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 com-
plete plans made in the beginning and let the carrying out be a matter of
time and the growth of the club's resources.

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 archi-
tecture, 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 for-
ward 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.

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 ques-
tions, 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 abso-
lutely 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.