

ST ANDREWS WHERE GOLF IS FIRST LAST & ALWAYS

FOR several centuries St. Andrews was the ecclesiastical capital of Scotland, because the relics of the Apostle St. Andrew were here, and thus he became the patron saint of the country. So many pilgrims were attracted by them that large hospices had to be erected for their accommodation, and the city grew up around the institutions, but now all the pilgrims come to play golf, and they come from all over the world, because St. Andrews is supposed to have the finest links in existence, which lie upon the shore of the ocean, upon a sandy soil with perfect turf, and the hazards are natural sand dunes.

Half the population of St. Andrews are golf enthusiasts, who have built or bought or rented residences here so as to have the advantage of playing on the celebrated course, and buying clubs of famous makers, and being present at the many tournaments and matches that occur here annually. A large part of the town is made up of fine stone residences, surrounded by lovely grounds, which are occupied by such people, golf cranks, from every part of the world, many of them rich, retired merchants, manufacturers, bankers and other business men who are prolonging their lives by constant outdoor exercise and enjoying themselves beyond description, and thousands of golfers come here to spend their vacations.

There is surf bathing on the beach that fringes the golf course, and several large open-air swimming pools, made by building dams between the rocks, which hold the water when the tide goes out. They are quite a novelty.

Golf is supposed to have come originally from Holland and is of very ancient origin. It was so common in Scotland in 1457 as to require the intervention of parliament to regulate it and to direct the attention of the people to archery and fencing, which were considered more useful training for the defence of the country. How long it has been played at St. Andrews cannot be stated, but the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, which is still flourishing, was organized in 1754. The oldest club in the kingdom is the Royal Blackheath Club, near London, which dates back to 1608, and several clubs have been organized in the links, which are, however, with only seven holes, as has 119 members, with an entrance fee of £5 and annual dues of £3. The second club in the kingdom was organized in Edinburgh in 1635 and the third was organized here.

There are now 1,620 golf clubs in the United Kingdom and ten of them are in St. Andrews.

Golf begins at daylight here and ends at dark when the balls can no longer be seen. The other morning at six o'clock we counted twenty-five people playing on the old course, and after dinner at 8.30 o'clock at night we counted fifty-six. There are hundreds of people on the grounds all day long and sometimes thousands, including a multitude of American enthusiasts. There are ten first-class hotels in the town and nearly every house takes boarders or rents rooms. The winter population is 7,000 and the summer population varies from ten to eleven thousand.

There are three links of eighteen holes each for men, and one exclusively for women. Two of them, which belong to the town, including the premier golf course of the world, are free to all comers under rules adopted by the Royal and Ancient Club, whose house stands at the gate of the latter. Strangers and all non-taxpayers are admitted on equal terms, by paying a shilling a day, five shillings a week or fifteen shillings a month. Men, women and children of whatever age or race, or condition who pay taxes in the town or the fees named, have an equal chance on the links daily by filling an application on a card which is prepared for that purpose.

Every evening at eight o'clock these cards are placed in a box, and after being well shaken, 120 are drawn out successively. The person whose name is upon the first card drawn, and any partner he may choose, have the right to the premier links at nine o'clock the next morning, but they forfeit the privilege if they are not ready to drive their balls when the official starter, who occupies a booth at the starting point, sounds the gong and calls their names.

At precisely four minutes past nine, the pair whose names were on the second ticket drawn are started, and this programme continues until six o'clock in the evening, the starts being only four minutes apart throughout the entire day.

The lists of the order of starting are hung up immediately after the drawing in the principal hotels, the post office, in front of the city hall and on a bulletin board at the clubhouse, so that everybody may know how they run. Three afternoons in the week the taxpayers of the town have every other go if they want it, and only half as many cards are drawn as usual; but if no citizen taxpayer is present when the gong sounds, anyone can take advantage of the gap and start off on the game. This rule applies also to those whose names are on the bulletin board. If they do not appear promptly the opportunity may be claimed by anyone. Therefore those whose names have not been drawn are usually standing around the first "tee" awaiting a chance.

