**THE NEW “OVERGREEN SCOUT”**

Since the wonderful advance was made in the speed at which the fairways of golf courses are mowed, there has naturally arisen a persistent demand for a power driven mower that would improve in like degree, the cutting speed upon putting greens.

Stimulated by this demand many of the leading mower manufacturers have for years been endeavoring to design a machine that would accomplish this desired result. Our greenkeepers are aware of what measure of success has been thus far met by these efforts.

It now appears that the Worthington Mower company, who discovered and patented the gang mower, which brought about the great improvement in the speed of cutting our fairways, has also had this putting green problem in hand. They now make the interesting announcement that their design has finally taken shape in what they call “a perfect machine.” They attribute their success largely to the experience gained with hundreds of their 1929 “Overgreens.” These have been in actual service for over two years on courses distributed over the Eastern States.

These Overgreens were satisfactory in the main, but in some cases where the turf conditions were exceptional, the high wheel units with which these are equipped, were found not to be as desirable as well liked by the greenkeepers as the roller type.

This experience led the company to develop for this year’s introduction, a roller type unit, in order that the greenkeepers of the country may have the choice of the high wheel or the roller type “Overgreen” combination.

They claim “that this roller unit, called the “Shawnee Scout,” is a wonderful advance over anything heretofore known in this field. That it has incorporated every feature that has been found desirable and eliminated everything that could be unfavorably criticized.

These “Scouts” are associated with the “Overgreen” tractor, in triple gang formation which is the first time that the gang principle has ever been applied to a green.

The tractor itself has a form of pliable tire (the subject of patent application) without which they insist, no power mower can ever be safely run over the soft delicate turf of a modern putting green. It is this tire, more than any other factor which has enabled them to finally solve this putting green problem.

The three units of the gang have a combined swath of about four feet. They are propelled by the tractor and in going from green to green are lifted free from the ground so that all wear on the units during the transfer is prevented.

In brief this “Overgreen Scout” is said by this prominent company to be a discovery that is destined to completely change the present accepted method of mowing and bring about the ultimate abandonment of the hand machine altogether, on this service.

An average green of six thousand square feet area is cut by this mower in ten minutes. It leaves no track upon the green—no more than is left by the best hand mowers in use today.

The surface of the green is mowed absolutely smooth, with no ridges, scalps or uncut hollows. No wear of the turf occurs at the edges of the green.

The whole apparatus is simpler, easier to run and less tiresome for the operator, than any other power mower and far speedier. It saves its cost in less than three months. From an economic standpoint alone, no club can afford to be without it.

**New Developments in Golf Fertilization**

In recent years there have been several significant changes in golf fertilizer practices. The cycle has swung round from heavily limed greens, to heavily sulphated greens, and now it is swinging back to limed greens. The change so far has seemed to be a sudden jump from one extreme to the other, but caution has warned many that it is better to think carefully before overdosing with either sulphate or lime.

It would seem that any fertilizer which necessitates the application of another material to relieve its harmful after-effects might not be the best for fine grass purposes. Certainly, a balance between lime and sulphate applications can be maintained if enough thought is put into the matter, but are there not other products to do the work—more safely, and easily?

Two comparatively new products have gradually developed worthy reputations

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**“EVERYTHING FOR THE GOLF COURSE”**

Write for Catalog

ARTHUR D. PETERSON, INC.

11 E. 44th Street
New York City, N. Y.
in the golf fertilizing field. Developments of the finest scientific minds in the fertilizer world, they will soon become acknowledged turf fertilizers.

Nitrophoska, one of these is a complete fertilizer containing 13 per cent Nitrogen, 30 per cent Phosphoric Acid and 15 per cent Potash. The nitrogen is in two forms — 1/10 nitrate, or quick acting— and 9/10 ammonia, or slow acting. It is practically immediately water soluble, and is uniform in composition because it is solution mixed—that is, it is manufactured by combining liquids, and then driving the liquid off.

Nitrophoska is economical. Where a mixed fertilizer is desirable, it is used on greens mixed with top-dressing materials, or it is applied in solution. It should be applied to greens at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds per 1000 square feet. As the plant-food cost of Nitrophoska is extremely low, complete fertilizer applications to greens now become a minor factor in cost. Nitrophoska is used on fairways, fall and spring, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre.

