

Q.—Supplies of fresh pure water in our area seem to be disappearing. We've heard of experiments on use of effluent water from sewage-treatment plants for crops and, possibly, turf. Shall we look into this source?

(New York)

A.—By all means, investigate this and learn all you can about source, quality and future availability. For some, this may be the only water available for turf. Over a six-year period, Penn State experiments have provided solid data to indicate that this is an excellent potential, even though it is not yet recommended. Sewage effluent is rich in nutrients (N, P, K) needed for turf. Some chemical constituents (Boron) possibly could be harmful. Large storage (settling) basins have value. Keep in touch with developments—tomorrow may be here quicker than we think.

Q.—We plan to build an 18-hole golf course. We have considered hydraulic seeding as a practical and economical method of turf establishment. Do you favor this approach?

(Pennsylvania)

A.—Hydraulic seeding is included in many specifications as an alternate method. These factors are important. The operator must be skilled. Water supply must be adequate and close at hand. The combination (slurry) of seed-mulch-fertilizer must be applied uniformly. After application, it must be kept continually moist. Seeds become imbedded in the wood cellulose pulp. If this becomes dry it tends to lift off the soil. Seeds that have germinated in the moist mulch will be killed. Basic fertilizer and lime (if needed) should be incorporated into the seedbed by conventional methods. Starter fertilizer

Bear changes hands

Victor Comptometer Corporation chairman, A.C. Buehler, and Bear Archery Company president, Fred Bear, have announced the acquisition of Bear Archery by Victor on an exchange of stock basis.

with the seed in the tank is approved.

Q.—Recently we have heard of "winter fertilization" of turf. We were taught that we must cut off our fertilizer program early in the fall to let the grass "harden off" for the winter. We are puzzled—can you help us?

(West Virginia)

A.—Dr. Richard Schmidt, V.P.I., Blacksburg, Va., has conducted ex-

haustive experiments on feeding nitrogen to turf through the winter. Putting green and fairway turf exhibits better color, appearance and playing quality than "check" turf managed under the old regime. There seems to be no increase in diseases or other troubles—only greater acceptance by the public. There is no assurance that the program is recommended universally. Check with your own experiment station and let them consult with Dr. Schmidt. □



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