A crowd of official caddies of all ages—some of them men seventy years old, who have done nothing else all their lives—are confined

in a corral near the starting place and take their turns. No player can select a favorite, but if he wants a caddie he must go to the booth and get a card, which he hands to the man at the gate and the latter calls out the name of the caddie whose turn comes next. The regular fee is a shilling and sixpence, but a player may give his caddie as much more as he likes.

The same rules apply to the other links. Sunday playing is prohibited. Tom Morris, the famous golf champion, who died last May after having charge of these links for half a century, was an elder in the Presbyterian church where John Knox preached his first sermon, and he used to say to those who wanted to play on Sunday:

"Ye mayna see the objections, but the green needs the rest."

It may interest golfers who read these lines to know that the total distance of the eighteen holes of the Royal and Ancient golf course at St. Andrews is 6,147 yards and that the distances between the holes are as follows:

362 yards	323 yards	378 yards
397 "	136 "	460 "
318 "	267 "	368 "
372 "	283 "	317 "
501 "	149 "	458 "
339 "	358 "	361 "

Tom Morris died last May at the age of eighty-seven years, beloved by every golfer in the kingdom and admired by millions who knew him only by name. He was a model citizen, although he never did anything but play golf after he was twenty-seven years old. Before that age he made golf balls. He played his last game two years ago when he was eighty-five years old and received a large sum of money as a birthday present from his admirers. He was the champion of the world in 1861, in 1862, in 1863, in 1864 and in 1867. In the following year his son, "Young Tom" Morris, took the championship away from the father when he was only seventeen years old and held it when he died in 1875. James Braid of Walton Meath, near London is the champion now. He has played this course in sixty-four strokes, but a Mr. Massey has gone around in sixty-two, and F. G. Tate in sixty-three.

The successor of Tom Morris as captain of the Royal and Ancient Club is David Auchterlonie, a well known manufacturer of golf clubs at St. Andrews, whose brother William was champion of the world in 1893 and whose brother Lawrence has been the champion of America. David Auchterlonie was born here, has been a member of the club for twenty-five years and as an amateur has won all the matches he has played upon the course. He does not consider himself a professional, but is devoted to his business and plays as a recreation only. It is the precious privilege of the captain of the St. Andrews Club to use a locker that formerly belonged to old Tom Morris and to Allan Robertson, his predecessor as champion.

Nothing but golf is talked here. Nothing else is considered of importance. That sport absorbs the entire attention of every person in the community and every visitor, for nobody cares for anything else. They even refer to it on the grave stones, and the monument of young Tom Morris, probably the greatest golf genius that ever lived, which was erected by the golf clubs of the United Kingdom in the grounds of the ruined cathedral, represents him



with a club in his hand about to drive the ball. The epitaph is as follows:

MONUMENTS AND EPITAPHS
IN MEMORY OF TOMMY,
SON OF THOMAS MORRIS,
WHO DIED THE 25TH OF DECEMBER,
1875, AGED 34 YEARS.
Deeply Regretted by Numerous
Friends and All Golfers.
He thrice in succession won the
champion's belt and held it
without envy, his many amiable
qualities being less acknowledged
than his golfing achievements.

Young Tom was born in 1841 and made his debut as a professional golfer when he was only thirteen years old. He never did anything else. He was the champion of the kingdom when he was seventeen and his record has never been surpassed.

