



**77% of the
ROSEMAN S**
ARE PERFORMING PERFECTLY
AFTER 10 YEARS OF SERVICE



**Every Roseman
Owner a Booster**

—with a ROSEMAN on the job.
Look at these low average
yearly charges:

Bed knives.....	\$25.00
Regrinding reels— <i>(\$7.50 every 3rd year)</i>	
Average	2.50
Replacing bearings— <i>(\$40 every 5th year)</i>	
Average	8.00
Miscellaneous expenses— <i>(Freight and minor repairs at factory every fifth year—\$50)</i>	
Average	10.00
Average yearly service costs.....	\$45.50

The efficiency and economy of Roseman mowers have been thoroughly proved over a period of 16 years. Every Roseman owner is a Roseman Booster. There is no substitute for a Roseman—it is the only fairway gang that rolls as it moves. Let us show you how the Roseman Purchase Plan will save on your 1937 budget.

ROSEMAN TRACTOR MOWER CO.
800 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois

ROSEMAN  **MOWERS**

NEWS! KROYDON INTRODUCES the Hy-Power RHYTHMIC Shaft

The HEAD-ACTION Rhythmic Hy-Power Shaft is grooved just above the hosel which gives extra snap at the club head and maximum distance for the "hitter."

PATENT APPLIED FOR

The GRIP-ACTION Rhythmic Hy-Power Shaft is grooved just below the grip, thus giving the longest leverage possible and maximum distance for the "swinger."

AMAZING in Performance

There are two distinct types of players among golfers. One might be called the "hitter" (or the player who punches his shots)—the other the "swinger." Kroydon, recognizing that "the shaft is the heart of the club," introduces a special shaft to give each type of player maximum results. This sensational advance in golf club design is called the Rhythmic Hy-Power Shaft (instantly recognized by the flutes or grooves in the shaft). There's the "GRIP-ACTION" Shaft to give the "swinger" improved feel and distance—and the "HEAD-ACTION" Shaft to accomplish the same desired results for the "hitter." We are now making a special Hy-Power RHYTHMIC line of clubs exclusively for the Pros. The Kroydon Company, Maplewood, N. J.

Here is a close-up of the RHYTHMIC Shaft with its accurately machined grooves, so arranged that they increase flexibility without sacrificing strength.

Kroydon
HY-POWER

Rhythmic Shaft Clubs

Golfdom

The Business Journal of Golf

REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE

OCTOBER

1936

Vol. 10

No. 10

GOLF IS UP!

By JACK
FULTON, Jr.

Returns from GOLFDOM's Annual Survey indicate courses show substantial gains for 1936 on all fronts.

NO ONE doubts that golf slumped seriously during the depression. Similarly, all agree that the past several years have seen the game recover much of the ground it lost. But just where does the game stand today, as compared with the heyday of 1929-30? To gather authentic data on this question, GOLFDOM mailed detailed questionnaires in mid-September to the officials in charge of the three departments of any golf course—course, clubhouse and golf shop.

At this writing, approximately 20 per cent of the nation's courses have been heard from and tabulation of the returns has advanced to a point where certain definite conclusions can be drawn of the condition and growth of golf during the season just past.

Three sets of questions were asked.

Blanks sent to green-chairman and greenkeepers sought data on budgets this year as compared to last; on labor and machinery costs; on the progress of fairway watering; on amounts spent for fertilizer, seed, etc.; on equipment owned by the courses; and on other matters that help to paint the picture of how the grounds departments of the nation's courses fared this season.

A second set of questions went to club managers. They were asked about the

membership situation, golf play, income from dues and initiation fees, amount of restaurant and other departmental business, foot costs, volume of beverage sales, labor problems and the like.

The third questionnaire, to the golf professionals, gathered data on the year's increase in golf play; amount of club, ball, bag and accessory sales; the number of lessons given; ratio of equipment purchased from pros vs. other retail outlets; the length of the golf season; and similar pertinent questions.

This year's survey is more elaborate and comprehensive than GOLFDOM has conducted since 1931, and the cooperation of the officials in returning the blanks has assured the tabulation of data from enough clubs to avoid errors due to insufficient data.

GOLFDOM is the only agency that assumes the responsibility of determining the nation-wide condition of golf each year. Its released national totals are deliberately held to the conservative side, so that readers may depend on the figures published below, with the possibility that

Send Us Your Club's ANNUAL STATEMENT

Make a note now to send GOLFDOM a copy of your club's annual financial statement.

