if a ball lie or be lost (1) in casual water through the green, a ball may be dropped without penalty ; (2) in water in a hazard, or in casual water in a hazard, a ball may be dropped behind the hazard under penalty of one stroke ; (3) in casual water on a putting green a ball may be placed by hand behind the water without penalty.

(16). When a ball has to be dropped, the player himself shall drop it. He shall face the hole, stand erect behind the hazard or casual water, keep the spot from which the ball was lifted (or in the case of water or casual water, the spot at which it entered) in a line between himself and the hole, and

drop the ball behind him from his head, standing as far behind the hazard or casual water as he may please. If it be impossible to drop the ball behind the hazard or casual water, it shall be dropped as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer the hole. If the ball so dropped touch the player dropping it, there shall be no further penalty, and if the ball roll into a hazard, it may be re-dropped without further penalty.

17. When the balls lie within six inches of each other on the putting green, or within a club length of each other through the green or in a hazard (the distance to be measured from their nearest points), the ball nearer the hole may, at the option of either the player or the opponent, be lifted until the other is played, and shall then be replaced as near as possible to the place where it lay. If the ball further from the hole be moved in so doing, or in measuring the distance, it shall be replaced without penalty. If the lie of the lifted ball be altered by the player in playing, the ball may be placed in a lie as nearly as possible similar to that from which it was lifted, but not nearer the hole.

18. Any loose impediments may be removed from the putting green, irrespective of the position of the

player's ball. If any loose impediment (not being on the putting green) which is more than a club length from the ball be removed, the penalty shall be the loss of the hole. The opponent's ball may not be moved except as provided for by the immediately preceding Rule. If the player's ball move after any loose impediment lying within six inches of it has been touched by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies, the penalty shall be one stroke.

19. When the ball is on the putting green the player or his caddie may remove (but not press down) sand, earth, dung, worm-casts, mole-hills, snow, or ice lying round the hole or in the line of his put. This shall be done by brushing lightly, with the hand only, across the putt, and not along it. Dung may be removed by a club, but the club must not be laid with more than its own weight upon the ground. The line of the putt must not be touched, except with the club immediately in front of the ball, in the act of addressing it, or as above authorised. The penalty for a breach of this rule is the loss of the hole.

20. When the ball is on the putting green, no mark shall be placed, nor line drawn as a guide.

The line of the putt may be pointed out by the player's caddie, his partner, or his partner's caddie, but the person doing so must not touch the ground.

The player's caddie, his partner, or his partner's caddie may stand at the hole; but no player nor caddie shall endeavour, by moving or otherwise, to influence the action of the wind upon the ball.

The penalty for a breach of this rule is the loss of the hole.

21. When on the putting green, a player should not play until the opponent's ball is at rest, under penalty of one stroke.

22. Either side is entitled to have the flag-stick removed when approaching the hole. If the ball rest against the flag-stick when in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the stick, and, if the ball fall in, it shall be deemed as having been holed out at the last stroke. If the player's ball knock in the opponent's ball, the latter shall be deemed as having been holed out at the last stroke. If the player's ball displace the opponent's ball, the opponent, if he choose, may replace it, but this must be done before another stroke is played. If the player's ball stop on the spot formerly occupied by

the opponent's ball, and the opponent declare his intention to replace, the player shall first play another stroke, after which the opponent shall replace and play his ball. If the opponent's ball lie on the edge of the hole, the player, after holing out, may knock it away, claiming the hole if holing at the like, and the half if holing at the odd, provided that the player's ball does not strike the opponent's ball and set it in motion. If after the player's ball is in the hole, the player neglect to knock away the opponent's ball, and it fall in also, the opponent shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

23. If a ball in motion be stopped or deflected by any agency outside the match, or by the forecaddie, the ball must be played from where it lies, and the occurrence submitted to as "a rub of the green." If a ball lodge in anything moving, a ball shall be dropped as near as possible to the place where the object was when the ball lodged in it, without penalty. If a ball at rest be displaced by any agency outside the match, excepting wind, the player shall drop a ball as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty. On the putting green, the ball shall be replaced by hand without penalty.

