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and down Pro-dom these days ing on the winter circuit. A latively inexperienced, matching roke for stroke! . . . and Ray is mithirons (which he uses excluse credit.





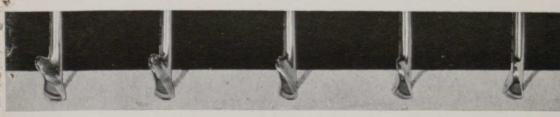
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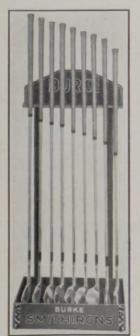
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# Uniform Club Accounting Helps Cut Golf Cost

By HERB GRAFFIS

HOW MUCH? Why? How does that stack up with what the Duffers Glen club is spending for that work?

Those are the questions being asked at golf club directors' meetings and in sessions with the department heads and only in rare instances can all of the answers be given correctly.

A few years ago, clubs didn't care much about money. Most of them apparently believed that Santa Claus would come riding up on a dashing white charger and frighten away any fiscal trouble. Establishment of sinking funds was put off and put off, with the sad outcome that refinancing could not be handled when it became necessary.

There are many foresighted officials of golf clubs who realized some years ago a golf club was a place where proper, uniform accounting was essential. Frequent changes of elected and operating officials in the club personnel make it imperative that each club have a system that is easy to keep accurately and which will show the picture in a way to allow comparison of results with those obtained at other clubs. But those officials had a tough time trying to get the clubs in their districts to co-operate in adopting uniform club accounting methods. Clubs were inclined to be up-stage in those departed days, either because of a superiority complex or because they didn't give a damn.

Today there are few clubs not intensely interested in the financial and operating phases of other clubs. Conditions are exactly right to get the clubs together on this matter of accounting. There is more of an attitude of concession for good of the cause than there used to be. A few years ago the main obstacle to club accounting was the idea of each club that if its own system were not adopted as the basis for uniformity it wouldn't play ball. Now the clubs are willing to listen to reason and give-and-take.

### Department Heads Suffer.

Many a job as greenkeeper and pro has been lost during the past two years because of the absence of uniform accounting. The pet alibi that golf clubs could not be compared held no water with officials who were canning some man because his costs ran much higher than those of some other club that happened to come to the attention of the officials. It didn't matter that these figures from the other club might really represent much different work—and much less of it—the first club's officials were looking for a victim. The man whose figures didn't look right—regardless of what the figures represented in work and service—went overboard.

Belief in an utter inability to compare figures on golf clubs always struck us as being more or less the hooie-probably more. For the reason GOLFDOM financed the course maintenance cost research by Jay Heald under Prof. Dickinson's supervision at Massachusetts Agricultural college, which resulted in the determination of percentage figures that now enable greenkeepers to make a pretty close checkup on their work. We were getting plenty of hell from course superintendents and managers every time we printed operating costs. They would write us telling that the fellow who gave us the figures either was an outright liar or was figuring wrong. In many instances, it was a case of the jasper seeing a giraffe for the first time and saying, "Hell there ain't so such animule."

#### Change of Heart.

Now the fellows are happy to see us print the figures because, even if they are figured on some basis of trick bookkeeping, the figures seldom are given as low in print as they are when some officials mention them in gossip. And figures are running the show this year.

Probably it's one of the best things that has happened to the game. Golf was beginning to cost too much and despite the growth of municipal and fee courses, the expense was developing into a handicap for the private course players.

Delay in realizing that standardized accounting would point out the errors in the



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club-head always at the proper angle. It is also a distinct aid in driving and putting—and helps to banish mental hazard.



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administration and operation of that mysterious business of the country club already has cost golf dearly. It has made conspicuous the need for a standardization of accounts.

### Where Money Goes.

One of the fellows we rate as a master mind in the golf field recently has been struggling with golf club financial reports in order to determine what his club should have as a target. Although he has been baffled by lack of uniform system in the club accounting methods, he has made some interesting discoveries. One is an approximation of percentages of costs of metropolitan district golf clubs having annual incomes of from \$60,000 to \$75,000 annually.

