

slowly released furnishes nitrogen over a longer period. Some ammonium sulfate mixed with the Milorganite furnishes a combination in which a part of the nitrogen is quickly available and a part slowly available. Due to its colloidal properties activated sludge fixes the ammonium sulfate and reduces the possibilities of burning.

Some of the advantages claimed for Milorganite are that it does not burn the turf and may be applied with safety under all conditions; it is dry and ground sufficiently fine for even distribution; and is practically odorless and free from harmful bacteria.

More About Velvet Bent

The following letter from Mr. W. R. Hurd, 2nd, chairman of the green committee of the United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association, Beverly, Mass., will be of interest to those golfers to whom the growing of velvet bent is of importance:

"I have read the article in the August BULLETIN by Major R. Avery Jones regarding velvet bent and I thought it might interest you to know that the Kernwood Country Club of Salem, Mass., has been raising velvet bent for nine years.

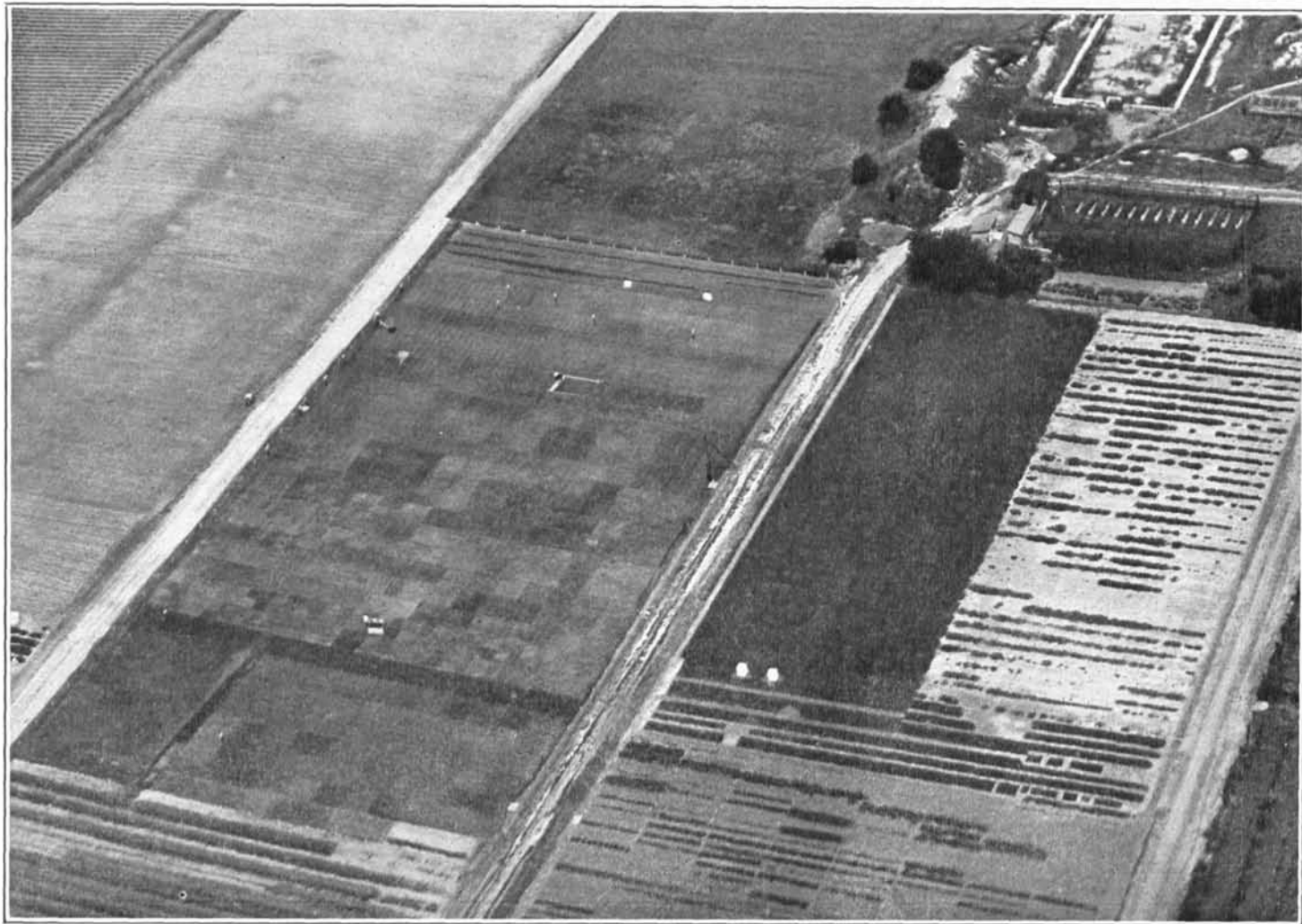
"The United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association Golf Club at Beverly, Mass., has been raising this same velvet bent for two years, and so far we have never seen any brown patches in the sod beds. I wish to say that everything Major Jones has told of we can verify.

"We have one sod bed of velvet bent 150 ft. by 40 ft. which was planted the first of last August, and it is in wonderful shape. We have another sod bed planted the year before this which is about 20 ft. by 60 ft. We have taken turf or sod from the last bed, and used it on a number of our greens for over a year and are very much pleased with the turf. We have a very large mother bed of velvet bent and a large mother bed of Washington bent. We are gradually changing our tee sod over to Washington bent, using the stolon method of planting."

"There is no portion of a golf course which requires more care at the time of construction, and more attention later in the up-keep, than the area upon which most approaches to the hole will land."—The Links.

The Green Section Meeting in Washington

The Green Section meeting in Washington on August 29 was well attended, about 175 green committee chairmen and greenkeepers being present from almost every section of the country east of the Mississippi. The morning was spent in the examination and discussion of experiments at the Arlington Turf Garden. During the afternoon four local golf courses were visited where a variety of turf conditions and maintenance methods were noticed. After dinner an informal discussion was held concerning turf problems in general, which proved of so much interest that the meeting lasted until nearly midnight. This was the first field meeting sponsored by the Green Section.



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The Arlington Turf Garden from the air.

(Courtesy of the U. S. Army Air Corps)



The Arlington Turf Garden as it appeared during the Green Section meeting.

Golf Clubs Owning Lakes Can Aid Waterfowl

By W. L. McAtee

The migratory waterfowl of the United States including the wild ducks and geese so much sought by sportsmen need every help that can be extended to them to insure their perpetuation. Drainage projects have so reduced and so continue to reduce the area of water available to them that every suitable bit of permanent water should be protected and improved either as a resting, feeding, or breeding place for wildfowl.

The presence of these birds enhances the attractiveness and value of a body of water so that attracting them is not without its rewards. Wildfowl will visit unbelievably tiny pools where they enjoy perfect protection, for instance, the writer saw them dropping into fountain basins on the grounds of the Pan-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco while the buildings were still under construction by an army of artisans; and they come into park pools in the midst of great cities.

Ordinary water hazards on golf courses may be too small or too disturbed to attract these birds, but some golf courses include larger ponds, or are laid out along the shore of lakes or other bodies of water over which the club exercises control. In such cases effective steps to help the waterfowl can be taken, and at the same time a splendid resource for entertainment of the members provided. The Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, distributes publications giving recommendations for attracting waterfowl and it will be very glad to hear from and to advise any golf clubs that are in position to protect and improve bodies of water as refuges for wildfowl.