Figuring Handicaps This Way Saves a Lot of Time

A RECENT release from the USGA tells of a short-cut formula for figuring handicaps under the Calkins’ system, the one recommended by the USGA and generally used by clubs. Handicap committees will find this method very efficient.

The usual way to figure a player’s handicap is to (a) add together a player’s five best scores, (b) average them by dividing by 5, (c) subtract the par of the course and then (d) figure 4/5ths of this difference.

Under the short-cut system, simply multiply by .16 the difference between the total of a player’s 5 games and a figure equal to 5 times the par of the course.

For example, if a player’s 5 best scores are 90, 89, 89, 88 and 87 his total is 443. Your course has a par of 72. Five times 72 is 360. The difference between 360 and 443 is 83, which multiplied by .16 equals 13.28. The player’s handicap is 13. Fractions of one-half or over count as a stroke; fractions under one-half are dropped.

Still Time to Attend Wisconsin Greens Short Course

SHORT Course for Greenkeepers given annually by the University of Wisconsin will be held on March 7 and 8. The course is under the direction of Prof. J. G. Moore of the Horticulture dept. The following program has been arranged:

New developments in fairway weed control. Kenneth Welton, USGA, Green Section.

Using annuals and perennials on golf courses. James G. Moore, Dept. of Horticulture, U.W.
The fairway fertilization problem.—Welton.
Factors in fairway watering.—Noer.
Fairway watering systems.—P. A. Harper, Skinner Irrigation Co.
Golf Course Economics.—Welton.
Experiences and Lessons of 1934.—Noer.
When—What—and Why.—Moore.
The course is open to greenkeepers, golf club officials, park and estate superin-
tendents, and any others interested in turf culture. The fee for the course is $4.00, which includes a get-together dinner to be held at 6:00 p.m. on March 7.

Course Maintenance Men Meet at Kansas City

A dinner and meeting attended by 36 greenkeepers, chairmen and green-committee members in the Kansas City section was held at Hotel Ambassador, Feb. 18. Wm. Peters, head of the sectional greenkeepers’ organization which called the meeting, outlined the problems and aims of the greenkeepers. M. R. Hall of Old Mansion presided over the rest of the session which heard Chester Mendenhall on the high spots of the NAGA convention, O. J. Noer on fairway management in the Kansas City district, and officials of prominent private clubs in the district who are encouraging and cooperating with the greenkeepers association.

Those at the meeting were asked to promote the proposed congressional appropriation of $50,000 for turf research problems which Kansas City men pray will be granted as further curtailment of Green Section activities due to lack of funds is considered to be dangerously in prospect.

NAGA MEET

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found any strong solution of chlorine to be effective.

It is absolutely essential for the maintenance of pure water in which to swim that filtration and chlorination be a part of the pool system. In the Troy $50,000 pool the water is purer than good drinking water. With different types of pools Lynch has attempted all kinds of methods of sterilization for bacteria control. In a fill and draw type of pool HTH has been the most satisfactory solution; for the recirculating type of pool the Wallace & Tiernan, solution type feed, is by far the most efficient and trouble-free.

There has been too little of filter washing. Water experts advise washing filters twice a week. For the past several years Lynch has washed them daily with much better results. The amount of alum used as a coagulant on the top of filters should be carefully studied, as too much alum will result in smarting eyes and sticky hair on the part of the bathers. Lynch uses just as little alum as absolutely necessary.

The speaker declared he had never secured a satisfactory paint for a concrete