



More important, all these plant-food elements known to be needed for vigorous, healthy growth are *naturally* chelated. This means they are not subject to "tie-up" or "unavailability" even in the trickiest soils.

Chart Tells How Much of the Grass-Important Ones

Element	Pounds per Ton
Nitrogen	120.00
Phosphorous	91.80
Potash	16.00
Sulphur	53.80
Magnesium	33.60
Calcium	31.00
Iron as oxide	132.60

Also appreciable amounts of Copper, Manganese, Zinc, Lead, Chromium, Molybdenum, Boron, Titanium and Vitamin B-12.

Golf Courses Use More
MILORGANITE
 Than Any Other Fertilizer
MORE THAN 4 BILLION POUNDS USED
 For more information circle number 127 on card

Book Review

Golf: Its History, People and Events, by Will Grimsley, with a special section on famous courses by Robert Trent Jones, Prentice-Hall Inc. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., \$19.95. This is a championship job. Will Grimsley, talented Associated Press sports writer, has spent many years on the golf scene, covering heavy action, absorbing atmosphere, writing about and for celebrated players. He has patiently dug for fact among the early legends and he has written his findings in compact but colorful style. Herbert Warren Wind, Charles Price, and the late H. E. Martin, among other competent golf historians, have covered the subject well, but Grimsley's book is the classic contribution of the lot. Also, Prentice-Hall has dressed it up with fine illustrations—HERB GRAFFIS

LEARNING *continued from page 90*

formation indicating that soil warming may be beneficial and practical. With present technology the cost is high but is not prohibitive for use on the more valuable turf areas.

The effects of winter weather were felt on bermudagrass greens in the South and on some bentgrass and many *Poa annua* greens in the North. Did the middle section of the country escape injury? Indeed it did not! The great middle belt of the nation, often characterized as the "crabgrass belt" depends primarily upon bentgrass for greens and bermudagrass for fairways. In 1966, greens came through the winter in fine shape, but the long, cool, moist spring kept soil temperatures too low for bermudagrass growth.

Because crabgrass begins growth about the time bermudagrass breaks dormancy and goosegrass appears shortly afterward, superintendents prepare early to control