U. OF MASSACHUSETTS 18th GREENKEEPERS' CLASS

Oldest greenkeeping school is University of Massachusetts' 18th annual winter school, established by Prof. L. S. Dickinson at Amherst in 1927. This year's school was opened Jan. 5 and will close March 12, with combination graduation exercises and turf conference.

More than 400 have attended this school. This year 25 are attending; the maximum number that could be accepted from 60 applicants.

The school is under the direction of Profs. L. S. Dickinson and Geoffrey Cornish of the U. of Mass. Agronomy Dept., Section of Agrostology. They are assisted by members of the staffs of the schools of agriculture, science, horticulture and engineering. Experienced turf experts visit the classes to address students.

The ten week school has classes in botany, entomology, soils, fertilizers, water systems and drainage. Weekly forums present experts in various fields.

Those in picture above:

Front row—L to R—W. A. Dowie, Tuxedo (N.Y.) Club; J. Schneiderman, Mt. Pleasant CC, Leicester, Mass.; G. H. Reynolds, Miami Valley GC, Dayton, O.; F. Pinto, New Rochelle, N.Y.; R. S. Verbeck, Director of Short Courses; C. L. Reeves, Drumlins GC, Syracuse, N.Y.; E. M. Guy, Assabet CC, Stowe, Mass.; B. Dzeidzic, Pequabuck CC, Bristol, Conn.; M. Gruening, Wausau CC, Schofield, Wis.

Second row from back—L to R—Albert E. Sanders, Juniper Hill GC, Northboro, Mass.; Norman Mucciarone, Franklin CC, Franklin, Mass.; B. J. Connolly, Pequabuck CC, Bristol, Conn.; J. F. Bulman, Milton Hoosic Club, Dedham, Mass.; Robert Mucciarone, Franklin CC, Franklin, Mass.; H. D. Darling, Juniper Hill CC, Northboro, Mass.; J. C. McGrath, Duxbury Yacht Club GC; R. H. Capstick, Minute Man GC, Lexington, Mass.; Prof. G. Russell.

Third row from back—L to R—L. V. St. Pierre, Tatnuck CC, Worcester, Mass.; P. L. Clark, Meadowbrook Island Club, Reading, Mass.; R. Donohue, Glens Falls (N.Y.) CC, Glens Falls; R. J. May, A. D. Peterson & Co. Branch, Schenectady, N.Y.; W. A. Livingston, Manchester CC, South Manchester, Conn.; G. F. Welsch, Raccoon Golf Club, Monrea, Penna.; T. J. Coyne, Chicago Heights, Ill.; J. J. Ryan, Lido CC, Longbeach, N.Y.

Back row—L to R—Profs. C. R. Blackman, L. S. Dickinson, H. N. Stapleton, G. Cornish.

USGA New Handicap Booklets Available

A handicap system for men has been adopted by the USGA after several years of study by the Association's Handicap committee. Copies of the new system in booklet form are available from the USGA office, 73 East 57th St., New York 2, N.Y.

The new system is designed to produce "basic" type handicaps reflecting a player's inherent ability to play the game, as distinguished from current handicaps that vary with the current state of the player's game. The new system is designed for nation-wide use.

The starting point of the USGA system is a method of course rating, under which holes are rated fractionally rather than in whole numbers as is done in fixing par. Thus, for example, a hole with a par of 4 may have a rating of 3.7 or 4.3. The total of the hole ratings becomes the course rating. This course rating procedure was originally developed by the Massachusetts GA and has now been adopted by the USGA. With the course rating determined, a player is handicapped on his ten best scores for a year or a full season, by means of tables embodied in the USGA system.

The USGA recommends the golf handicap system for use by clubs and district and sectional golf associations. The USGA will not rate courses or compute handicaps, but it recommends that all courses within a given section be rated by a committee representing the district or sectional association. Individual clubs are advised not to rate their own courses. In districts where there are no established golf associations having jurisdiction, clubs are advised to arrange for cooperative rating with other courses in their districts in order that the course rating principles may be applied uniformly.

The USGA handicap system was produced finally by the USGA's 1947 Handicap Committee comprising Richard S.

Tufts, Pinehurst, N.C., as chmn.; William O. Blaney, Boston; Richard S. Francis, Philadelphia; Isaac B. Grainger, New York; the late Charles G. Lathrop, Pasadena, Calif., and Thomas G. McMahon, Chicago.

ADVANCES IN TURF

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original condition. If turf is very poor, and soil conditions bad, sod may be stripped. Layers existing can be rotary tilled and soil conditioning materials worked in.

Unique Fairway Watering

"How We Water Fairways at Denver CC" was described by Jim Haines, the club's supt. The system used at the Denver CC is unique as the areas are flooded instead of using sprinklers. This method is used as a large quantity of water is needed. It was first put in use in the early 1900s. Water is pumped from wells and a creek, to a high point and flows by gravity thru 12" pipes then oil treated canvas tubes 10" in dia. 30 ft. long. These are fastened together by hand. 2400 GPM is the flow, working 12 hours 6 nights a week in cycle. Admittedly there is a great waste of water to wet high spots. Where gravity flow is available and pumping costs low, the meethod is economically sound; although Haines said he is recommending a change-over to a modern, large capacity underground sprinkling system.

Tool and Maintenance Buildings was the convention subject of Ray Gerber, supt. Glen Oak CC, Glen Ellyn, Ill. Construction starts with known requirements for needs based on experience. Architecture should conform with existing nearby buildings. The site is important for accessibility and utilities available. Work should start with respect to weather conditions. Inspections should be made with the architect and contractor during construction, and final inspection approved prior to completion of contract.

Gerber said the Glen Oak maintenance building contains a 9 ft. x 12 ft. supt. office, a 9 ft. x 12 ft. locker room with toilet, wash basins, shower, lockers, tables and chairs. It has a large work room 28 ft. x 34 ft., with concrete floor and center drain, metal work benches, and a ceiling I beam for a hoist.

A 12 ft. x 28 ft. plumbing room keeps sprinklers, hose, pipes and fittings all in one place. A 12 ft. x 14 ft. room holds small tools used on the grounds work, and a 12 ft. x 14 ft. room is for small mowers. A separate section is being built to house tractors and gang mowers. Overhead doors, cinder block construction, practically fireproof are features of the buildings. Insurance premiums are kept low. An oil burning, thermostat controlled