The information it contains, combined with similar data from other clubs, is valuable in helping us arrive at the true pulse of club conditions.

Statements of individual clubs are treated as confidential documents. They are never made available to outside parties.

in some cases they are 10 to 15 percent under the true national totals.

GENERAL DATA

Golf Courses in U. S.—As of October 1, 1936, our records indicated there are 5,361 golf courses, classified as follows:

Private clubs—9-hole	2,366	
Private clubs—18-hole & over	1,339	3,705
Daily-fee—9-hole	576	
Daily-fee—18-hole & over	474	1,050
Municipal—9-hole	314	
Municipal—18-hole & over	292	606
Total for U. S.		5,361

Included in the 18-hole totals above are 59 layouts of 27 holes, 54 of 36 holes, 3 of 45 holes, 4 of 54 holes and 3 of 72 holes.

Number of Golfers, Private Clubs—There were 639,000 men golfers at private clubs this season, as compared with 558,000 a year ago—a gain of 81,000 or 15 percent. The average 9-hole club added 18 players this year—a gain of 19%—and now has a roster of 110. At the 18-hole clubs, 29 new members boosted the roster by 11% to 283.

Popularity of golf with women continued to show advances. The 9-hole clubs showed a 34% gain in women's play, with 31 players per club as compared to 23 in 1935. At the 18-hole clubs, the gain was

19%, the 48 players of 1935 having been boosted to 57 this season.

There are now roughly 150,000 women players at the private clubs of the U. S., which means there is one woman player for every four men players. In this matter, a word of caution—while women represent 20% of the private club players, they account for almost one-third of the rounds of golf played. This is due to the fact that the average woman golf enthusiast finds more opportunity to visit the club during the season than the average man, who often must limit his golf play to week-ends.

Also to be included in the private club golfers are the Juniors, of which there are some 40,000 in 9-hole clubs and 32,000 in 18-hole clubs, or 17 and 23 per club, respectively.

Thus, the number of private club players in the U. S. is estimated to be very close to 861,000.

Number of Fee-Course Players—Because operators of public courses rarely record the number of different individuals responsible for the rounds played, it is difficult to arrive at figures that will accurately present the total number of golfers patronizing these layouts. Many individuals play only three or four times a year. Such casual golfers are not included in the figures below or in the municipal course estimates to follow. Only players with ten or more rounds per season are considered; on these "active" players it is much easier to gather dependable statistics.

During 1936, the 9-hole fee courses were patronized by 114 "active" players, the larger layouts by 290; national totals are roundly 66,000 at 9-hole plants and 137,000 at the 18-hole layouts, a total fee patronage of 203,000 "active" players.

Number of Municipal Course Players—Nine-hole municipal courses of the U. S. were played by an average of 431 "active" golfers this year, giving a total of 135,000 patrons. The 18-hole munys averaged nationally 570 "active" players, for a total patronage of 166,000. Total municipal course "active" players amounted to 301,000 in 1936.

Total Golfers in U. S.

Private clubs	861,000
Daily-Fee courses	203,000
Municipal courses	301,000
	1,365,000

• NO MORE GOLFDOM'S UNTIL JANUARY •

In accordance with our annual custom, there will be no issues of GOLFDOM in the months of November and December. The next issue of this magazine will be dated January and will reach readers on or about January 5th, 1937.

In addition to these players, many thousands of individuals play less than ten rounds of golf annually, and added thousands of caddies and course employees are followers of the sport. No records are kept on these players, but GOLFDOM conservatively estimates there are at least 750,000 of such golfers.

Rounds of Golf—Figures are actual up to September 1 and estimated for balance of season. These figures do not include rounds by "intermittents."

	<i>Average Rounds per Course</i>	<i>Total Rounds for 1936</i>
9-h Private	6,384	15,104,544
18-h Private	12,404	16,608,956
9-h Daily Fee	9,768	5,626,368
18-h Daily Fee	13,708	6,497,592
9-h Municipal	12,402	3,894,228
18-h Municipal	35,832	10,462,944
Total for U. S., 1936.....		58,194,632

GREENS DATA

18-Hole Courses—Average 79 acres of fairways; 4,809 sq. ft. of turf per green. 22% of the courses report fairway watering facilities; 8% are contemplating installation in near future. 17% of the clubs have swimming pools or other bathing facilities; an additional 15% are considering the installation of pools soon. Course budgets went up from \$10,203 in 1935 to \$10,730 this year, with an estimated increase for next season to \$11,211. This year's maintenance budget went 66½% for labor, 11% for machinery and 22½% for supplies. Expenditures for fertilizer, \$528; for seed, \$258; for brown-patch remedies, \$139; for arsenate of lead, \$105. There are 12 ball washers at the average course.