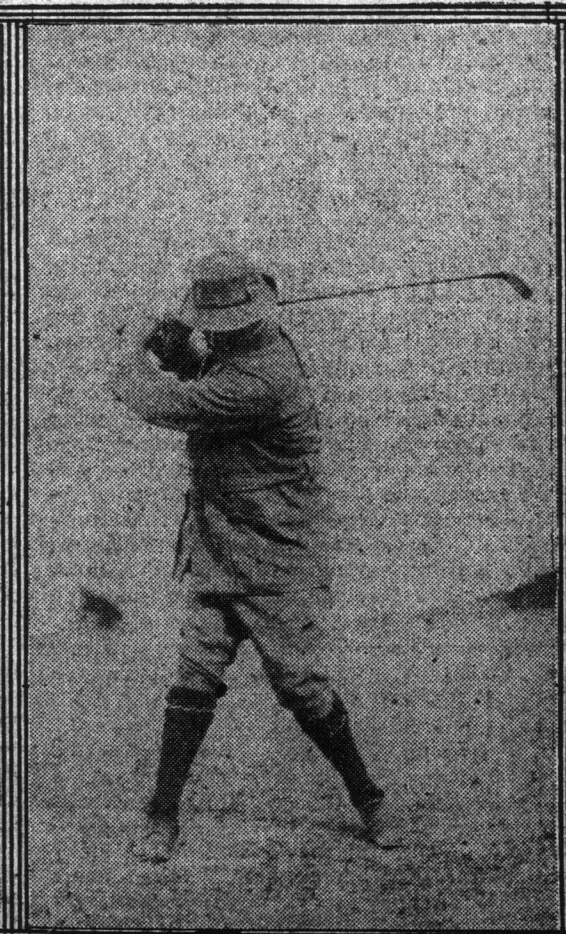
Other famous golf players are buried in the same cemetery. "Old Tom" was laid beside his son last May, but no monument has yet been erected to his memory. A committee is receiving contributions for one. Allan Robertson, another champion, lies near by, and over his grave has been erected a tall shaft of granite with a bust in relief which is said to be an accurate likeness. The inscription is as follows:

IN MEMORY OF
ALLAN ROBERTSON,
WHO DIED SEPT. 1, 1859,
AGED 44 YEARS.
He was greatly esteemed for his
personal works and for many
years was distinguished as the
champion golfer of Scotland.

The grandfather of Allan Robertson is



AT FINISH OF A DRIVE



BRASSIE SHOT ADDRESSING THE BALL

buried near by under a stone with this epitaph:
SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
Golf Ball Maker, St. Andrews,
Who Died
APRIL 18, 1818, AGED 72 YEARS.

LESSONS FROM THE THREE ARMIES

The three armies of the United Kingdom, Germany and France have all recently held their manoeuvres. What has been the result? A comparative estimate in the Observer is of great interest:

"Comparing the performance of the French troops with that of the Germans, it appears that modern conditions of warfare suit the Gallic temperament better than the Teutonic. The individuality of the Frenchman is more pronounced, and he is quicker in his readiness



IRON APPROACH SHOT AT TOP OF STROKES

in warfare, 'hath never forgiveness,' and that such a criticism should be levelled against it is the surest proof that the German Army has, in fact, deteriorated from its great days of 1866 and 1870, when the initiative shown by junior officers was one of the great elements in its success.

"At home the manoeuvres of the Territorials on Salisbury Plain in the early part of last month were full of promise for the new force, though they were marred by the attenuated state of the brigades in the second week. The campaign of the Aldershot division is concluding as we write, and the conduct of the troops has won the warmest encomiums. The noticeable feature has been the intelligence displayed by the men. For the shouting of orders noticed in the German manoeuvres a whistle and a wave of the arm suffices to direct the men of the Aldershot division.

"The British Army is small in numbers, and its administration still leaves much to be desired, while the conditions under which it is trained are prohibitive of the development of genius in the higher commands. But of the quality of the material and the excellence of the regimental officers, to whom so much has been entrusted, there can be no doubt.

"We cannot afford to congratulate ourselves unduly on the superiority of our troops as shown in manoeuvres. The advantage of superior training, great though it is, will vanish unless backed by a spirit of determination and self-sacrifice in the nation."

