

WORTHINGTON MOWER PLANS LARGE PRODUCTION IN 1947

During 1946 the Worthington Mower Co., Stroudsburg, Pa., in spite of the many complications and handicaps that faced all manufacturers in attaining a steady flow of materials, operated continuously on a basis of 2 shifts per day and was successful in turning out hundreds of Worthington Golf "Chief" tractors and many thousands of fairway cutting units and golf "Rough-Grass Blitzer" mowers that were so desperately needed by golf clubs. Since V-J Day the Worthington company has acquired many fine new production tools of the latest types that have enabled it to increase its production and to provide the finest quality mowers it has ever produced, says E. Ross Sawtelle, Worthington VP.

For 1947 the company plans to produce in large volume:—

1. The Worthington "Chief" Tractor equipped with a remarkably efficient Chrysler 6-cylinder engine, and to be available with either single or dual pneumatic wheel equipment, and with sickle bar attachment, if desired.

2. The Worthington Fairway Gang Mowers in 3, 5, and 7 unit combinations. Pneumatic wheel equipment for the cutting units will be available at a slight extra cost, and clubs can have a choice of a 5 or 6 blade fly knife reel at no extra charge.

3. The Worthington Golf "Rough-Grass Blitzer" in 3, 5, and 7 unit combinations. This new type gang mower is a modification of the Worthington Airfield "Grass Blitzer" which was produced during the war period for the military requirements of the government and lend-lease. Since V-J Day, when the Golf "Rough-Grass Blitzer" was first introduced, hundreds of machines have been delivered to golf courses. "The reports we have received," says Sawtelle, "clearly indicate that at last the most satisfactory answer to the rough mowing problem has been found in this new type of gang mower. The number of labor hours required for rough mowing is now, on a per acre basis, reduced to a par with fairway mowing. With this new, efficient, and economical method it is now possible to maintain the rough properly and to cut as frequently as desired to maintain the highest standard of playing conditions. Reports indicate that this frequent mowing has greatly improved the turf in the rough area. Thicker turf of better grasses has developed, resulting in the crowding out of weeds and rank growth and the less desirable types of grasses.

"We feel that in 1947 many clubs who have already solved their most immediate and pressing fairway mowing problems will want to make a careful study of rough mowing costs and methods, and investigate the Rough-Grass Blitzer."

Sawtelle adds: "At present it is a little too early for our company to make a definite commitment in regard to resuming production of the Worthington Overgreen. The many clubs throughout the

country who are anxiously awaiting this machine can be assured that every consideration is being given to their requirements, not only for the greens but for the extra tee mower attachments."



L. B. BEAMS WITH HIS BUSY BEES

L. B. Icely, Wilson Sporting Goods Co. pres., shares with Sam Snead and Lloyd Mangrum of his staff, the joy of winning three of golf's top tournament trophies. Sam Snead (left) holds his British open trophy, to which prize he'd just added as this picture was taken, the May \$10,000 All-Star bowl. Lloyd (right), first of the war's combat veterans to win a major sports championship, holds the U.S. open trophy he won last June.

Renovating Fairways

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The program of weed eradication and turf improvement can start in the spring, provided there is no danger of increasing the crabgrass population. The best plan is to fertilize first, and use lime, if needed, applying them about the time turf growth starts. Then use 2, 4-D after the weather becomes warm; when weeds have good sized leaves and are growing rapidly. This is usually from mid-May until late June, depending upon latitude.

Late summer and early fall are the logical times to start turf improvement where crabgrass is apt to be bad. The 2, 4-D can be used in August, and the fertilizer applied afterwards, or the order can be reversed. The herbicide should not be used unless the soil has enough moisture to support growth of weeds and grass.

Enough nitrogen should be used to insure good growth. Then the grass will spread and make a dense turf which will cover the voids left by the weeds. A hundred pounds, or more, of actual nitrogen per acre is not too much to use on depleted soils of light