9-Hole Courses—Average 43 acres of fairways; 3,602 sq. ft. of turf per green. 7% of the courses report fairway watering facilities; 5% are contemplating installation in near future. 18% of the clubs have

swimming pools or other bathing facilities; an additional 10% are considering the installation of pools soon. Course budgets went up from \$2,697 in 1935 to \$2,889 this year, with an estimated increase for next season to \$2,960. This year's maintenance budget went 67% for labor, 14% for machinery and 19% for supplies. Expenditures for fertilizer, \$119; for seed, \$67; for brown-patch remedies, \$29; for arsenate of lead, \$21. There are 5 ball washers at the average course.

PRO-SHOP DATA

Sale of Clubs:

	<i>Average Sales per Shop</i>	<i>National Sales Total*</i>
9-Hole Private	\$ 931	\$1,566,873
18-Hole Private	2,112	2,827,968
Daily Fee	1,530	1,165,860
Municipal	855	359,100
		\$5,919,801

Sale of Balls—Number of balls sold to Sept. 1:

<i>Type of ball</i>	<i>Private 9-h</i>	<i>18-h</i>	<i>Daily Fee</i>	<i>Municipal</i>	
75c	499	2,156	520	670	
50c	222	573	335	606	
35c	260	399	501	782	
25c	169	122	557	1,015	
		1,150	3,250	1,913	3,073

* * *

Total balls sold, in dozens, to Sept. 1:

75c	418,295 doz.
50c	167,624 doz.
35c	179,114 doz.
25c	146,929 doz.
911,962 doz.	

* * *

Total ball income in pro-shops: \$5,976,531. This figure includes balls sold by concessionaires at courses without regular pro-shops.

* Adjusted to eliminate courses where no clubs are stocked or sold.

Sale of Bags—National averages to Sept.

1: 9-Hole Private	\$125
18-Hole Private	258
Daily Fee	151
Municipal	105
* * *	

Sale of Accessories and Apparel—National averages to Sept. 1:

9-Hole Private	\$150
18-Hole Private	358
Daily Fee	263
Municipal	108
* * *	

Total Shop Sales, estimated for entire year:

		1935 sales % better than
9-Hole Private	\$2,293	25%
18-Hole Private	5,320	17%
Daily Fee	2,900	30%
Municipal	2,734	39%

HOUSE DATA

This section of GOLFDOM's survey went only to 18-hole private clubs, of which there are 1,339 in the U. S. Figures below should not be taken as indicative of conditions at 9-hole private clubs or at public and semi-public courses.

National Averages—Clubhouse open for business 10 months of the year. Present membership 338, up 8.3% from 1935.* Book value of entire plant, \$325,000. Total clubhouse departmental business, \$38,680—up 14.7% from 1935. 23% of this business is with women. Dues and initiation fees, \$35,915—up 9% from 1935. Restaurant gross, \$24,055. Meals served, 30,505—up 13.5% from 1935. Food costs have increased 10%; menu prices have been advanced 5%. Employees (clubhouse only) earn \$468 each; club payroll is \$10,488. This does not include manager's salary. Wages have been raised by 13% at 60% of the clubs. Three out of 4 clubs have bars. At these clubs beverage sales were \$14,938 against \$12,635 in 1935—up 19%. Breakdown of beverage sales: beer, 13.8%; wine, 5.9%; soft drinks and mixers, 14.9%; liquor, 65.4%. Liquor sales are split—scotch, 49.6%; gin, 25.4%; rye, 16.5%; bourbon, 8.5%.

Who's Who For the 1937 Augusta Masters' Tourney

AUGUSTA NATIONAL GOLF CLUB announces that those who finished within the first thirty in the 1936 Masters'

* This figure differs from data given earlier on the golf players in these clubs, because wives and juniors are not counted as members, and also because some members are non-golfers.

