of ounces of egg which you have in the two jars. It may enlighten you as it did me years ago to find that at the higher price my eggs cost me less per ounce of actual egg than the cheaper per dozen ones. Do you question that the quality was better on my eggs than on the second grade?

I once managed a large resort where our food sales ran for more than six consecutive weeks at four to five thousand dollars per day. Under the previous management the cuisine had a very low rating. In fact the resort was famous, or infamous as you will, for its poor food. I bought the same high quality of food there that I had purchased for America's finest club restaurant and what was the result? After five years I left that resort with the tribute that it had been run at the lowest food cost of any American plan resort in America and this tribute came from one of the most critical of our national accounting firms.

Shortage of Trained Help

Most of you who have been in the business long have noted the falling off in trained help. Particularly in the matter of service employees is this noticeable, although in the matter of trained cooks the situation is almost as bad. Don't fool yourself—we are facing a shortage of trained culinary help. If today you were to try and put together either a kitchen or service crew such as have worked for us in the past, you would not know where to turn to get them. The answer is—training here in America. Cornell University, and in a lesser degree, Michigan, is doing something to approximate the condition prevailing before immigration and political conditions in Europe closed that source of trained personnel to us. What they are doing is praiseworthy and deserving of the support of all of us, but it is not enough. The unionization in most large centers of our culinary help is another problem which adds to those already before us. In Chicago the unions promise a school for cooks, but their promise, while no doubt well intentioned is visionary and I personally see no immediate solution to our problem there. In fact it seems to me that unionization of restaurant labor in Chicago has served only to add to our operating costs without helping either the quality of our cuisine or the quantity of those available for such positions.

I see that in the near future, if we are to sustain that quality of cuisine for which our clubs and hotels are world famous, the industry itself must in some way provide a school for cooks and, perhaps, for waiters. Such schools have long been the basis of the perfection of cuisine found in Europe and there is no reason why they should not exist in America. I can see profit to the clubs or hotels of America if they were to father such a movement.

America Leads France

With all its fame for cuisine unequalled in the world, France itself cannot boast of the quantity of foods that offer themselves for the American table, and some foods available only in the most limited seasons in Europe are available to our larders all year or most of every year.

You club managers are sitting in the most favored corner of the world. Do not be content to follow some stereotyped menu which you found when you took charge. Look around—make the acquaintance of those fellows in the market who are ever offering something new—try something new yourself—perhaps it's not new at all but if it's new to your community—your club—you are the fair-haired boy.

In a talk I recently made before the Wine and Food society of Chicago I decried criticism of French cookery terms on our menus. I see no basis for such criticism. If we have a dearth of truly American dishes—and we have—I see no more reason for us to decry the French names on our menus than do the English, the Italians, the Dutch or the Germans. Examine the menus of any of these countries and you will find the French terms with which we are all familiar. French—and going further back, Latin—terms clutter our legal and medical phraseology and no one seems to mind that. Whenever I personally have found an antipathy to the use of French cooking terms I have also found a profound ignorance of ordinarily good cooking. Say what you will, the nations of the world owe a debt to French culinary traditions that no amount of carping criticism on the part of those not used to the better things of life will ever

(*Continued on page* 64)

WHEN TO WATER?

Mass. Recreation Conference Paper

By JACK WHITE
Pro-Greenkeeper, Stockbridge (Mass.) C. C.

ARTIFICIAL watering on putting greens is an important phase of golf course maintenance and requires considerable planning. Irrespective of the type of golf course, several factors are involved, and each of these items should be carefully considered before a definite program can be arranged.

The water supply to the plant must be continuous. Any shortage, even for a brief period, will cause wilting and if it is sufficiently intense it may permanently affect growth. Shortage in the early days may cause retardation of growth that may continue throughout the life of the plant, while shortage at a later stage will cause the plant to be abnormal in character. Artificial watering should be used purely as a supplement to rainfall and should never be resorted to unless an actual shortage exists.

Water Serves Dual Purpose

The plant absorbs water through the root hairs and gets its supply from the soil. Water has two distinct operations in connection with plant life—the first, external and the second, internal. The external job is to serve as a solvent for the elements in the soil necessary for growth.

