



In size and architectural richness, the Bethpage clubhouse rivals many a private club structure.

course. The sheds were designed and built expressly to house the machinery, tools and equipment planned for them. A standard layout is maintained and at any time the greenkeeper may visit a shed to check its contents.

#### Machinery Bought With Care

All the machinery at Bethpage has been purchased subject to specifications compiled by the engineering staff of the Bethpage Park Authority and Long Island State Park commission. These specifications require not only great mechanical efficiency, but also a great degree of operating economy. Under no circumstances can machinery assigned to the various foremen be adjusted or repaired by them. All machinery is under the supervision and maintenance of a chief mechanic, and one of his assistants visits each shed daily to make necessary adjustments and minor repair.

The chief mechanic is also entirely responsible for the irrigation system. This irrigation system is supplied with water from two deep wells delivering 1,500 gallons of water per minute into a 700,000 gallon reservoir from which it is pumped at a pressure of 150 pounds to all parts of the park. During July and August, Bethpage uses as much as 1,200,000 gallons of water per day for irrigation purposes but at no time is it used except to keep fairways and greens in a healthy condition. Over-watering is avoided by the management.

All told, Bethpage has been designed and is operated to give to the public links golfer the best to be had in golf courses.

#### Deadheads on USGA Greens Service Give Britons \$11,000 Research Edge

**T**HE Board of Greenkeeping Research, British counterpart of the USGA Green Section has advised by visit or correspondence 1,004 golf clubs in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales during the five years since its organization.

The Greenkeeper's Advisory committee has suggested to the Board a visit by R. B. Dawson, director of research at the Board's St. Ives station, to the USGA Green Section's Arlington station and other course maintenance stations in this country and Canada.

Spent in highly valuable research by the British Board in 1935 was approximately \$23,000, against the USGA Green Section 1935 expenditure of \$12,864. The USGA Green Section 1935 expense was 51.7% of the associations' entire dues receipts and over a period of nine years the USGA has spent an average of 98% of its dues income on Green Section work.

Obviously, then, the USGA Green Section, which is considered a model by the British and which has contributed greatly to improvement of maintenance standards in this country, is being seriously handicapped by deadheads who ride on a pass and pay USGA dues for their share of the Section's efficient operation.

The British Board is financed by those who share in its numerous benefits. It is to be hoped that American clubs that have not joined the USGA will promptly authorize the \$35 initiation and annual dues fee and follow the excellent example of their British cousins in a sportsmanlike splitting of Green Section operating costs.