Tournament will be invited to play again in 1937. The remainder of the U. S. section of next year's player list qualify by finishing within the

First thirty of the 1936 U. S. Open
Last eight of the 1936 U. S. Amateur
Last eight of the 1936 PGA

Automatic qualification is extended to all former U. S. and British Open Champions and U. S. and British Amateur Champions; also to members of the Walker and Ryder Cup Teams.

BRITISH golf manufacturers are considering a plan to appropriate between \$15,000 and \$20,000 to be used in increasing play on municipal courses in the United Kingdom.

Present indications are that a man to organize and push the trade development work will be appointed in the near future.

Winter Sports Programs Show New Promise for Clubs

CONTINUED increase in winter sports is indicating to foresighted country club department heads that there are logical possibilities for active operation of their clubs on a year-round basis.

Winter sports programs at country clubs, formerly a feature to any marked extent only at New England clubs, registered strong this past winter at many central states clubs. Greenkeepers consequently found themselves superintendent of outside plants with plenty of work maintaining skating rinks, toboggan slides and ski territories.

Pioneering work in this field done by Paul Wanberg, greenkeeper at the Weston (Mass.) GC and other New Englanders with winter sports maintenance experience, was found to be a valuable guide. Wanberg, by the way, says that he never has discovered any turf injury resulting from skiing over the Weston fairways.

Winter sports work has permitted several greenkeepers in the central states, as well as in the east, to keep members of their greens staff at work all year.

Liquor revenue in the clubhouse and the snow and ice conditions of the '35-'36 winter, together with skeet installations, made the financial part of last winter's activities generally good for golf clubs north of the Mason-Dixon line.

Development of the all-year programs points to expansion of pros' duties to those of recreational directors.

I KNOW WE'VE PROGRESSED . . .

Because the Disposition of Our Members Has Improved

Says FRANK MURRAY, Mgr.

Ravisloe CC, Homewood, Ill.

OF ALL evidences that recovery has substantially progressed at golf clubs, the one that is most significant and positive to managers is the improved dispositions of members.

Increased wages and a restoration of operating methods to the former high standard clubs proudly maintained may have caused some clubs to exceed their house budgets this year, but the tranquil acceptance of this condition by officials and members is the surest sign of conditions being in good shape again. Many budgets for this year were predicted on the continuance of somewhat tough going; consequently these budgets left no leeway for increased expenses necessitated by greater membership, more patronage and higher standards of operation.

The changing situation has placed greater responsibility on managers. When exceeding a budget is advisable to improve the club's position, it requires a decision based on a manager's expert judgment. The manager's responsibility increases with the length of his service, and it is only natural that an important part of the manager's value to his club is in his authoritative advice to committees; especially when a committee is confronted with the delicate and unique problem of steering through prosperity.

After All, Committee Is Boss

It doesn't pay a manager to be too headstrong against the policies of new committees, even though he knows the committee is going to get into trouble with its methods. After giving the committee his advice, the best thing the manager can do is to carry out their instructions wholeheartedly, but with the benefit of his experience employ sufficient counter-check so that nothing goes haywire.

There has been very little complaint caused by rising food prices and their resultant increases in menu prices. I doubt that repeal by itself has been responsible

(Continued on page 18)

Because Our Younger Members Are Getting Married

Says WILLIAM NORCROSS, Mgr.

Essex County CC, New Jersey

DURING the past six months about 25 of our younger members have married. That, to me, is more significant as an index of the rate and stability of recovery than are the facts that we have taken in approximately 50 new members and now have under discussion the building of a \$500,000 clubhouse.

Clubs get old and the men who are responsible for the executive and operating policies of the clubs get no younger. We prize the old traditions and wistfully speak of "the good old days." We worry and we moan about the vigorous and often harsh conditions with which we must content as time marches on. But still the youngsters continue blithely and boldly to marry, thus getting into more problems than we ever have to face in club management.

Value in Both Old and New

So, considering the cases of these happy and hopeful young people has brought to me the belief that one of the vital problems of policy and operation at better country clubs is that of making a sound, foresighted compromise between the best of the old ideas and the best of the live, new elements.

I have seen around the country instances of fine old clubs that have dropped from their former high standing because of an attitude bordering almost on animosity against the younger members. Foursomes that have played together for years resented the intrusion of younger blood and at some clubs, it was with difficulty that younger men got games with the veteran members. Age and the depression took toll amongst the oldsters. The younger men kept on and preserved the club. I sometimes feel that if the older men had been kept more on their toes by closer association with their juniors they would have weathered the late storm in much better spirit and financial shape.