This point merits some emphasis as only in this manner is the plant capable of obtaining the nutrients that are so vital to its life. A soil well stocked in nutrients, but depleted of water, places the plant in a position similar to that of the destitute man who gazes longingly at the display of food in the window of a palatial restaurant. Both have the desire to eat. To each, food is but a short distance away, but neither has the means to get it, the man lacking money and the plant water.

The solution enters the root hairs by osmosis and is conducted up the stem to the leaves which are the manufacturing parts of the plant. When this area is reached, water serves as one of the essential raw materials in the process of carbohydrate manufacture, called photosynthesis. Again water comes into the picture and translocates the manufactured foods to the roots where it is stored and where some of it is used. Much water is required for the process of transpiration (loss of water from the plant in the form of vapor). According to figures compiled by Dr. Sprague of the New Jersey experiment station, the average green of 5,000 sq. ft. will throw off from 100 to 211 gals. of water every 24 hours. The enormity of these figures, coupled with the fact that plant tissues are made up of from 70 to 85% water, clearly indicates why it is necessary that we make certain the plant has a continuous supply of water. The grass plant might well be compared to a two-story factory. The root hairs serve as the landing platforms where the raw materials are delivered.

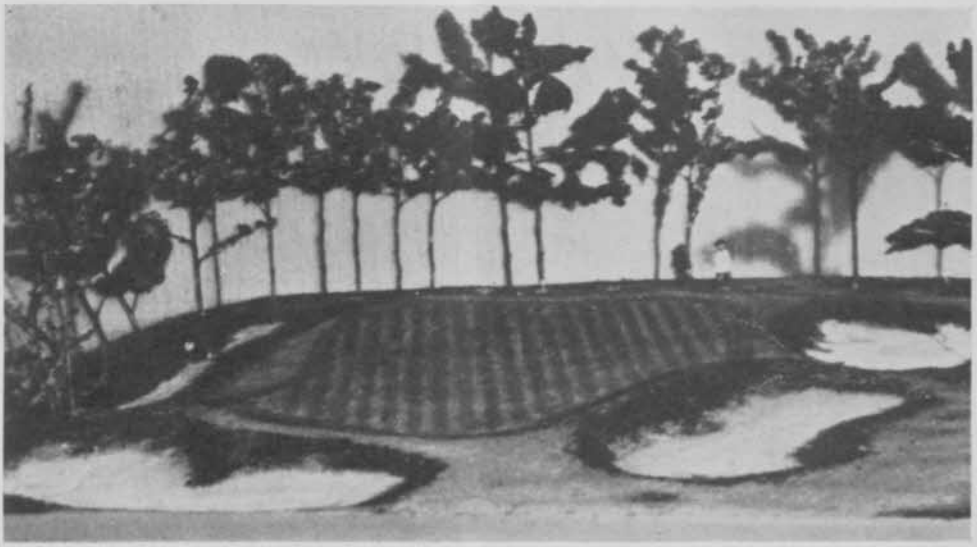
The roots and the stem are the first floor that provide storage space and also contain the elevators through which this raw material is moved to the upper floor. The leaves represent this second floor where the manufacturing takes place and water is the motivating force which delivers both the raw materials and the finished product to their respective places.

Four Possible Water Periods

The hours for watering will be divided into four general periods, namely, all night watering, the application of water during midday when play is heavy, early evening watering and water that is applied during the early morning.

In order that we may arrive at a reasonable conclusion, it is necessary that some definite assumptions be made as to the type of soil we have on the course and also the condition of the grass on the greens. We shall use the average good soil of normal fertility and one that is reasonably friable. The grass is to be one of the healthy bents, the time of year will be during the hot summer months when the moisture in the soil is low and the plants in danger of wilting.

The factors involved in the order of their importance are: 1. the natural use



Midwest Greenkeepers' Assn., representing superintendents of leading clubs in the Chicago District, has been awarded the Ontario trophy by the Greenkeeping Supts Ass'n. for its exhibit in the Association's model greenkeping annual national contest.