The percentages, which follow, are based on successful operations.

and the second s
Course maintenance, 28%
House operation 22%
Insurance 8%
Taxes 7%
Interest on mortgages 10%
Administration expense 10%
House entertainment0.5%
Sports and pastimes 3%
Caddie department1.5%

Bad debts and shortage in membership roster ......10%

Those percentages probably will start plenty of an argument which cannot be settled until it is possible accurately to compare figures that are made on a uniform basis.

#### Call for USGA.

There are substantial indications that the USGA is thinking about taking the lead in an effort to present the clubs with a definite suggestion for a uniform accounting system. It is no easy job under any circumstances but the present financial situation is such that clubs will greet attentively any proposal the governing body may make.

An official of a prominent metropolitan district club gives a good close-up on the history of past efforts to bring the benefits of uniform accounting to golf clubs writing GOLFDOM as follows:

I have been interested in reading your articles on uniform accounting in GOLF-DOM and quite agree with what you say. But I wonder if you realize the size of job you have understaken?

I think your agitation might accomplish something and as I have been unsuccessfully trying to further this project in the district for the past 8 years I thought I would tell you of the conclusions I have arrived at in case my observations might

be of assistance to you.

To start with, I will explain that I am in the printing business. In our industry we have what is called the Standard Cost Finding System. It is a uniform system of accounting compiled by our national association, the United Typothetae of America and is used from Maine to California and throughout Canada. Many of the accounting systems of other industries has been modelled on this one.

Previous to this all printers had cost systems, good, bad and indifferent but as there were no two alike it was impossible to compare the costs in one plant with that of another. I mention this because it has a direct bearing on this subject. The national printers' organization has a direct parallel in the USGA and we will get nowhere with our individual units until the USGA takes the leadership. A substitute for this would be district associations but undoubtedly it requires the leadership of some national governing body.

Eight years ago I was appointed greenchairman of my club and it was on account of my familiarity with the printers accounting system that I thought of applying its principles to golf club accounting. After 8 years of effort for district-wide adoption I can safely say the results are prac-

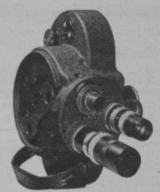
tically nil.

The difficulty with district association sponsorship of uniform accounting is that the officers, with few exceptions, are unwilling to assume any more responsibilities than they can help. You will find 2 or 3 active workers in most all district associations but as a rule the officials look on their offices as purely honorary.

Another difficulty is that in both the golf club and the associations there are a great majority of professional men, fine enough men, most of them, but they are entirely unfamiliar with matters of this kind. Some of them do not seem to know what it's all about. Here and there you will find a green-chairman or a president of a club who is keen to install business methods in his club, but as a rule even these men are unwilling or unable to give this work the necessary time.

### "Our Own System Best."

There is the difficulty too, of getting any number of men to agree on any one system. We all have layouts of our own and can see little virtue in that of the other fellow.



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### ROBERT E. HARLOW

Management of Golfers
Tournaments Arranged for Local Groups

Room 2118---222 North Wells St. C H I C A G O That is what I mean when I say this work should be undertaken by some governing board as otherwise it's just another system with only the weight of an individual behind it.

Numerous systems have been developed and some of them by accountants of considerable reputation, but there are different classes of accountants. Most public accountants have no desire for uniformity and each has a pet system of his own with the result that you frequently require the presence of the auditor in order to understand what the figures mean. illustration of this lack of unifomity is the audit of the Detroit municipal railway. There was a difference of about a million dollars in the audits made by two separate firms. They both were correct according to their separate systems but of what possible use was this audit to the city?

What is needed for this work is a "cost accountant." Most of the training of these fellows is along the line of uniformity and simplicity. Anyone desiring to compile a worthwhile system would do well to get in touch with the local printers organization.

If all else fails there is still hope in the club treasurer. If these fellows could organize they could get somewhere. They are the ones who have to worry about paying past due accounts so anything which would help reduce the expenses would make a great appeal to them.