Many of our clubs have been showing improvement in operating statements during the past year or eighteen months.

Thoughtful analysis of the accounts by the managers shows that the impetus toward improvement has been supplied by the members who at the start of the depression were barely in their thirties. They are the people to whom 'now' is pretty good and to whom 'tomorrow' is going to be great.

Changes in methods of restaurant and bar operation are enforced by this constant force of a lively membership.

We see how the bars have made fairly good profits, helping us offset losses incurred by rising food prices and increasing wages. We also see that repeal has brought us moderation in golf club drinking, because the younger element of prohibition times has found its bearings. We usually can depend on the younger element to get oriented correctly, but as human beings managing clubs, the managers may be disposed to pay more attention to the rather surly and imperative demands of some old-time member than to the casual though significant expressions of the younger members.

At the first class country club there must always be maintained an atmosphere and a working program of distinction, but in trying to follow such a course we may have progress choked and retarded by out-grown traditions. The peril we meet in attempting to preserve the fine old order is a rather stubborn resistance to the fact that nothing is so permanent as change. We pride ourselves that our clubs admit to membership only the most desirable candidates, but sometimes forget in our operating policies that the activity, alertness and progress of youth is one of the most desirable qualifications for membership.

My own firm belief, and that of the able club executives with whom I have enjoyed association, is that the factor of constant growth and change is the one factor often neglected but requiring the closest study and most expert performance from club management.

Dispositions Improve

(Continued from page 17)

for the increase in club restaurant volume anticipated when liquor came back. There is a healthy moderation around golf clubs, which keeps the liquor factor in proper balance, and proper balance is the secret of good management and profits at a golf club. I have been surprised by the failure of wine sales to increase at golf clubs to the expected extent. That failure prob-

ably is due to the inertia of the wine-growers in seizing their opportunity to tie-in with the moderation temperament developed since repeal.

The considerate and bright attitude of members generally observed at country clubs this year is to me as definite a factor as any figures could be in warranting a forecast of continued improvement at clubs in 1937. This means that members will expect more from their clubs and that more than ever will there be a need for competent club management in keeping the heavier demands for service of the highest type correctly balanced with the club financial situation.

A Frank President Reports on the Annual Meeting

A BULLETIN from H. J. Leaf, president of the Coos CC, Marshfield, Ore., stirs membership. Leaf's report:

"The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Coos Country Club was held Monday noon at the Chandler Hotel with fifteen present, including our secretary-treasurer, who occupied the fifteenth and sixteenth chairs quite comfortably, thank you.

"The President was quite elated over this large assembly and congratulated those present upon their attendance, minus interest plus curiosity over what it was all about—in fact, he was so disconcerted by the mammoth gathering that he forgot his pet speech, which he so ardently rehearsed during the past two months, and could only mumble something about being reminded of a story entitled "The Gathering of the Nuts."

The usual routine business was quickly disposed of and then all entered into the old and familiar pastime of criticizing the other fellow and trying to impress upon those present their own virtues and incomparable value as club members.

"Next out of order was election of directors and officers, which was disposed of in the usual manner by some dumb guy hammering the table and shouting, 'I move we re-elect the present directors and officers for another term,' which was seconded by a double dumb guy and the whole lazy bunch voting yes.

"So there you are, the same old moth-eaten, inefficient management—and if you think I give a damn, you're crazy."

IOWA Greenkeepers Assn., which has had a prominent part in developing high character of course maintenance throughout the state, had as its October meeting an inspection of six Des Moines courses.



View from tee of improved and reconditioned fairway at Green Lakes State Park, Syracuse, N. Y., one of the many courses throughout the country helped by the WPA.

\$5,500,000—GOLF'S WPA SHARE

By KARL SUTPHIN

SEVENTY-FIVE new golf courses have been added by the Works Progress Administration to the nation's total courses, according to a survey just completed by GOLFDOM. A questionnaire sent to the WPA administrator in each state gives the first accurate information on what the WPA is doing for golf in a national way, and indicates in actual figures the upturn seen in the golf business, golf play, and in golfing interest this year.