Midwest's model green was a replica of the No. 13 green on Olympia Fields' No. 4 course. It was constructed of plastic wood, with colored farina representing grass. Torpedo sand was used in the traps. Artificial landscaping surrounded the green. The model was constructed on a scale of 4 feet to the inch.

Fred Kruger, Supt. of Olympia Fields, was chairman of the Midwest winning committee. Other members were C. A. Tregillus, Harold Clemens, Peter Stewart, Norman Johnson and Graham Gardner.

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of water by the plants; 2. the type of soil on the course. 3. the possibility of causing injury or encouraging disease; 4. the item of expense and the consideration of the golfer so his pleasure in playing the course will not be reduced.

Research has proven that the plant performs certain functions at definite times of the day. Starch-making is the most important of these. Photosynthesis, the process of making starch, requires strong light and takes place from sunrise until about 4 P.M. For this reason the plant will absorb more water during this period than at any other time during the day.

Brown-patch Likes Hot, Wet Conditions

Some plant diseases, particularly brown patch, thrive during hot, wet conditions. During the summer months temperatures often drop suddenly, and the resultant rise in relative humidity materially affects evaporation. If such a condition happens at a time when the rate of transpiration is high and the sprinklers are pouring water on the greens, the brown patch is presented with a made-to-order home in which to operate.

Different soils have different water holding capacity. Water exists in the soil in three forms: capillary water that forms a film around the soil particles, hygroscopic water that is locked up within the soil particles, and free water that should run off through good drainage. Capillary water is the only one available to the plant, and this fact should be considered when we are determining the amount of water to be applied to the greens. Free water is especially harmful in that it prevents aeration and causes the plant to suffer.

The turning-on of a sprinkler system and allowing it to run all night has been a common procedure at many clubs. This has been resorted to in many cases as a solution to the labor problem, inasmuch as no workmen have been present during the time the water was running. While this may have seemed beneficial to the budget, it is a questionable practice and many eminent greenkeepers consider this operation important enough to demand their personal supervision.

Excessive costs can be built up in two ways from this practice. More water may be applied than was necessary, with the resultant high water bills, and much fertilizer will be leached out of the soil in the drainage water. This, of course, has to be replaced with additional applications of fertilizer at considerable extra

cost. In addition to this, overwatering results in a water-logged condition in the soil. Poor aeration in the soil cuts down the rate of respiration in the root, which all means less root-growth. A dwarfed root system results in less water absorption by osmosis, which in turn means the process of photosynthesis is hindered. The amount of water lost by transpiration is also lessened. Concerning this latter point, recent investigation shows that the greater the rate of transpiration, the greater the intake of organic salts by the grass plant. Concerning the advantages of all-night watering, it is only natural to assume there will be an ample supply to the grass the following day. While this is desirable, the water put on at night may offer conditions suitable to the growth of fungus diseases. This is dependent, of course, on the temperature and humidity readings.

Evening and Night Watering Results Similar

The application of water from 6:30 to 8:30 in the evening has much in common with all-night watering. Many of the advantages and disadvantages are similar. If this is made a common practice, however, there is danger that a good portion of the water supplied to the plant during the evening hours will not be available the following morning. There will be loss of water by evaporation and by downward flow of water in the soil. If this condition is followed by a day ideal for high transpiration and evaporation, wilting is apt to follow because of water shortage. Also, in cities and towns, a great deal of water is being used during the evening hours, which causes a variation in water pressures.

Applying water to greens from noon until three o'clock, when play is usually heavy, is sure to bring much unfavorable comment from the golfers. Putting is uncertain due to the varied speed of the greens, while pitch shots leave large ball marks which are undesirable, both from the playing and the cultural standpoint. When caddies are sent ahead to shut off the water these youngsters frequently find the line of least resistance the most convenient, and double up the hose instead of walking a few more steps to a faucet. This frequently calls for an item of considerable size in the next year's budget for hose replacement. The tramping of a large number of players and caddies will cause a packed or puddled condition. The results of this packing causes injury to the plants similar to those mentioned when over-watering was brought to your attention. Transpiration and respiration are interfered with and the condition usually persists until spiking or some similar operation is resorted to. This, of course, means additional expense. Again the possibility of wilting is apparent as the supply may be evaporated before the following morning. Pressures are not constant and the rate of evaporation is exceptionally high, which means that no more water will have to be used to have the soil get the desired amount.

