

Day) crabgrass competition may be greatly reduced without killing the entire plant, complete kill in fall treatment is not nearly so important as in early summer treatments on seedlings.

### SUMMARY

A. Selective killing of crabgrass, as shown in 1951 tests, has been most efficient when chemicals were applied in liquid form as sprays.

B. Rates heavier than recommended caused excessive injury to desired turf grasses.

C. Retreatment planned for 5 to 7 day intervals to prevent the weakened crabgrass from recovering gave best and quickest control.

D. Since each chemical usually acts

within 3 days after spraying, early summer applications require treatments on schedule until all crabgrass plants are dead.

E. KOCN appeared more adapted to use on bluegrass than on fescue or bentgrass for less leaf burn of bluegrass was experienced.

F. Sodium arsenite was by far the cheapest compound tested; however, the greater turf burn and necessary safety precautions tend to limit its use to special areas (as fairways).

G. The 3% KOCN dust proved to be excellent for home owner's use for fall renovation and fertilization.

H. The use of pre-emergence applications toward a preventive program needs further investigation.

## Calloway Handicap System Makes "Golf Day" Even

An event such as National Golf Day which has thousands of players who haven't got club handicaps would be a bewildering affair were it not for the system that Lionel Calloway worked out in devising a handicap system that adjusts these scores to a par basis.

The Calloway handicap system, widely used in events where players haven't established handicaps, is the result of investigation and experiments Lionel began about 10 years ago when he was in pro golf at Bradford, Pa.

"I decided to work out a fair handicap system because I discovered," says

Calloway, "that the average golfer was more concerned with the other fellow's handicap even though he was well satisfied with his own. More complaints were made because the other fellow had too much and not because the player did not have enough."

So Calloway, whose father was a distinguished professional before him and whose brother, Harold, is a famous instructor at Pinehurst, devised his system. With it every net score may logically range from 72 to 76.

Here's how Calloway evolved his formula:

	Gross Score	Deduct
	Par or less	½ Worst hole
	One over par to 75	Scratch
	76 to 80	Worst hole
A	81 to 85	Worst hole plus ½ next worst hole
	86 to 90	Two worst holes
	91 to 95	Two worst holes plus ½ next worst hole
	96 to 100	Three worst holes
	101 to 105	Three worst holes plus ½ next worst hole
	106 to 110	Four worst holes
B	111 to 115	Four worst holes plus ½ next worst hole
	116 to 120	Five worst holes
	121 to 125	Five worst holes plus ½ next worst hole
	126 to 130	Six worst holes
	131 to 135	Six worst holes plus ½ next worst hole
C	136 to 140	Seven worst holes
	141 to 145	Seven worst holes plus ½ next worst hole
	146 to 150	Eight worst holes

NOTE: Worst hole equals highest hole score.