

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE BULLETIN OF THE GREEN SECTION OF THE U. S. GOLF ASSOCIATION, PUBLISHED MONTHLY, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR OCTOBER 1, 1922.

District of Columbia, ss.:

Before me, a notary public in and for the District of Columbia, personally appeared C. V. Piper, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Bulletin of the Green Section of the U. S. Golf Association, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, Green Committee of the U. S. Golf Association, 456 Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Editors, C. V. Piper and R. A. Oakley, P. O. Box 313, Pennsylvania Avenue Station, Washington, D. C.

Managing editor: none.

Business manager, C. V. Piper, 456 Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owners are the United States Golf Association, a mutual organization of golf clubs. President, J. Frederic Byers, Pittsburgh, Pa.; vice-presidents, Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, Ill., and Wynant D. Vanderpool, Newark, N. J.; secretary, Cornelius S. Lee, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; treasurer, Edward S. Moore, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the Association has issued no bonds, stock, mortgages, or other securities.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1922.

(Signed) C. V. Piper, Business Manager.

(Signed) BERNARD CONNOR.

My commission expires August 6, 1927.

A New Course of Study at Cornell University for the Training of Superintendents of Parks and Managers of Golf Courses

Realizing the need of scientific training for greenkeepers, the Green Committee of the United States Golf Association has been negotiating with the New York State College of Agriculture, at Cornell University, for such instruction. Dr. Charles V. Piper, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, at Washington, D. C., is a member of that committee, and has visited the college and gone over the situation with the authorities there.

It has been decided to begin at Cornell next fall (1923) instruction which is fundamental to lawn-making and greenkeeping. There are two possibilities open for properly qualified candidates; namely, to register as regular four-year college students, or to enter as special students for one or two years as time permits. Those taking the four-year college course will not only have special training in turf-making and golf course management, but will also have opportunity to specialize in such courses as botany, soils, landscape design, plant materials, farm engineering, farm management, and other lines that have a direct bearing on the problems of the greenkeeper. Such four-year students would also take the general scientific requirements of the college and would qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Science. A four-year college course of this kind should turn out graduates who are educated men, thoroughly grounded in the scientific requirements of the profession and also able to fill with credit the positions of responsibility and influence that the best greenkeepers now occupy. For American greenkeepers should be, as our best park superintendents now are, men of energy, ability and training, capable of filling large positions and exerting a sound influence in whatever section of the country they go.

Those who cannot give four years to the work may, if they have experience and school training sufficient to qualify them for work of college grade, be specially admitted; but such students are admitted rather sparingly; they do their work in the regular classes and must therefore

have sufficient school and practical experience and maturity, so as not to reduce the standards of the work. These applicants are examined individually by a faculty committee.

Those who are interested in such work should write to the secretary of the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, stating what school work and what practical experience they have had, and should apply for an announcement of courses. In that pamphlet will be found a statement of requirements for admission and descriptions of courses followed. Students may be admitted in September or in February.

This Is Not a Joke

Muck sold commercially as "Humus" is probably profitable to use in compost heaps for golf courses if it does not cost laid down more than one-third the cost of manure. At one-half the cost of manure its use is of extremely doubtful economy.

Golf Courses and Their Increase in the United States

LEONARD MACOMBER, *Chicago District Golf Association*

The 1922 *Directory of Golf Courses* shows a total of about 1,834 golf courses in the United States. In addition to this, it is doubtful if there are more than 250 nine-hole courses at summer-resorts and winter hotels. The approximate number of eighteen-hole courses is 690 and the approximate number of nine-hole courses is 1,140. In other words, 37.7 per cent of the total number of courses represents eighteen-hole courses.

The figures are as follows, arranged according to states. The number of towns with a population of over 3,000 in each state is also shown:

State	Number of towns over 3,000 population	Number of golf courses
Pennsylvania	275	112
New York	154	214
Illinois	151	130
Massachusetts	147	108
Ohio	141	86
New Jersey	105	73
Texas	105	43
California	95	85
Michigan	86	72
Indiana	84	54
Wisconsin	71	39
Iowa	66	48
Missouri	57	46
Kansas	54	53
Minnesota	51	40
Oklahoma	51	20
Virginia	50	21
Georgia	48	32
North Carolina	43	20
Connecticut	42	47
Kentucky	42	25
Tennessee	35	24
Louisiana	33	12