24. If the player's ball strike or be moved by an opponent, or an opponent's caddie or clubs, the opponent shall lose the hole.

25. If the player's ball strike or be stopped by himself or his partner, or either of their caddies or clubs, his side shall lose the hole.

26. If the player, when making a stroke, strike the ball twice, the penalty shall be one stroke.

27. If the player, when not intending to make a stroke, or his partner, or either of their caddies move his or their ball, or by touching anything cause it to be moved when it is in play, the penalty shall be one stroke. If a ball in play be moved after the player has grounded his club in the act of addressing it, or, when in a hazard, if he has taken up his stand to play it, he shall be deemed to have caused it to be moved, and shall lose a stroke, which shall be counted as a stroke of the player, except as provided in Rule 3.

28. If a player play the opponent's ball, his side shall lose the hole, unless (1) the opponent then play the player's ball, whereby the penalty is cancelled, and the hole must be played out with the balls thus exchanged, or (2) the mistake occur through wrong information given by the opponent

or his caddie, in which case there shall be no penalty, but the mistake, if discovered before the opponent has played, must be rectified by placing a ball as near as possible to the place where the opponent's ball lay.

If it be discovered before either side has struck off from the next teeing ground (or, after playing the last hole in the match, before any of the players have left the green) that one side has played out the hole with the ball of a party not engaged in the match, that side shall lose that hole.

29. If a ball be lost, except as otherwise provided for in the rules, the player's side shall lose the hole ; but if both balls be lost the hole shall be considered halved.

30. If a ball be lost in fog, bent, whins, long grass, or the like, only so much thereof shall be touched as will enable the player to find his ball. The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the loss of the hole.

31. If a ball be driven out of bounds, a ball shall be dropped at the spot from which the stroke was played, under penalty of loss of the distance.

32. In a three-ball match, if a player consider

that an opponent's ball on the putting green might interfere with his stroke, he may require the opponent either to lift or hole out his ball at the opponent's discretion.

If an opponent consider (1) that his own ball, if left, might be of assistance to the player, he is entitled to lift it or hole out at his discretion; or (2) that the ball of the other opponent might be of such assistance, he may require that it be either lifted or holed out at the other opponent's discretion.

33. A player shall not ask for advice from anyone except his own caddie, his partner, or his partner's caddie, nor shall he willingly be otherwise advised in any way whatever, under penalty of the loss of the hole.

34. If a ball split into separate pieces, another ball may be put down where the largest portion lies, or if two pieces are apparently of equal size, it may be put where either piece lies, at the option of the player. If a ball crack or become unfit for play, the player may change it, intimating to his opponent his intention to do so. Mud adhering to a ball shall not be considered as making it unfit for play.

35. If a dispute arise on any point, the players have the right of determining the party or parties to whom it shall be referred, but should they not agree, either side may refer it to the Rules of Golf Committee, whose decision shall be final. If the point in dispute be not covered by the Rules of Golf, the arbiters must decide it by equity.

SPECIAL RULES FOR STROKE COMPETITIONS.

1. In stroke competitions, the competitor who holes the stipulated course in fewest strokes shall be the winner.

2. If the lowest scores be made by two or more competitors, the tie or ties shall be decided by another round, to be played on the same day. But if the Green Committee determine that to be inexpedient or impossible, they shall then appoint the following or some subsequent day whereon the tie or ties shall be decided.

3. New holes shall be made for medal competitions, and thereafter no competitor, before starting, shall play any stroke on a putting green, under penalty of disqualification.

4. The scores shall be kept by a special marker, or by the competitors noting each other's scores. The scores marked shall be checked after each hole. On completion of the round, the score of the competitor shall be signed by the marker, counter-signed by the competitor, and handed to the Secretary or his deputy, after which, unless it be found that a card returned shows a score below

that actually played (in which case the competitor shall be disqualified), no correction or alteration can be made.

5. If a competitor play from outside the limits of the teeing ground, the penalty shall be disqualification.

6. If a ball be lost (except as otherwise provided for in the Rules of Golf), the competitor shall return as near as possible to the spot from which the lost ball was struck, tee a ball, and lose a stroke. The lost ball shall continue in play, if it be found before the player has struck another ball.