Early morning watering should take place from 4:30 to 7:30 A.M. One of the main advantages of this time is that we are working with nature in providing the plant with a supply at a time when it is most natural for the plant to use it. This is advantageous as it assures the processes of photosynthesis and transpiration normal conditions in which to work. The water is applied when the grass is already wet and poling is reduced to a minimum. A better general idea of the weather for the day can be made at this time and water not needed will not be applied. This will prove profitable both from the cultural and financial standpoint. This time may call for a slight adjustment in the working hours of the greensmen, but the golfer will not be annoyed, nor will the greens be susceptible to injury from the players. Pressure will be more uniform and there should be no extra loss by evaporation. Water supplied at this time will prove less apt to encourage disease than at any other time during the day.

It is my belief that the 18 greens on the course should be treated as individuals. While they may have the same general appearance, they will have individual characteristics and will respond differently to our cultural practices. This is very important to consider when watering. Many courses, particularly those of a hilly nature, have a variety of soils; and greens that are on knolls will have different water requirements than those situated at the lower part of the course.

From the facts previously mentioned, you can readily see that each period of the day has its advantages and disadvantages in respect to the time of watering. However, upon careful thought and consideration, I feel confident that the advantages of early morning watering more outweigh the points in favor of watering at any other period.

"Decline of Golf" May Only Preview Game on Bigger Scale

A CLEVER editorial writer on the Chicago Daily News batted out a humorous piece under the alarming (to us) head "The Decline of Golf." The News is truly a great newspaper. It's publisher is Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate in 1936, so you may well suspect that it is not cordial toward the New Deal.

The News editorial read:

The grand old game of golf originated as a kind of solitaire-shinny. It was invented by dour and thrifty Scotch shepherds knocking pebbles around with their crooks to employ idle moments while tending their flocks.

The first signs of decadence appeared when twosomes and foursomes began to play, thereby making a certain amount of conversation an inevitable concomitant, and destroying the original idea of the game. Insidiously the social element intruded itself, until golf had degenerated into a gentleman's game and had become a symbol of the landed gentry and the leisure class. Then, by devious and ill-defined stages, golf established itself, like the two-hours-for-lunch period, as an inviolable tenet of the credo of American business.

Before long there was a well-defined tradition that no big business deal could be conceived or closed save across the luncheon table or between the first and 19th holes. Ratifications of big contracts, mergers, flotations of stock issues, formations of syndicates, selections of candidates for high offices, and deals of like moment that were effected elsewhere, were viewed with suspicion.

It should have been clear then that golf was done for; but the final degradation was yet to come. It remained for the Wisconsin Industrial Commission to place golf legally in the category of big business —along with General Motors, Standard Oil, Big Steel, and the movies—and thereby seal its doom.

Under recently promulgated orders of the commission, all caddies must be registered with its offices. They cannot be under 14 years of age; and, if under 16, cannot work more than 24 hours a week. If injured in pursuit of their professional duties, caddies are entitled to industrial compensation. Presumably, they are eligible for unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.

The boys had better keep their shots straight on this No. 7 hole at Westwood CC, St. Louis, where the 1938 Western Open will be held June 14-16. Picture was taken from traps behind the green; tee is in background, arm of lake to the left, a creek directly in front of the elevated green, and if this isn't enough, note the narrow fairway with trees bordering both sides.

Since golf is now classed as business, it must of course be regulated. Before long we may expect to have the NLRB fixing hours of play, and the Federal Trade Commission limiting production to 18 holes per day. Combinations in restraint of free competition, such as handicaps, will be forbidden. Par for all courses will be arbitrarily pegged at 72. All scores will be filed in triplicate, after being duly notarized; and any scores under par will be subject to excess deficit taxes.

