

eliminate fungus which might prove troublesome years later.

The quantity and frequency of topdressing depends on local conditions. Some turf can be badly damaged by heavy topdressing, rather than by too frequent topdressing.

All of our practices are of course de-

pendent on our budgets, our natural conditions and other factors such as the skill of the men we are able to hire.

It pays to maintain a sod nursery and to train a man or several men in the art of patching greens. After all, we superintendents are not miracle men. Anyone can lose turf, even the finest doctors have the undertakers to cover up for them.

GOLF COURSES IN THE UNITED STATES

	Private	Semi-Private	Muny	Total	9-Hole	18-Hole and Larger
1900				982		
1923				1903		
1929				5648		
1930				5856		
1931				5691		
1934	4155	1006	566	5727	3368	2359
1937				5196		
1939	3405	1199	699	5303	3264	2039
1941	3288	1210	711	5209	3202	2007
1945				4809		
1946	3018	1076	723	4817	2930	1887
1947	3073	1061	736	4870	2952	1918
1948	3090	1076	735	4901	2967	1934
1949	3068	1108	750	4926	2973	1953
1950	3049	1141	741	4931	2972	1959
1951	2996	1214	760	4970	2956	2014
1952	3029	1246	751	5026	2974	2052
1953	2970	1321	765	5056	2977	2079

U. S. Courses Five-Fold Growth Shown by Years Since 1899

Rebound and Solid Growth Since Panic and War Years — South Dakota Leads in Courses on Population Basis —

THERE'S a golf course per 31,052 of U. S. population, National Golf Foundation figures show as an over-all picture. When population figures are broken down into age classifications and other factors affecting golf playing potentiality the showing of golf, of course, is considerably improved but far short of demand and practical possibilities for increasing the number of courses.

There are approximately 32,000,000 under 13 years of age in the U. S. and around 12,000,000 65 and over.

South Dakota leads in providing golf courses with one course for 9,849. Vermont is second with one course per 9,890 of population. North Dakota is third with a course per 9,967 and New Hampshire is fourth with 1 to 9,998. Louisiana is lowest in ranking with a course to 60,614. Percentage of non-white population is a factor

in keeping population per course high in the south. The best showing of southern states is made by Florida with its winter resort courses and a course per 23,650 population.

Delaware is the nearest average state with a course per 31,661.

Despite the recent pronounced growth of California courses the state which has a course per 49,953 population lags behind large eastern states: New York with one to 37,789, Pennsylvania with one to 36,582, Illinois with one to 28,196, Ohio with one to 28,727, Indiana with one to 24,661, Michigan with one to 24,837 and Massachusetts with one to 25,349.

A copy of the complete breakdown may be secured without cost from Rex McMorris, Director, National Golf Foundation, 407 S. Dearborn st., Chicago 5, Ill.