That the WPA has done no little bit to increase golf playing facilities throughout the country is shown in the accompanying table. Two hundred forty-seven projects involving golf course work have been authorized through June 1st of this year. This has involved an expenditure of approximately \$5,500,000 directly by the WPA and an additional \$1,045,000, or approximately 19% of the project cost, has been contributed by sponsors of the various projects, making a total of around \$6,545,000 spent on golf course construction and improvement under the WPA, an average of \$26,479 per project.

Two hundred and six towns in 39 states have been benefitted either with new golf courses, new clubhouses or improvement to grounds or clubhouse. Of the 75 new golf courses, 13 are 18-hole layouts; the balance are 9 holes in length. Fifteen additional courses have been increased from nine to eighteen holes. A few ex-

amples of the WPA golf course work, information that could not be gained from the chart alone, follow.

In Washington, where no figures on actual money expense could be obtained, \$72,114 has been appropriated for the construction of a course at the University of Washington. The present nine-hole course at the institution will be retained. At Bethpage state park, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y., renovation of one and completion of three golf courses under the T. E. R. A. has been accomplished through the expenditure of \$265,769 of WPA money.

The Famous Galloping Hills course, 27-hole layout at Union, N. J., has been graded and drained, has had driving path and park areas constructed, plus general landscape work, amounting to \$63,175 of WPA funds. One of the outstanding WPA golf projects was recently completed at Reno, Nev., where the Washoe County golf course, an 18-hole layout, was opened to the public. It is a par-72, 6,480 yd. course and will provide the best golfers with an exacting test of golf. A clubhouse, which includes spacious locker-rooms, pro-shop,

WHERE WPA GOLF FUNDS ARE GOING

State	WPA Funds Authorized	No. of Projects	—New Courses—		Old Cses Improved
			9 Holes	18 Holes	
Alabama.....	None				
Arizona.....	No report				
Arkansas.....	\$31,332	2	0	0	2
California.....	No figures	11	1	0	10
Colorado.....	238,017	5	3	0	2
Connecticut.....	362,918	6	2	0	4
Delaware.....	90,000	2	1	0	1
Dist. of Columbia.....	1,162	1	0	0	1
Florida.....	57,794	13	0	0	13
Georgia.....	83,000	14	6	1	7
Idaho.....	44,928	1	0	0	1
Illinois.....	No figures	13	3	0	10
Indiana.....	335,939	26	2	0	24
Iowa.....	No figures	9	4	0	5
Kansas.....	1,140	1	0	0	1
Kentucky.....	21,000	1	0	0	1
Louisiana.....	338,326	4	1	0	3
Maine.....	23,000	1	0	0	1
Maryland.....	No figures	2	0	1	1
Massachusetts.....	No figures	8	2	1	5
Michigan.....	46,960	3	1	1	1
Minnesota.....	No figures	15	5	0	10
Mississippi.....	No report				
Missouri.....	62,200	2	0	0	2
Montana.....	21,100	3	1	0	2
Nebraska.....	None				
Nevada.....	400,000	1	0	1	0
New Hampshire.....	No figures	1	0	0	1
New Jersey.....	94,808	3	0	0	3
New Mexico.....	7,685				
New York City.....	Est. of 300,000	10	1	1	8
New York State.....	392,560	5	0	1	4
North Carolina.....	61,155	6	6	0	0
North Dakota.....	20,011	5	2	0	3
Ohio.....	308,436	12	1	0	11
Oklahoma.....	No figures	1	1	0	0
Oregon.....	104,500	4	2	0	2
Pennsylvania.....	750,000	6	0	2	4
Rhode Island.....	None				
South Carolina.....	17,420	4	2	1	1
South Dakota.....	None				
Tennessee.....	20,231	5	3	0	2
Texas.....	53,176	13	2	0	11
Utah.....	17,358	4	0	0	4
Vermont.....	None				
Virginia.....	None				
Washington.....	No figures	8	3	3	2
West Virginia.....	None				
Wisconsin.....	167,062	11	3	0	8
Wyoming.....	37,300	5	3	0	2
Total.....	\$4,426,693	247	61	13	173

Plus estimated allocations
in 11 states not furnish-
ing figures..... 1,000,000

Probable total authoriza-
tion\$5,500,000

Information is through May 1st in most instances. Taking WPA approved expenditure figures through Dec. 31, 1935, of \$947,732,727, money spent for golf courses was one-half of one per cent of total. Amount spent for playgrounds, parks, etc., through Dec. 31, 1935, \$118,721,210, was 12.5% of total.