Benefit of Cable Code Condensing

BY a system of cable code condensing, introduced by the Cable Code Condenser, of Kingsway-house, W.C., it is claimed that the cost of cabling can be reduced in some cases as much as 50 per cent below that entailed by cabling the actual words which stand for phrases in the various code-books in general use, says the London Times.

The new Telegraph Convention, which comes into force on July 1 of next year, permits the transmission by cable of artificial words containing 10 letters or less, though it stipulates that they shall be pronounceable according to the current usage of the eight languages to which it applies. Taking advantage of this provision, the inventors of the Cable Code Condenser, who might have conveniently bestowed a more distinctive title on their device, have arranged that all messages sent by its agency shall be transmitted entirely in the form of ten-letter words, consisting of three pronounceable syllables, each beginning and ending with a consonant, together with a final letter which may be either a consonant or a vowel. Each of these syllables is made to represent a group of figures, and their constituent letters are stated to be so selected as to avoid combinations which experience shows are telegraphically unsuitable, as being specially liable to mistakes in transmission. The source of these figure-groups is the figures which are to be found with each code-word in most of the code-books now recognized; if any particular code-book which it is desired to use does not possess them, it must be numbered, numbers of four, five or six figures, beginning with 0001, 00001, or 000001 respectively, being employed. The same process may be applied to catalogues. When a man wishes to send a cablegram he takes any code-book that he and his correspondent are ac-

customed to, and writes down his message, not in the code-words, but in the numbers attached to them; then, dividing these numbers into groups of three figures, he writes below each group the equivalent syllable, which he will find in the tables issued by the Cable Condenser Code at the price of 25s., and at the end of every three groups he adds a certain letter, the purpose of which will be explained directly, thus making words of ten letters. It will be seen that, supposing the numbers in the code-book used to consist of five figures each, a message which would require for its expression nine of the ordinary code-book words can in this way be represented by five Condenser Code words; each Condenser Code word stands for 1 4-5th code-book words, and the cable companies are made to give full value for the money they receive, having to transmit ten letters for each word and not getting off with a smaller number of letters, as they do with many of the ordinary code-book words. The method thus means, in this case, a saving of four-ninths, or 44 per cent. In the case of a short message, expressible in two code-book words, there is a modified arrangement which enables transmission to be effected by one Condenser Code word, the saving then being 50 per cent. But a message of four code-book words would require three Condenser Code words, and the saving would be only 25 per cent; five code-book words could, however, be sent for the same money, since in the case of the four-word message the greater part of one Condenser Code word is wasted.

The system also includes several tests by which the recipient can check the correctness of the messages as received by him. In the first place, since every word contains 10 letters, the dropping out of a letter, or the change of two letters into one, is at once apparent, as

also, from the construction of the syllables, is the substitution of a consonant for a vowel, or vice versa. In addition to this visual check, there is a numerical one, afforded by the tenth or final letter in each word. In the tables check figures are allotted to each syllabic combination of letters; these figures, however, are not cabled, but those of each group of three syllables are added together, and the result is indicated by the tenth letter of the word. This letter thus acts as a check on the accuracy of the three preceding syllables, and by its aid it may be possible to locate the mistake or even discover the correct reading. In the event of any discrepancy, however, the obvious course is to make the cable company repeat the word, as it will without charge, if there proves to have been a mistake in transmission.

A blind man has been made to see through a rabbit's eye as the result of an operation performed by Dr. Henry R. Lesser, of No. 4 West Ninety-third street. The operation consisted in grafting the cornea from the eye of a rabbit upon the eye of the patient, who has been blind for fifteen years. He now is able to count fingers at a distance of twelve inches, distinguish color and go about unattended.

Dr. Lesser declined to discuss the case or the identity of his patient, except to declare that he had performed the operation with unusually good results.

His patient, Dr. Lesser said, was twenty-four years old, and when nine years old developed leucoma, a disease of the cornea. He became totally blind. The operation was performed last May and now the graft is in perfect position and the sight appears to be improving day by day.—New York V