

scheme of hazards was out of the question; but most of the holes being more or less of the dog-leg variety, the rough made sufficient hazard to make the course quite interesting. The tract was a farm which had been in corn and potatoes. On sixty or seventy acres of pasture that is not too hilly a 9-hole course can be opened for play at even smaller expense.

No matter how small the amount of money available, it is poor policy for the club to attempt the design or improvement of its course without the services of a competent architect. An excellent idea is to have complete plans made in the beginning and let the carrying out be a matter of time and the growth of the club's resources.

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*Cornell University Establishes a Course to Train Men to Superintend Parks and Golf Courses*

Realizing the necessity of securing better trained men to superintend golf courses, especially in relation to turf matters, the Green Committee authorized its chairman to take up the matter with various agricultural colleges. The original idea was that a two-year course to high school graduates should suffice, but on further thought it was realized that to secure men skilled in such matters as soils, drainage, landscape architecture, turf growing, the use of machinery, the control of pests, etc., a more thorough training was necessary.

The idea has been adopted by Cornell University. Dean A. R. Mann, of the College of Agriculture, informs us that the course will be offered beginning the next college year.

This we regard as a great step in advance and enables us to look forward to a supply of competent men for such duties as park superintendents and managers of golf courses and country estates and for similar important functions. It is a realization of the idea that agriculture has public duties in connection with such esthetic matters as parks and with such amusements as golf, as well as with the raising of crops and livestock. There is reason to believe that other institutions will follow the splendid enterprise of Cornell.

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## Questions and Answers

All questions sent to the Green Committee will be answered as promptly as possible in a letter to the writer. The more interesting of these questions, with concise answers, will appear in this column each month. If your experience leads you to disagree with any answer given in this column, it is your privilege and duty to write to the Green Committee.

1. *Our supervisor subscribes to the idea of an acid soil, but contends that we need to sweeten up the soil to give the young grass a start, and has roughly estimated 200 tons of lime. That figures at least 3 tons per acre, which is as much as is recommended for alfalfa or clover. It seems to me that this would give us a considerable crop of white clover, and a liberal use of lime at a neighboring club less than a mile away has done just that. An agriculturist friend of mine thinks we should use about 200 pounds of sulphate and 400 pounds of acid phosphate, but is of the opinion that 3 tons of lime per acre would offset the acidity of this fertilizer and absolutely guarantee the white clover nuisance. My specific question is, Do we need a sweet soil to start the grasses which thrive best later on in an acid soil? As we are now buying materials I should like your comment.*