Golf has only itself to blame. It should have read the handwriting on the wall, decades ago.

After reading that, and laughing, we wonder why golf didn't take over the government when the game had everything under its control. Golf isn't doing badly now, and, according to all available figures seems to have weathered the depression far better than other enterprises having a real estate element. Perhaps, when the game's performance in hard times is appreciated, golf will have another chance to run the nation.

Midwest Greenkeepers Dance, Dine—Midwest Greenkeepers' Assn. annual spring social event was held April 28 at the Glen Oak CC (Chicago district), with a large attendance of greenkeepers and their wives, and guests. Dancing, a floor show and cards followed the dinner. John MacGregor is president of the group. Al Lesperance, chairman, and Stanley Arndt, Frank Dinelli and Harold Clemens comprise the entertainment committee that arranged the pleasant affair.

We ask our club manager friends for HELP!

GOLFDOM is in its 12th year. During all that time the publication has strenuously and persistently championed the interests of able department heads of golf clubs, and has served a highly valuable purpose in supplying these executives and elected club officials with essential operating information and educational material.

There has been no subscription price attached to GOLFDOM. All our income must come from advertising. In the cases of the course maintenance and pro departments this advertising income has been adequate to do the job, with careful management on our part.

But, in the case of GOLFDOM'S service to managers it has cost us plenty, year after year because the advertisers of clubhouse equipment and supplies have NOT advertised in GOLFDOM.

Some of the biggest national advertisers with nation-wide distributors are taking a fortune each year out of the golf field, and with few exceptions are doing virtually nothing for golf in return for the cash harvest they are reaping.

Do you realize that the liquor and beer interests, by a conservative estimate, get from the golf field annually twice the combined golf field sales income of the golf playing equipment and the golf course maintenance equipment and supply manufacturers? What do any but a few of the liquor and beer people do for the golf field in return?

YOU managers with your far-reaching educational influence affecting liquor brands, and your control of large sales volume at golf clubs, can call for a fair adjustment.

You can ask the salesmen of liquor and beer companies to see that their companies advertise in GOLFDOM, which serves the golf operating field with a thorough circulation coverage—and in GOLFING, which is mailed March to July inclusive to 300,000 private golf club members—all the active members of more than 2,000 private clubs.

You know how the advertising and educational power of GOLFING's tremendous circulation helps managers' interests—and helps managers move liquor brands that they stock.

You also know how the income of GOLFDOM and GOLFING is spent for the interests of golf, and the betterment of salaries and employment conditions for competent department heads of golf clubs.

Favor the liquor and beer advertisers who advertise *direct* to the golf field and work with golf, instead of exploiting it.

And ask the other fellows how long they intend to "ride on a pass" instead of supporting the journals of a field that yields a multi-million dollar yearly income to the alcoholic beverage business.

{ You might tear this ad out, and give to a liquor or beer salesman, whose company doesn't use GOLFING or GOLFDOM, and suggest that he forward it to his sales manager. }

Golfdom ★ **Golfing**

The Business Journal of Golf — *To 300,000 Country Club Members*

CHICAGO • NEW YORK

Spike Discs Grow Increasingly Popular as Maintenance Aid

SPIKE discs have become standard equipment at so many well-maintained golf courses in such a comparatively short space of time that some authorities doubt this item has been given the publicity it deserves as a life-saver for many greens. These practical men point out that in numerous cases the character and speed of spike discing treatment would be a godsend to clubs that have overlooked the present place of the device as a staple in the inventory of course maintenance equipment.

A. L. Brandon, sec. of the Greenkeeping Supts. Assn., and supt. of the St. Charles (Ill.) CC, considers the spike disc highly valuable in the production and maintenance of fine turf, and observes that it is in service at almost all courses where turf is of a superior grade. Of the spike disc he says:

Its purposes can be compared somewhat to those of a cultivator in farm practice. A golf course superintendent is not able to practice crop rotation, but frequent use of the spiker with its many piercing operations will result in loosening the soil, making for greater porosity and better results from fertilization and chemical treatments.

