



Construction costs were cut by member co-operation in building this new maintenance headquarters at Portage Country Club, Akron, O.

Model New Building Aids In Portage Maintenance

At Portage CC, Akron, O., Supt. Nelson Monical has been receiving numerous superintendents and green-chairmen on inspection visits to the new course maintenance building at the club.

Monical, a veteran authority in course maintenance, was instructed by club officials to present ideas for the most practical building that could be provided for course maintenance equipment, supplies storage and working facilities. The green-committee and club officials approved Monical's plans quickly.

The result is a brick and steel structure 150 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, well lighted, with door space thoughtfully arranged and all facilities for efficient work and comfort of the maintenance staff.

Principal sections of the building are those for implement storage, fertilizer storage, topdressing preparation and storage, repair shop, supply room, locker, toilet and shower facilities, office, paint room, and furnace room. Hot air heating is provided for comfort and economy in cold weather work.

Monical and his staff gave considerable thought to planning placement of all equipment, materials and repair machinery in the building so no time would be lost in securing material, properly checked-out, and in replacing any machinery or imple-

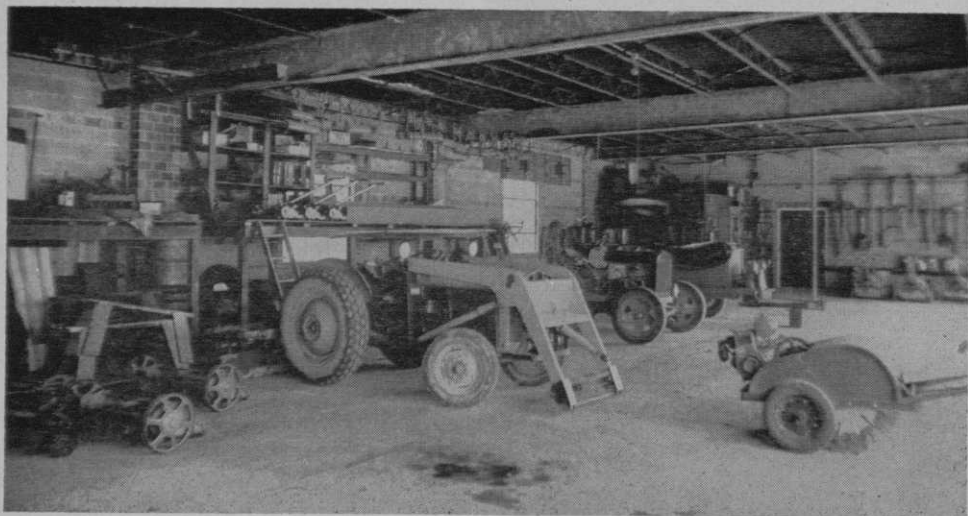
ments used, or in inventorying the building's contents.

Construction costs were kept at minimum by cooperation Portage members gave their club's green-chairman and superintendent in providing construction material free or at their cost. Some work on the building was done by the Portage course staff.

Portage has long been an outstanding example of efficient course operation and now is an exhibit of how much correct facilities for storage and servicing of



Light, open areas in shop make it a place where work can be planned and performed.



Portage shop is arranged for orderly, convenient storage and efficient repair and adjustment work.

equipment used in mechanized maintenance can improve any showing possible with antiquated, inadequate maintenance headquarters that still are too common at first class clubs.

The building vicinity is attractively landscaped. That's an important feature, not only to have the work area fit in with the looks of the rest of the club property, but because high type residential property adjoins the club grounds.

Gasping Out Bermuda in Building Bent Greens

By HARRY M. RAINVILLE

THE construction of the golf course at the Clock CC in Whittier, Calif., presented the troublesome problem of no soil free of Bermudagrass for building bent greens.

The terrain is rolling hills of red and yellow clay covered with an average of one foot of black adobe. The entire area has Bermudagrass all through the topsoil. As the undersoil is not usable, the regular methods of stripping could not be used.

We covered the greens with the best soils available and then treated them with methyl bromide. This was done by using two plastic tarps, each 50 by 100 ft. After putting all the desired humus, etc., on the greens a smooth path was raked down the center line. Number one tarp edge was placed along this line but not covered. Then the three remaining sides were placed in a smooth trench about 4

in. deep. The trenches were saturated with water to help seal in the gas.

After placing the edge of the tarp in the trench it was covered with strips of old canvas. The canvas served two purposes, to protect the light plastic tarp and to aid in removing the dirt after fumigation.

When these three outside sides were covered we placed the second tarp on top of the first tarp. Next canvas and dirt along this edge, sealing the two tarps at the green's center line. Now the second tarp is unfolded, like the opening of a book and covering the other half of the green. Seal these edges the same as the others.

Before placing tarps on the green we filled 80 old sacks with straw and tied them with cord. These stuffed sacks are scattered over the green allowing the gas to disperse evenly. Also two $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hoses (must be rubber) were placed under each side for the gas.

A small butane boiler with copper coil running through the hot water was loaned by the Neil A. Maclean Co. of Los Angeles. They also made the tarps. The methyl bromide bottle was set on a bathroom scale for measuring the gas by weight.

With the water boiling the liquid gas enters the coils and comes out roaring in a tremendous volume of fumes. Ten pounds of liquid gas to 1,000 sq. ft. will kill most everything. This operation does not sterilize the soil and planting can start in a couple of days.