7. If a competitor's ball strike himself, his clubs, or caddie, the penalty shall be one stroke.

8. If a competitor's ball strike another competitor, or his clubs or caddie, it is a "rub of the green," and the ball shall be played from where it lies. If a competitor's ball which is at rest be moved by another competitor, or his caddie, or his club, or his ball, or by any outside agency excepting wind, it shall be replaced as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty.

9. A competitor shall hole out with his own ball at every hole, under penalty of disqualification. But

if it be discovered before he has struck off from the next teeing-ground (or at the last hole before he has handed his card to the secretary or his deputy) that he has not holed out with his own ball, he shall be at liberty to return and hole out with his own ball, without penalty.

10. A ball may be lifted out of a difficulty of any description, and teed, if possible, behind it, under penalty of two strokes. If it be impossible to tee the ball behind the difficulty, it shall be teed as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer the hole.

11. All balls shall be holed out, under penalty of disqualification. When a competitor's ball is within twenty yards of the hole, the competitor shall not play until the flag has been removed, under penalty of one stroke. If the ball nearer the hole might either interfere with the competitor's stroke, or in any way assist the competitor, such ball must be holed out or lifted, at the owner's option. Through the green a competitor may have any other competitor's ball lifted, if he find that it interferes with his stroke.

12. A competitor, unless specially authorised by the Green Committee, shall not play with a profes-

sional, and he may not willingly receive advice from anyone but his caddie, in any way whatever, under penalty of disqualification.

A forecaddie may be employed.

13. Competitors shall not discontinue play on account of bad weather, under penalty of disqualification.

14. Where in the "Rules of Golf" the penalty for the breach of any rule is the loss of the hole, in stroke competitions the penalty shall be the loss of two strokes, except where otherwise provided for in these special rules.

15. Any dispute regarding the play shall be determined by the Rules of the Golf Committee.

16. The Rules of Golf, so far as they are not at variance with these special rules, shall apply to stroke competitions.

ETIQUETTE OF GOLF.

1. A single player has no standing, and must always give way to a properly constituted match.
2. No player, caddie, or onlooker should move or talk during a stroke.
3. No player should play from the tee until the party in front have played their second strokes, and are out of range, nor play up to the putting green till the party in front have holed out and moved away.
4. The player who leads from the tee should be allowed to play before his opponent tees his ball.
5. Players who have holed out should not try their putts over again when other players are following them.
6. Players looking for a lost ball must allow other matches coming up to pass them.
7. On request being made, a three-ball match must allow a single, threesome, or foursome to pass. Any match playing a whole round may claim the right to pass a match playing a shorter round.

8. If a match fail to keep its place on the green, and lose in distance more than one clear hole on those in front, it may be passed, on request being made.

9. Turf cut or displaced by a stroke should be at once re-placed.

10. A player should carefully fill up all holes made by himself in a bunker.

11. It is the duty of an umpire or referee to take cognisance of any breach of rule which he may observe, whether he be appealed to on the point or not.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ON THE

RULES OF GOLF.

1 (*m*). In a foursome it is contrary to the spirit of this rule for the weaker player purposely to miss the ball when faced by a hazard over which he has grave doubts of his ability to get, in order that his partner—a much stronger player—may drive safely over. An intentional miss is not a movement intended to strike the ball, and any players resorting to such a mean dodge to win a game, should be cold-shouldered by all sportsmen.

2. The only point that occurs to us here is in connection with the last paragraph. If a player win his round, say, by four up and three to play, but lose the bye match of three holes, the former being what is here called “the long match,” the

player is entitled to the "honour" on starting a new match.

3—8. No comment.

9. The exceptions here indicated are contained in Rules 9 (last clause), 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 28, 32, and 34.

10 and 11. Explain themselves.

12. Is specially aimed at promiscuous tramping round about the ball, so as to improve its lie, a practice which is all too common on inland greens.

