

RICHMOND COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB
DONGAN HILLS, S. I., N. Y.

SUMMARY

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	FEEL	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	TOTAL	WEEKLY	FEEL	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	TOTAL	WEEKLY
	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	AMOUNT

D I S B U R S E S	POLE AND CUT CUT GREENS ATTACHED
	WATER FERTILIZING WORKING BEDDING TOP DRESSING SPRAYING BROWN PATCH
T E E S	CUT TEES
	WATER SAND, TOWEL MARKERS
F A I R W A Y S	RENOVATION CUT FAIRWAYS
	CUT BOUGH WATER FERTILIZING RENOVATION CUT BUNKERS
B U N K E R S	WATER RENOVATION COMPOST 1 COMPOST 2
	TRACTORS WATER SYSTEM EQUIPMENT
G R E E N S	GREENS TEES BUNKERS
	CLUB GROUNDS TENNIS COURTS PARKING SPACE PATH ROADS HAULING
M I S C E L L A N E O U S	PROFESSIONAL GREENKEEPER FOREMAN CADDIE MASTER

51 hours work. This is done by marking him 10 hours instead of 9 for five days a week. This makes a weekly total of \$30.24, provided always that full time is put in.

As we pay the same rate for overtime, the total number of hours are entered. For instance, a man works 3 hours cutting greens, 2 hours cutting tees, 4 hours raking bunkers, and 3 hours watering, which equals 12 hours. It is entered as 12 hours. In division of time, half hours are the smallest fractions we use. Inasmuch as the men work for less than the prevailing wages in the district, it is only when a man stays away that he loses time.

Younger Men Are Faster Workers

Some results worth mentioning come to mind. We have 6 men who pole and cut greens, 3 greens apiece. The average time last year was 3½ hours for this operation. By substituting for more elderly workers, young men between 25 and 35 years of age, who walk faster, we have now reduced the time to 2½ hours to cut 3 greens. By building a compost shed 30x70 feet

and using two different types of screens on our compost pile, we have cut the cost of preparing compost 75% i. e., only 25% of the cost of last year.

It must be borne in mind that conditions differ vastly on each course and the aim of the green-keeper should be to lower his own time, irrespective of whether this be more or less than some other course.

Comparisons of costs of one course with another are hard to make, because so many different phases have to be taken into account. Such questions as the following must be considered. Was the course constructed properly? Is it an old or new course? The number of bunkers and their size? What are the areas of the greens, tees and fairways, and how often have they to be cut? Are there any water holes? Do streams run through the course? Is the course level or hilly, or wooded? What type of irrigation system is installed? Each course varies in the degree of refinements required; therefore no accurate basis for comparison of upkeep costs can be made, we can only approximate it. The Time Sheet

TOTAL			
GREENS			TOTAL PURCHASES THIS MONTH
TEES			TOTAL FOR REPAIRS, HORSE SH
FAIRWAYS		NUMBER OF MEN AND TIME CORRECT	TOTAL FREIGHT AND EXPRESS S
BUNKERS		GREENKEEPER	TOTAL WRITTEN OFF FROM BAL
COMPOST		RATES AND EXTENDING CORRECT	TOTAL
REPAIRS		BOOKKEEPER	
CONSTRUCTION		APPROVED	
MISCELLANEOUS		CHAIRMAN GREENS COMMITTEE	
EXLARDER			
TOTAL FOR MONTH			

Fig. 5. Monthly summary made out by bookkeeper from

ARTICLE										RICHMOND COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB										MAX.	
UNION BAY GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB										MEMBER NO. 1234										MIN.	
DATE	ORDER		F I R M	QUAN	PRICE	AMT	DATE	PRICE	AMOUNT	TOTAL	DATE	QUAN	PRICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS						
ORDERED	NO.						RECEIVED					DATE	NO.								

DATE	WHERE USED, BROKEN OR LOST	QUANTITY	UNIT	TOTAL	BALANCE ON HAND	REMARKS

Fig. 3. Stock sheet (top and bottom sections only are shown) which acts as inventory

transfer to the proper place all the information given him by the greenkeeper, either from his daily reports or order book, or both.

The bookkeeper's biggest job is the summing up of the vertical columns of the time sheet and transferring them to a Monthly Summary, (Figure 5). This sheet is not only a summary of hours and costs of different operations on the course, but it also gives salaries of employes chargeable to golf. It gives the total purchases, repairs, freight and express charges, and a monthly write off of any materials on hand January 1. It gives total wages for month, total for last month and total to date. In other words, on the 10th of each month, the actual cost of the golf course to date is known. As will be seen the bulk of the work falls on the bookkeeper.

This is a contribution from one greenkeeper to other greenkeepers to help them get away from the antiquated method of "so many hours equals so much wages." If greenkeepers have the spending of the major portion of the club's income, it is only expected that the club, through its green-committee, has every right to know how and when its money was spent and to demand if necessary an accounting of it.

It is very necessary that the greenkeeper protect himself against certain emergencies that may arise. Very often the green-committee orders the greenkeeper to do some very costly work, without providing extra funds. For this reason at the end of the year the cost of upkeep has been exceptional. If, then, the greenkeeper is questioned as to the unusual expenditure, he will be at a loss to explain unless he has made an accurate accounting of the money spent. Therefore, it is plain that some method of cost-keeping must be provided.

Without doubt the green-committee of every club will eventually inaugurate a cost system of their own. The greenkeeper who of his own volition introduces a cost-keeping system will forestall any

move in this direction and thus gain credit from the members of the club for doing so. On the other hand, the greenkeeper who through one excuse or another fails to provide some method of cost-keeping, will have a very stormy path to travel at the end of every fiscal year of the club. Moreover, he will have no basis on which to calculate his budget for the succeeding year.



This display board at an English course shows some examples of unreplaced divots. It reduced a careless practice

GOLFDOM has been asked what danger of poisoning there is due to use of arsenate of lead on a golf course. Mr. Leach replies: "I would not fear arsenate of lead in an open wound although it is not advisable to subject a cut or a wound to the chemical. Arsenate is not a nerve poison like cyanide; hence the injury, if any, would be local—that is, confined to the wound.

"Around Philadelphia, all arsenated courses put up little signs here and there indicating that the course is arsenated and warning against licking the ball, etc. There never has been any difficulty in this respect around Philadelphia."