Packed Soil Loosened

Spikers most frequent use is that of overcoming compacted soil conditions. This condition is commonly caused by faulty construction of the green areas, or by traffic of players over the green when wet. Packed soil conditions result in shallow root growth which not only produces a thin turf, but lowers plant vitality and resistance to turf ailments.

Thorough spiking of a green prior to top-dressing permits the materials to work into the grass roots, improving soil texture and creating greater resiliency of the turf. He also provides uniform porosity of the soil, allowing rain and sprinkling to penetrate, which lessens watering costs to a great extent.

During dry periods, much injury of the turf results through the drying out of the surface soil in irregular patches on the exposed parts of the green. Spiking enables the water to penetrate more rapidly and will aid in the recovery of these dry areas. It is usually necessary to hand-water these areas to insure a thorough saturation of the soil, which can be tested by taking a test plug from the area.

Seaside bent greens and Bermuda fairways of the Oakhurst CC, Tulsa, are being groomed for the Women's Trans-Mississippi championship, scheduled for the week of June 6. View above is of the 13th hole of the layout.

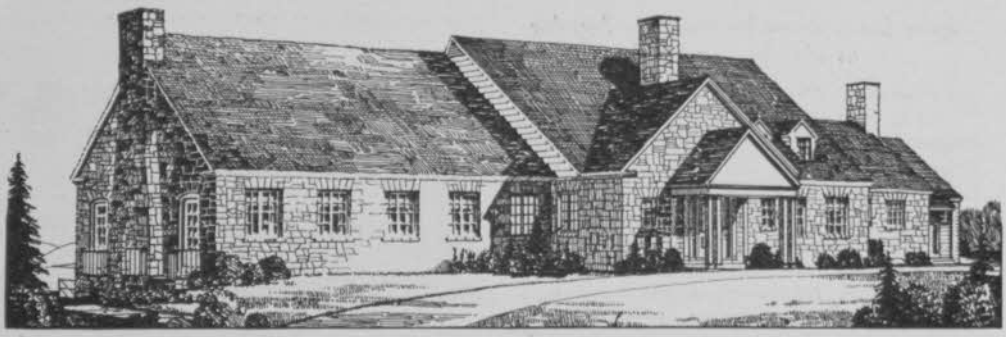
A well-known turf authority has also recommended spike-discing in breaking up scum formation resulting from sun-scald. It is generally recognized that a waterlogged soil is the basic cause of sun-scald. Spiking will increase soil evaporation and becomes the first step in recovery treatment.

Spiking is of value in seeding operation, particularly where you wish to introduce a finer strain of bent in the putting area. Excellent results have been reported by light spiking, followed by seeding and a light top-dressing. This method is particularly advantageous to clubs whose budget does not allow resodding, or where the membership will not tolerate a green out of play.

In consideration of the great improvement in maintenance standards and equipment within the last decade, and with still greater demands from the golfer for better playing conditions, it is probable that spiking operations will be extended to fairway practice.

How's Help's Housing?—Again may we advise attention to the employees' quarters before the season gets into full swing. Furnishing, heating, cooling, ventilation, eating places, and bathing and toilet facilities at some very proud clubs are so awful that if members ever got the true picture there would be hell to pay.

The buck would be passed to the manager, of course, so the manager had better protect himself by an inspection with his officials, now, and by recommendations in writing.



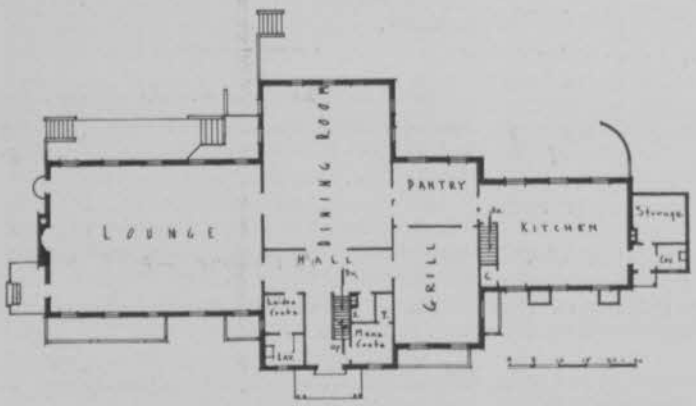
Architect's drawing of new Klinger Lake CC clubhouse, which will have its formal opening on Decoration Day.