13. Is perhaps oftener broken than any, and we would counsel all clubs to have it printed in large type on their scoring cards. We have seen players of the strictest integrity grounding their clubs in bunkers and on roads, and poking them about whins when they clearly saw their ball, prior to striking at it, with a sublime ignorance of this rule, which we did not know whether to regard as assumed or not. But the opponent has the cure in his own hands. He ought to exact the penalty: but then, "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." Nor can a player when in a sand bunker, go to the other end of the bunker and try the grip of the sand with his niblick, without forfeiting the hole;

albeit we once saw this done in a professional match without penalty.

14 and 15. No comment.

16. We have frequently seen the player's caddie allowed to drop the ball. This is wrong. Again, on certain courses, where rabbit scrapes abound, should a ball lodge in one it may be lifted and dropped behind the scrape, under the penalty of one stroke. So far, so good. But if, as occasionally happens, the scrape be in a bunker, what is to be done? The ball must be dropped behind the scrape, but in the hazard.

17 and 18. Explain themselves.

19. Is, we venture to say, more honoured in its breach than its observance : but why so? Because the opponent has qualms of conscience in claiming what he would not care to have claimed against himself. That high-class players have no such conscientious scruples the following will suffice to show. On a well-known Scotch green, a player had a putt of less than a foot to halve a match upon which a considerable sum of money depended. Between his ball and the hole were some rabbits' droppings. With the back of his hand he brushed them into the hole. The opponent at once claimed

the hole because the player had drawn his hand along the line of the putt. The point was referred to the Council of the Club, and the claim was upheld.

So far as the last clause is concerned, a player may sole his club immediately in front of his ball before striking it, but this is the only exception to the rule.

20. A player's caddie cannot touch the line of the putt even with the shaft of a club in pointing out the line to his master without incurring penalty.

In connection with the second clause, and as exemplifying its strict interpretation, we cite an incident which occurred in an important match at St. Andrews some few years ago. Just as a player putted, his opponent's caddie shifted his position. The player's caddie promptly claimed the hole, asserting that the ball had thereby been exposed to the wind, and the referee had no option but to concede the claim.

21 and 22. Explain themselves.

23. Questions frequently crop up as to the displacement of a ball *at rest*. Take the most frequent displacement by cattle, sheep, dogs, or even crows or vultures, if the ball displaced cannot

be recovered from the jaws or beak of the marauder, then another may be dropped as nearly as possible on the spot from which it was displaced. If the ball was taken from a bunker or other hazard, in such hazard the ball must be dropped.

24. Several curious questions have been put in connection with this rule. Two will suffice for explanatory purposes. A player asks his opponent or his opponent's caddie to show him the road to the hole; the opponent or his caddie does so; the player's ball hits the opponent or his caddie, and the player claims the hole. He is perfectly justified by the rule in doing so—such a claim has in very truth been made—and the penalty must be paid. Such sharp practice, however, should never be condoned, and the claimant should, in all time to come, be left severely alone.

A player is driving from the tee, and his opponent and opponent's caddie are standing behind the teeing ground to the player's right. The player slices his ball so badly that it hits the sand box, from whence it rebounds on to the opponent or his caddie. In this case also the hole is lost, and the moral to be drawn from the *contretemps* is—always stand well behind the

player's arms to the left, where it is almost impossible for him to draw his ball.

Here is a ludicrous incident told to us. A player drove, as he thought, a very long ball, far over a bunker. His opponent duffed his tee shot, and with his second carried into the aforesaid bunker. Taking his niblick, he smote blindly at his ball, missing it altogether, but—*mirabile dictu*—driving out the other man's ball which had carried into the bunker after all, and sunk deep in the sand. Of course he lost the hole.

25. Explains itself.

26. A badly cupped ball has to be negotiated, we shall say, or the ball has lodged in a whin; the player half gets his ball which screws up and hits the club a second time, and the hole is lost. The point is occasionally disputed, the player asserting he has only hit the ball once, the opponent the reverse. What is to be done? Either accept the player's word or examine his club, upon which the tell-tale double marks may be found, especially if he played the stroke with an iron club.

27. One cannot be too careful in addressing one's ball, especially when lying in rough country, among long grass, in bracken, &c., where the

touching of a blade of grass or leaf may cause the ball to move, and a stroke be lost thereby.

28-31. Explain themselves.

