

of it. "Who is this Johnny-come-lately? Why change or train the personnel? They stuck with us during the war — why change?"

Bat Manure Bonanza

Then there was the local man who discovered a bonanza of bat manure. The club wanted to buy it. I mixed it in surface and subsurface tests but no progressive results were noticeable in 15 days. I knew why but I didn't elaborate. This type of manure was pellet-like and had a shell-like substance similar to rice. Pulverizing would probably make its fertilizing value available. However, I checked out.

After that I gave up the golf course business but never got it out of my blood. Now I come to the reason for this gripe. If you were I, and wanted to go back to golf course work, what would you do? The greenkeeper may not hire you if you know too much. He won't hire you if you know too little. The green chairman knows what he wants but usually isn't qualified to pass judgment. The newspapers here never carry an ad for golf course personnel.

No Exams Given

The U.S. government has hundreds of golf courses but no examinations for greenkeepers. The city of (Name) doesn't either. That great metropolis took a tree climber and pruner and put him in charge of all the city courses. Very few people aside from myself know how many square feet of putting surface were ruined thru his ignorance of fertilization and even the setting of cutting machines, with one side scalping and the other side top clipping.

I am 47 years old and I am in the market for a job preferably in (State), salary no object. I will understudy a weak greenkeeping setup and, being rusty, would welcome a job of any kind on a course until the golf industry catches up with the rest of the business world in having a central hiring and firing system. My tone is naturally bitter and I feel I wasted time and study in a neglected profession. Although you may not agree with these facts I want you to feel free to use any material herein to possibly further the employment of golf course personnel who don't know where to look for work.

There is no publishable answer to the many questions in the foregoing letter. It describes all too clearly some of the difficulties encountered when a profession is in the process of finding itself and growing up after having emerged from

the "Dark Ages" era of "I've Got A Secret — find things out for yourself!"

For the real answer to this outpouring of misery just look at the status enjoyed today by the professional supt., the efforts of his association to place well-trained men in responsible positions and support of scholarships. Look too toward the universities that are training men in fundamentals, their talents to be sharpened by practical experience under competent supts. Consider also industry which has given generous support to the entire framework.

Poa Annua Control

Q. How much arsenate of lead should we use on our bent greens to help control poa annua? Why is it important to keep phosphorus levels low? (Virginia)

A. About 10 pounds of lead arsenate per 1,000 square feet a year is beneficial in reducing poa. Two applications of 5 lbs. per 1,000 square feet each is a very good plan (spring and fall.) Many who spray insoluble powdered nitrogen on their greens four times a year add 2½ lbs. per 1000 square feet each time to give a total of 10 lbs. for the year.

Phosphorus and arsenic act very much alike in chemical reactions. High levels of soil phosphorus counteract the effect of the lead arsenate. Phosphorus is a decided stimulant to poa and helps the poa to produce abundant seed crops. Research has proved that lead arsenate works best when phosphorus is low.

Wants To Extend Zoysia

Q. We plan to extend our zoysia nursery to all our fairways. At present we have large patches in the fairways and everyone admires it. Can you tell me what is the best fertilizing program for zoysia? (Indiana)

A. Your zoysia, to present top quality turf for play, should have five to six pounds N per 1,000 square feet for the season — equivalent to about 220 to 260 pounds N per acre.

Phosphorus and potash requirements are low, approximating two pounds per 1,000 square feet of each for the season, which can be supplied once a year with 400 pounds per acre (10 lbs./M²) of 0-20-20, applied spring or fall.

The best program is one which supplies nitrogen steadily throughout the season. With easily-nitrifiable materials you would make five or six applications through the season at one pound N per 1,000 square feet each time.

Aerifying Program

Q. I am new on a city course. We have thatch ¾ of an inch deep. We have an aerifier and a verti-cut. We aerified in April, will repeat in July, then triple aerify when play stops. Even after a heavy rain and a watering it is like walking on black top. We half filled the

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