NEW CLUBHOUSE FOR STURGIS

JUST ten months after the clubhouse was destroyed by fire, Klinger Lake Country Club (Sturgis, Mich.) members were preparing to open their new clubhouse, construction of which was begun last October. The building was pronounced ready for occupancy on the first of May, and the formal opening is scheduled for Decoration Day. Fire caused complete destruction of the old building last July 31, with damage estimated at $35,000, of which approximately one-half was covered by insurance. A temporary building was erected for the members to use last summer while plans for the new structure were being made.

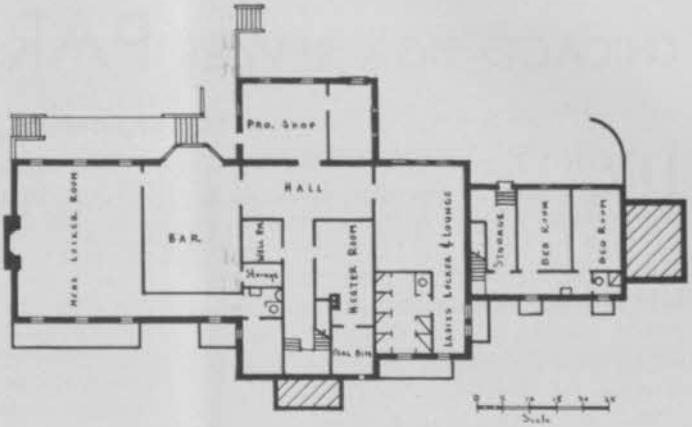
The new clubhouse is a low, long, rambling structure built of sandstone. A circular driveway approaches the front entrance and flagstone porch. From the front door a main hall leads directly into the dining room, which has mostly a northern exposure. Stairways to the basement and to small quarters on the second floor are near the front entrance. There are large locker-rooms for both men and women in the basement. The north side of the basement is really the first story of the building, the building being on a side hill. A bar has been installed on this floor and a large stone fireplace is built at the west end of the basement.

On the second story, or main floor, are located the cocktail lounge, and lobby, and a built out section with northern exposure houses the large dining room. On one side of



First-floor plan of new clubhouse; note that service sections are well separated from rooms for exclusive use and enjoyment of club members. Stairways to basement are near front entrance.

Because the building is on a side hill, basement is really first story, and plenty of light is available. Bar, pro-shop, men's and women's locker-rooms, and employees quarters are located in basement, in addition to boiler room and ample storage space.



the main entrance is the women's powder room, and a men's lavatory is located opposite. At the west end of the floor is a spacious lounge, equipped with chairs, davenports, and other furniture for the comfort of the members. This will also serve as the ballroom. This lounge was built with extra heavy flooring, perhaps so the members could do the "Big Apple" without endangering the building.

Light and Air Flood Dining Room

The kitchen is located in the east end of the building on the main floor and doors from the kitchen lead through the butler's pantry into the dining room. The floor has been arranged so that light lunches can be prepared in the butler's pantry and served in the cocktail lounge, which has a southern exposure. The most window space in the dining room is on the north, but there are also east and west exposures. Persons dining will have a commanding view of the course, especially of the first, second and ninth fairways.

Living quarters for club employees is provided in the top floor of the building. Room here is limited and guest space is not available.

The only entrance to the ground floor is through the pro-shop, which is located in the middle of the clubhouse on the north side of the basement. The pro-shop has windows on the north side overlooking the first fairway, and windows on the east and west for sun. To the west of the shop is a grill room. Additional living quarters for men employees are provided at the extreme east end of the basement.

The new clubhouse is 126 feet long (east and west) and 58½ feet wide. The roof is covered with heavy Johns-Manville asbestos tile, slate in appearance, and the sandstone quarried at Marshall, Mich., is brown and red in color. Stone and Wagner, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich., were architects.