32. Broadly stated, means that stimpies are abolished in three ball matches.

33. Put briefly, a player cannot ask an outsider for advice in any shape or form.

34. The principal thing to be borne in mind here is that a very badly hacked ball, say with a chunk hanging off it, can be replaced by a new ball.

35. Bars aggrieved players from having recourse to the Law Courts.

SPECIAL RULES FOR STROKE COMPETITION.

1 and 2 require no explanation.

3. Many players fancy they can practise putts before starting to their heart's content, provided they do not putt into the hole. Others, again, argue that they are entitled to putt, provided they do not

putt *in the direction* of the hole. All are wrong, and are liable to disqualification.

4. Until special markers who understand the game are employed in every instance, the stroke game will be an unsatisfactory test of merit. Players of the strictest honour, if indifferent exponents of the game, are liable to miscount the strokes they have played; others, whose golfing morality is lax, lop a stroke or two off a bad hole without their consciences troubling them. The player's partner, who has perhaps taken a different line to the hole, has to rely on the correctness or truthfulness of the player in stating his total number of strokes, and even if somewhat doubtful of his accuracy, does not care to call him a liar. Hence the urgent necessity for special markers.

5. A new rule which appears to us somewhat harsh. A penalty of, say, one stroke would surely "fit the crime."

6-7. The penalty in match play would be loss of the hole.

8. In match play the other player would lose the hole.

9. Explains itself.

10. It is a popular fallacy that the ball, before it can be lifted, must be unplayable. Such need not be the case. The rule is directly opposed to that in vogue in match play, where all balls must be played where they lie, except as otherwise provided in the Rules, or the hole given up.

11. A ball knocked in by the other competitor's ball must be replaced as nearly as possible at the spot from which it was displaced, and holed out by the player. It cannot, as in match play, be counted as having been holed in the previous stroke. Nor is a competitor entitled to leave his ball lying on the putting green as a guide to the other competitor. He must insist on holing his ball out first, where he fancies an advantage may be reaped.

12. No comment.

13. Rain or shine, a round once entered upon must be finished straight away. But at short holes, or at the conclusion of a round on a nine hole course, where the competitors are kept back by those in front, it is permissible to indulge in a little mild refreshment, if time and opportunity admit. No rule, written or unwritten, can say them nay.

14-16 require no explanation.

ETIQUETTE OF GOLF.

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itself. Let every golfer study it.

Rules 1, 8, 10, and 11 are new.

APPENDIX.

WINNERS OF THE GOLFING CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE CHAMPION BELT.

1860—W. Park, Musselburgh ...	174, at Prestwick
1861—Tom Morris, sen., Prestwick ...	163, at Prestwick
1862—Tom Morris, sen., Prestwick .	163, at Prestwick
1863—W. Park, Musselburgh ...	168, at Prestwick
1864—Tom Morris, sen., Prestwick .	167, at Prestwick
1865—A. Strath, St. Andrews ...	162, at Prestwick
1866—W. Park, Musselburgh ...	169, at Prestwick
1867—Tom Morris, sen., St. Andrews	170, at Prestwick
1868—Tom Morris, jun., St. Andrews	154, at Prestwick
1869—Tom Morris, jun., St. Andrews	157, at Prestwick
*1870 Tom Morris, jun., St. Andrews	149, at Prestwick

* This being Tom Morris, jun.'s third successive victory, he won the Belt outright, and the Championship remained in abeyance for two years when a fresh trophy was substituted, to be held by the leading club in the district from which the winner hails.

WINNERS OF THE CHAMPION CUP.