Urea, the other product, which has long been known as an ideal nitrogen fertilizer for application to greens to improve their color and vigor. Unlike sulphate of ammonia it does not change soil acidity, nor does it leave any residue in the soil. Thus, greenkeepers can develop the proper soil acidity for their greens, and can safely apply Urea without the fear of changing soil conditions. Urea is applied to greens at the rate of one pound per 1000 square feet. Liquid applications are best because results are seen sooner, and distribution is more even.

Both Nitrophoska and Urea leave no harmful after-effects. They are both easy to handle because of lessened weight and bulk.

Greenkeepers might well investigate these products and consider them for use next spring. Complete information can be obtained from Synthetic Nitrogen Producers Corp., 285 Madison Ave., New York City.

Golf News Here and There

Batavia, Ill.—Fox Valley Country Club has taken title to a golf course south of Batavia.

Cresco, Ia.—The West Union Country Club plans to lease 57 acres now owned by the city for a new golf course.

Duluth, Minn.—Nine holes are cleared, and nine more holes are expected to be cleared before winter on the new municipal golf links at Lester Park.

Beloit, Wis.—The Beloit Golf Links will be enlarged to an 18-hole course to be in operation during the summer.

F. W. Union, Ia.—Work was begun Monday to put into shape the West Union Country Club's new golf course, on the Paige farm.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—A golf building plan is being studied by representatives of the El Monte Springs corporation and City Engineer J. C. Brown.

Wytheville, Va.—The work of laying out the new golf links recently given to the people of Wytheville by a former resident of the town is progressing rapidly.


Green Bay, Wis.—A new 18-hole Shorewood Golf course will be laid out under the direction of Stanley Pelchar, it was decided at the last meeting of the officers.

Toledo, Ohio.—Construction will soon be started on the new nine-hole municipal golf course in Collins Park, Reubin Retchtel, commissioner of recreation announced.

New York, N. Y.—John Duncan Dunn, Scotch golf professional and architect, has completed a layout for the Muirfield Golf Links to be constructed on the north side of Middle Bay in Nassau County, between Baldwin and Long Beach.

Utica, Ind.—Green Hills Country Club of Utica, no capital stock; objects, establishment and maintenance of a club and recreational grounds for entertainment; incorporators, Louis A. Powell, Eugene Schwab, George F. Bickel, Frank R. Kossa and Harry T. Ferguson.

Boone, Ia.—Tentative plans to add nine holes to the Boone Country club golf course were made at a meeting of the club. The plans depend on the finding of suitable land for the project. A golfing expert will be employed to make a survey of the present course and get offers for the addition of the new holes.

Rushford, Minn.—Rushford is to have a golf course. It is to be located on Trunk highway No. 9, two miles east of town, where the club has bought a fifty acre tract from Herb Hoiseth. George H. Julsrus is president; L. R. Kierland, John M. Miller, vice presidents; Edgar Eggen, secretary; Elvin Humble, treasurer. L. R. Kierland is superintendent of the course committee.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

GREENKEEPER — With fifteen years' experience as greensman, assistant greenkeeper, golf construction, maintenance, water and machinery. Good references. Will take a position as greenkeeper or assistant, in the United States or Canada. Write Box B, c/o The National Greenkeeper, Cleveland, O.

GREENKEEPER — With ten years' experience. Also capable man handling remodeling work. Have established organization on new courses. College training. Best references. Age 35, married. Open for permanent position beginning next season. Write Box C, c/o The National Greenkeeper, Cleveland, Ohio.

GREENKEEPER WANTED — Prominent golf club in Georgia wants a greenkeeper to fill an opening April 1. Man must be familiar with Bermuda grass. Only members of the N. A. G. A. need apply. Write Box D, c/o The National Greenkeeper, Cleveland, O.

GREENKEEPER — With ten years' experience open for position. Also good golf instructor. Member of the National Greenkeepers' Association. Four years at last position. 30 years of age, married. Best of references. Write Box E, c/o The National Greenkeeper, Cleveland, Ohio.