

Cost of Maintaining a Golf Course

By J. S. Clapper, Minneapolis Golf Club, Minneapolis

There is much interest in the question "What is a reasonable sum on which to maintain a golf course?" To obtain data on this subject, inquiries were addressed to 100 clubs in all sections of the United States. The desired information was submitted by 62 of the clubs addressed. A tabulation of the data obtained from these 62 clubs is given below. Under "annual expenditure" is included cost of labor, supplies, and maintenance equipment.

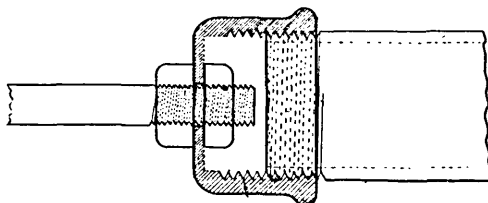
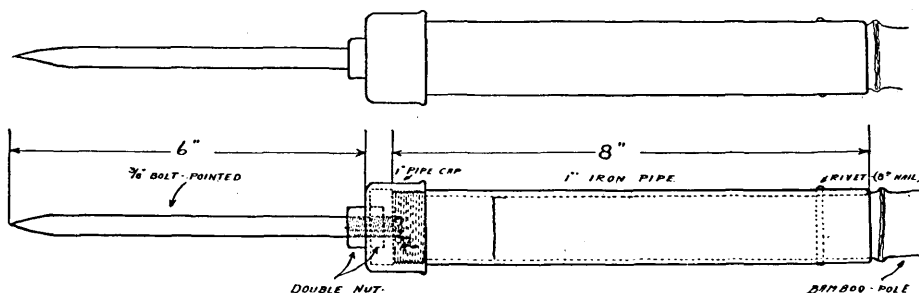
| | 39 Courses 18-hole | 23 Courses 9-hole |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Total of annual expenditures reported by all clubs----- | \$806,476.00 | \$204,378.00 |
| Average annual expenditure for all clubs----- | 20,679.00 | 8,886.00 |
| Highest annual expenditure reported by any one club---- | 46,500.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Second highest annual expenditure reported by any one club----- | 44,759.00 | 16,340.00 |
| Second lowest annual expenditure reported by any one club----- | 8,500.00 | 1,225.00 |
| Lowest annual expenditure reported by any one club----- | 6,000.00 | 1,180.00 |
| Total of annual payments for greenkeepers' salaries----- | 80,532.00 | 31,312.00 |
| Average annual payment for greenkeeper's salary----- | 2,264.00 | 1,423.00 |
| Highest salary paid to a greenkeeper----- | 7,500.00 | 2,700.00 |
| Second highest salary paid to a greenkeeper----- | 3,300.00 | 1,925.00 |
| Lowest salary paid to a greenkeeper----- | 1,000.00 | 660.00 |
| Total of annual expenditures for seed and fertilizer----- | 41,246.00 | 7,612.00 |
| Highest annual expenditure for seed and fertilizer----- | 3,300.00 | 900.00 |
| Lowest annual expenditure for seed and fertilizer----- | 111.00 | 85.00 |
| Greatest number of men employed by any one club----- | 22 | 12 |
| Second greatest number of men employed by any one club----- | 15 | 10 |
| Least number of men employed by any one club----- | 5 | 2 |
| Highest rate paid per day----- | \$5.50 | \$5.00 |
| Average rate paid per day----- | 3.92 | 3.93 |
| Lowest rate paid per day----- | 2.25 | 3.00 |
| Annual expenditure of clubs: | | |
| Number of clubs expending between \$50,000 and \$40,000 | 2 | |
| Number of clubs expending between 40,000 and 30,000 | 6 | |
| Number of clubs expending between 30,000 and 20,000 | 11 | 1 |
| Number of clubs expending between 20,000 and 15,000 | 8 | 4 |
| Number of clubs expending between 15,000 and 10,000 | 10 | 3 |
| Number of clubs expending between 10,000 and 5,000 | 2 | 7 |
| Number of clubs expending between 5,000 and 3,000 | | 4 |
| Number of clubs expending below \$3,000 | | 4 |
| One club reports \$15,000 expended on the course only. | | |
| Number of clubs failing to report greenkeeper's salary----- | 3 | 1 |
| Number of clubs failing to report number of men employed | 2 | 1 |
| Number of clubs failing to report expenditure for seed and fertilizer----- | 3 | 4 |

Flag Pole Socket

By John Quail, Greenkeeper, Highland Country Club, Bellevue, Pa.

The accompanying sketch shows a flag pole socket which we made ourselves out of material we had on hand. It is very simple to make and promises to answer the purpose satisfactorily. It consists of a piece of 1-inch

iron pipe 8 inches long, threaded on one end, and a 1-inch iron pipe cap with a hole drilled in the center large enough to take care of a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt 7 inches long with two nuts. The bolt is fastened to the cap by using a nut on the inside and a nut on the outside of the cap. The bolt can be heated and forged to a point, or ground down on an emery wheel. A hole is drilled in the pipe large enough for the insertion of an 8-penny nail as a



Flag pole socket.

rivet to hold the pole. The end of the pipe can be heated and swelled large enough to permit of the insertion of the ordinary bamboo pole in the end to a depth of 6 inches, which makes it very rigid.

A Proportioning Machine for Use in Applying Chemicals

By Hugh I. Wilson, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.

There have been great difficulties in applying chemicals on golf courses, owing to the fact that either a hand pump had to be employed or else some larger and expensive spraying machine used. Either method meant a great deal of expense. A proportioning machine is now on the market* which permits the application of carbon disulfid emulsion, as well as other chemicals, in a very simple and easy manner. We have tried the machine out at Merion and have found it extremely simple and successful. A green can be sprayed by one man in 15 minutes if the chemical is soluble in water; otherwise it may require the services of two men, one to stir and the other to use the hose. The machine should certainly be of great value in fighting the Japanese beetle grub in putting greens.

The illustrations on page 34 show the machine in use on a New Jersey golf course. It operates on the principle of a siphon injector.

*The address of the manufacturers will be furnished upon application to the Green Section.