1872—Tom Morris, jun., St. Andrews	166, at Prestwick.
1873—Tom Kidd, St. Andrews	179, at St. Andrews.
1874—Mungo Park, Musselburgh ...	159, at Musselburgh.
1875—Willie Park, Musselburgh ...	166, at Prestwick.
1876—Bob Martin, St. Andrews ...	176, at St. Andrews.
1877—Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews ...	160, at Musselburgh.
1878—Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews ...	157, at Prestwick.
1879—Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews ...	170, at St. Andrews.
1880—Bob Ferguson, Musselburgh ...	162, at Musselburgh.
1881—Bob Ferguson, Musselburgh ...	170, at Prestwick.
1882—Bob Ferguson, Musselburgh ...	171, at St. Andrews.
*1883—W. Fernie, Dumfries	159, at Musselburgh.
1884—Jack Simpson, Carnoustie ...	160, at Prestwick.
1885—Bob Martin, St. Andrews ...	171, at St. Andrews.
1886—D. Brown, Musselburgh	157, at Musselburgh.
1887—Willie Park, jun., Musselburgh	161, at Prestwick.
1888—Jack Burns, Warwick	171, at St. Andrews.
†1889—Willie Park, jun., Musselburgh	155, at Musselburgh.
1890—Mr. John Ball, jun., Royal Liverpool G. C.	164, at Prestwick.
1891—Hugh Kirkcaldy, St. Andrews	166, at St. Andrews.
‡1892—Mr. H. H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool G. C.	305, at Muirfield.
1893—W. Auchterlonie, St. Andrews	322, at Prestwick.

* After a tie with Bob Ferguson, Musselburgh.

† After a tie with Andrew Kirkcaldy, St. Andrews.

‡ The competition was this year extended over four rounds, or 72 holes in all.

1894—J. H. Taylor, Winchester	...	326, at Sandwich.
1895—J. H. Taylor, Winchester	...	332, at St. Andrews.
*1896—H. Vardon, Scarborough...	...	316, at Muirfield.
1897—Mr. H. H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool G.C.	314, at Hoylake.
1898—H. Vardon, Scarborough...	...	307, at Prestwick.
1899—H. Vardon, Scarborough....	...	310, at Sandwich.
1900—J. H. Taylor, Richmond	309, at St. Andrews.
1901—J. Braid, Romford	309, at Muirfield.

* After a tie with J. H. Taylor.

Winners and runners up for the Amateur Championship.

- 1886.—Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson (Royal North Devon) beat Mr. Henry A. Lamb (Royal Wimbledon) by seven up and six to play, at St. Andrews.
- 1887.—Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson (Royal North Devon) beat Mr. John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool), by one hole, at Hoylake.
- 1888.—Mr. John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr. J. E. Laidlay (Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers) by five up and four to play, at Prestwick.
- 1889.—Mr. J. E. Laidlay (Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers) beat Mr. Leslie M. Balfour (Royal and Ancient) by two up and one to play, at St. Andrews.
- 1890.—Mr. John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr. J. E. Laidlay (Hon. Company of Edinburgh Golfers) by four up and three to play, at Hoylake.

-
- 1891.—Mr. J. E. Laidlay (Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers) beat Mr. H. H. Hilton (Royal Liverpool) by one hole after a tie, at St. Andrews.
- 1892.—Mr. John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr. H. H. Hilton (Royal Liverpool) by three up and one to play, at Sandwich.
- 1893.—Mr. P. C. Anderson (St. Andrews University) beat Mr. J. E. Laidlay (Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers) by one hole, at Prestwick.
- 1894.—Mr. John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr. S. Mure Fergusson (Royal and Ancient) by one hole, at Hoylake.
- 1895.—Mr. L. M. Balfour-Melville (Royal and Ancient) beat Mr. John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) by one hole after a tie, at St. Andrews.
- *1896.—Mr. F. G. Tait (Black Watch) beat Mr. H. H. Hilton (Royal Liverpool) by eight up and seven to play, at Sandwich.
- 1897.—Mr. A. J. T. Allan (Edinburgh University) beat Mr. J. Robb (St. Andrews) by four up and two to play, at Muirfield.
-

* Thirty-six holes played for first time.

- 1898.—Mr. F. G. Tait (Black Watch) beat Mr. S. Mure Fergusson (Royal and Ancient) by seven up and five to play, at Hoylake.
- 1899.—Mr. John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool), beat Mr. F. G. Tait (Black Watch) after a tie, at Prestwick.
- 1900.—Mr. H. H. Hilton (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr. J. Robb (St. Andrews) by eight up and seven to play, at Sandwich.
- 1901.—Mr. H. H. Hilton (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr. J. L. Low (Royal and Ancient) by one hole, at St. Andrews.

Winners and runners up for the Irish Amateur Championship.