Club Managers Choose Denver as 1939 Convention Site

DENVER gets the 1939 national convention of the Club Managers' Assn. Howard Mehlman, president of the Mile High chapter of the CMA, Fred Wood, former pres. of the CMA, Lawrence Marrin, mgr. of Cherry Hills, and other Denver district managers, are already planning an eventful session. The Mile High managers conducted a lively campaign for the convention and scored when Fred Wood presented the Denver proposition before the April meeting of the CMA directors.

The 1939 convention will be held during the National Western Stock show which assembles a great exhibition of the modern Western cattle country.

CMA operations this year are making a strong feature of the interchange of operating information, along the lines employed in the Pacific Northwest as a collective enterprise of club managers and elected officials. President Crawford and Sec. Smith of the organization are struggling with the problem of getting the fact and figure exchange operating on a lively national basis.

Caddie-Week Proposed — A nation-wide caddie week is being considered by various golf organizations, as a result of a suggestion advanced by Dixwell Davenport, green-chairman of the San Francisco CC. Plans still are in the talk stage. One proposal is to have the National Caddie Week built around the 25th anniversary of Francis Ouimet's triumph as the first American amateur to win the National Open.

CHICAGO DGA REVISES PAR

Many factors beside distance enter computation of course difficulties

DISTRICT golf associations have confirmed the opinion of William B. Langford, as set forth in April GOLFDOM, that a revision of the general system of par computation is needed in golf. The Massachusetts GA had had in effect for 11 years a golf course rating system that does not rate course difficulty on the par system's platform of distance, with comparatively minor allowances for scoring conditions.

The MGA rating took into account, among other things, playing distance of hole (not the yardage on the score card); topography; average condition of green; any decided slope to green as a whole; relative width of the fairway; direction and strength and prevailing wind; and character, quantity and location of traps, bunkers and natural hazards.

After long experience, MGA finds its system stands up well and provides a sound playing rating of courses, as well as a just handicapping platform.

A working outline of the Massachusetts plan is given in an extremely interesting and valuable booklet issued by the MGA at 101 Milk st., Boston. Copies of this booklet may be obtained by district golf association officials if they'll write John Corcoran, assistant secretary of the organization.

20 Scores Are Handicap Basis

The Chicago District GA has put into effect recently a new method of handicap determination that in many respects is similar to the MGA system. The CDGA system bases its new official system on 20 scores, instead of the usual 5, but allowances are made when fewer than 20 scores are submitted.

Details of the new CDGA system are given in a bulletin from the association's handicapping committee, from which the following quotations are taken:

The present system of handicap determination is unscientific, inaccurate and obsolete. It has therefore been discarded for the following reasons.

First, the present par system of handicap determination, which provides that 80% of the difference between the average of five lowest scores and par of the course creates the handicap, does not properly reflect one's ability.

Second, the par system of rating courses on length alone without any equalizing factor to correct par inequalities is an unsound basis of handicap determination.

Third, the par system provides no method of correcting unwarranted handicap discrepancies between players of the various Chicago District clubs. To illustrate this last point, attention is called to the fact that a course of approximately 4,500 yards and another of approximately 8,000 may both have a par of 72.

Long Layout, Short One May Have Same Par

A very long and difficult course may have a par of 69, and a short, easy course a par of 74. It is obvious therefore that handicap determinations should be unrelated to par. Under the old system a competitor is frequently obliged to give strokes when he should be receiving them.

It is estimated that approximately 1,000,000 rounds of golf are played annually in the Chicago District. Some 200,000 rounds are played as guests off of the home course, and no records have been made of these rounds for handicap purposes. Considering the great importance growing out of the fact that keen competition, handicaps, cash consideration and prizes are involved in all of the aforementioned 1,000,000 rounds, it becomes imperative to evolve an efficient means of handicap determination, to stimulate competitive spirit, avoid controversy and equalize opportunity.

The Chicago District's new handicapping system starts with rating courses in the district according to their difficulty. These ratings vary from 70 for the least difficult to 75 for the most difficult.

The individual's handicap is determined by 80% of the difference between the av-