London, Eng.—Stobart & Son, golf literature specialists, Cathedral House, 8 Paternoster Row, London, E. C. 4, have issued a catalog of books on golf. There are 127 books listed.



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der putting green conditions, giving a good comparison of their qualities.

The next 15 plots are devoted to fertilizer experiments on putting green grasses (seeded German mixed bent). Here you can compare the fertilizers such as sewage sludge, poultry manure tankage, sulfate of ammonia, compost and sulfate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, urea, phosphate of ammonia, complete fertilizer 6-12-4, also 12-6-4, lime and sulfate of ammonia, and bone meal. These fertilizer results can be checked against each other and against check plots that received no fertilizer.

Two plots of putting green grass are devoted to arsenate of lead treatment. One plot is poisoned with arsenate before seeding, the other receives none. The purpose of this experiment is to see if arsenate retards weeds and eliminates grub worms, angle worms and ants. The same experiment is worked on two plots of fairway grasses, mostly for grub control.

Three plots of putting green grass and 3 plots of fairway grasses are used for cutting experiments. It is believed that cutting length has much to do with root growth and strength of the plant.

There are 5 trial plots of fairway grass mixtures. This is to determine the best. There is Kentucky blue, redtop and Chewings fescue, Kentucky blue and redtop; Kentucky blue, redtop and German mixed bent; Rhode Island bent, and Chewings fescue; and German mixed bent.

Ten plots are for fertilizer experiments on fairway grasses (Kentucky bluegrass and redtop mixture). The fertilizers used are bone meal, lime, sulfate of ammonia, sewage sludge, manure, complete 6-12-4 and 12-6-4. These fertilizers can be checked against each other and against plots that received no fertilizer.

### Fairway Grasses

By DR. JOHN MONTEITH

FOR FAIRWAY grasses in this section I think you are interested in Kentucky bluegrass. There are three other kinds of bluegrass, Canada blue, rough stalk blue and annual blue which are ordinarily planted in this section of the country. Canada blue is used in Ontario and in the south where the soil is too poor for Kentucky bluegrass. It is not as desirable as the Kentucky bluegrass.

Redtop is also used. Kentucky blue and redtop is a mixture that is most common-

ly preferred on the fairway. Keptucky blue is slow to grow and redtop is a fast grower and a short lived grass so that by the time the redtop is gone the bluegrass has become established. Sometimes Colonial bent is added to redtop. You reduce the amount of redtop and add Colonial bent. Colonial bent is longer lived than redtop, is finer, and remains finer; also has a tendency to give a nice green mat and cover up the bare spaces.

Red fescue and Chewings fescue are important. Where grounds are established they make excellent fairway grasses. They are not as certain as Kentucky bluegrass, exhibiting a tendency to be more choosey of the soil conditions. Fescues are a much safer bet on fairways than on putting greens. There is a great deal of sheeps fescue on the market, but it has a tendency to bunch, and bunch grass has no place on a fairway. It is an excellent grass for the rough but not desirable for fairways.

I have seen some very satisfactory fairways planted with creeping bent. We can see no distinct advantage of creeping bent on fairways over the other grasses. Other grasses tend to grow more upright. If you are cutting real close the creeping bent is the best. There is no advantage for creeping bent except from the standpoint of the nurseryman. There have been other grasses used in mixtures, but in this section of country the Kentucky blue, redtop, Colonial bent, and Chewings fescue are good.

### Trees for Golf Courses

By E. G. CHEYNEY

CERTAINLY there is no place where a tree has any more value aesthetically than on a golf course. People go out to play for pleasure and they want all the pleasure that they can get. A golf links that is artistic is much more enjoyable than an open field. Nothing is thoroughly beautiful if it is not useful.

Trees can be used to define or mark out your fairways. You can put them in pretty close around the tees. They can be planted for protection for the players. Sometimes they can be planted to screen a tee that is exposed to other shots. Make new hazards by planting trees.

There are places where you cannot use anything but low growing shrubs or the Mugo pine. This pine never grows high, and it will make a very beautiful tree,





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