- 1892.—Mr. Alex Stuart (Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers) beat Mr. J. H. Andrew (Prestwick St. Nicholas) by one hole, at Portrush.
- 1893.—Mr. John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr. L. S. Anderson (New Club, North Berwick) by eight up and seven to play, at Newcastle (Co. Down).

- 1894.—Mr. John Ball, jun. (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr. D. L. Low (Royal and Ancient) by nine up and seven to play, at Dollymount.
- 1895.—Mr. W. B. Taylor (Mortonhall) beat Mr. J. M. Williamson (Royal Musselburgh) by thirteen up and eleven to play, at Portrush.
- 1896.—Mr. W. B. Taylor (Edinburgh Carlton) beat Mr. D. Anderson (Panmure) by nine up and eight to play, at Newcastle (Co. Down).
- 1897.—Mr. H. H. Hilton (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr. L. S. Anderson (Falmouth) by five up and four to play, at Dollymount.
- 1898.—Mr. W. B. Taylor (Carlton) beat Mr. Dallmeyer (London Scottish) after a tie, at Portrush.
- 1899.—Mr. John Ball, jun., (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr. J. M. Williamson (Royal Musselburgh) by twelve up and eleven to play, at Portmarnock.
- 1900.—Mr. H. H. Hilton (Royal Liverpool) beat Mr. S. H. Fry (Mid Surrey) by eleven up and nine to play, at Newcastle (Co. Down).
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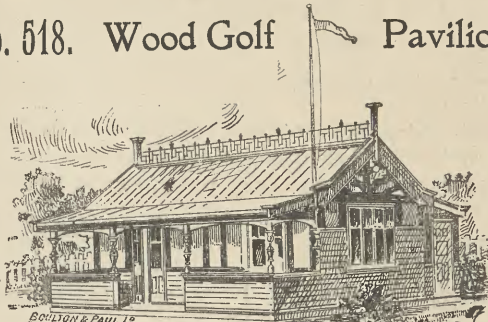
Winners and runners up for the Ladies' Championship.

- 1893.—Lady Margaret Scott (Cotswold) beat Miss Issette Pearson (Wimbledon) by seven up and five to play, at St. Annes'.
- 1894.—Lady Margaret Scott (Cotswold) beat Miss Issette Pearson (Wimbledon) by three up and two to play, at Littlestone.
- 1895.—Lady Margaret Scott (Cotswold) beat Miss E. Lythgoe (Lytham and St. Annes') by six up and four to play, at Portrush.
- 1896.—Miss Amy Pascoe (Wimbledon) beat Miss L. Thomson (Wimbledon) by three up and one to play, at Hoylake.
- 1897.—Miss E. C. Orr (North Berwick) beat Miss Orr (North Berwick) by four up and three to play, at Gullane.
- 1898.—Miss L. Thomson (Wimbledon) beat Miss Nevile (Worcestershire) by seven up and five to play, at Yarmouth.

