

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, 1923.

District of Columbia, ss:

Before me, a notary public in and for the District of Columbia, personally appeared W. B. Lydenberg, 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, W. B. Lydenberg, 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, stocks, mortgages, or other securities.

(Signed) W. B. Lydenberg, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1923.

(Signed) BERNARD CONNOR.

My commission expires August 6, 1927.

Inexpensive Manure Pits

By MAYNARD M. METCALF

THE BULLETIN has contained several articles describing concrete manure pits for collecting manure water. The Oberlin (Ohio) Golf Club has built three manure pits at a total expense of about one day's labor for each pit. We chose places where the soil was heavy clay, shoveled off the top soil to a depth of about one foot, graded the floor of the rectangular pit so that the sides sloped down to the mid-longitudinal line, and sloped this middle furrow a little to one end. At this low end of the pit we sank an oak barrel (and we made one of the storekeepers give us the three barrels). All the water which seeps through the manure collects in the barrel.

The pit is half again as long as is needed to hold the manure, thus allowing the manure to be turned over occasionally. Turning the fresh manure four times at intervals of about a week, and wetting it down well every time it is turned, is enough to rot it thoroughly; but we keep the manure in the pile about nine months so that all weed seeds are killed. When freezing weather comes in the fall the greens are covered with this thoroughly rotted, almost pulverized manure, and lie thus over winter. In the spring anything left from the manure is raked off and put into the pit with fresh manure. Some manure is also used, of course, on the fairways.

We make no soil-manure compost heap. For top-dressing the greens during the playing season, we use a fine sandy loam. This is kept for several months in large piles before using, with a view to the destruction of the viability of any weed seeds it may contain. We would use some sand also, but in this clay country sand costs \$3.50 a yard.

Manure water from the pits is dipped from the barrels, diluted about fivefold, and thrown over the putting greens, especially during the spring and fall growing seasons.

We have not used these methods long enough to say from experience how successful they will be, but we are confident that our pits, costing \$4 each, are as good as concrete ones. Of course such pits can be constructed only in heavy clay soil. It's a pleasure to find at least one advantage in clay soil on a golf course.