- 1899.—Miss M. Hezlet (Royal Portrush) beat Miss Magill (Co. Down) by two up and one to play, at Newcastle, Co. Down.
- 1900.—Miss Rhona K. Adair (Royal Portrush) beat Miss Nevile (Worcestershire) by six up and five to play, at Westward Ho !
- 1901.—Miss M. A. Graham (Hoylake) beat Miss Rhona K. Adair (Royal Portrush) by three up and two to play, at Aberdovey.
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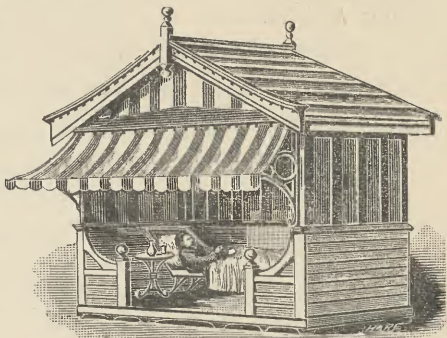
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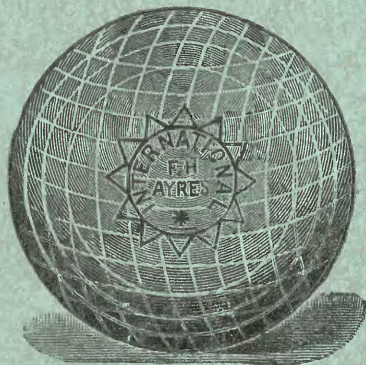
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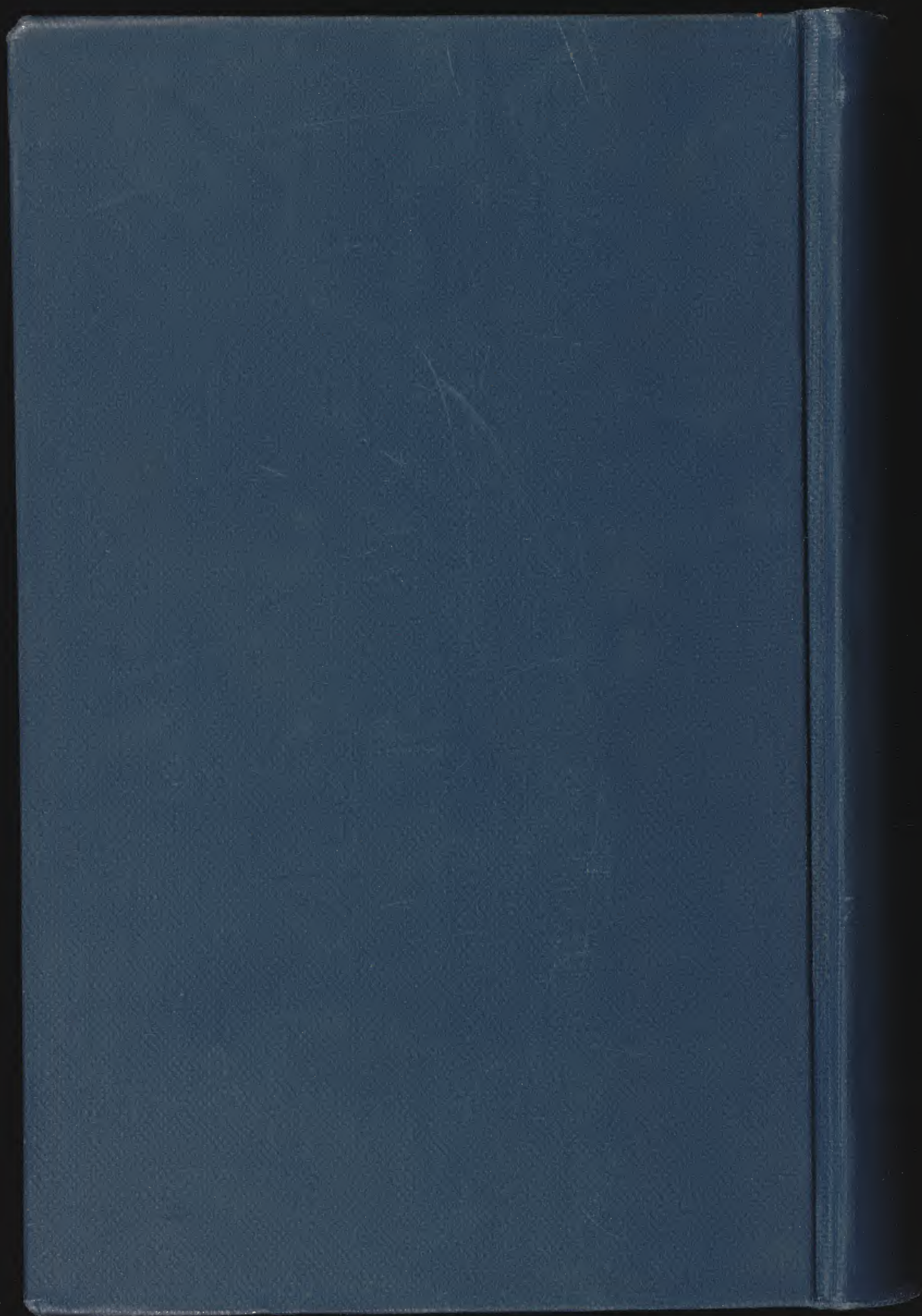
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