Mr. Sod Grower!

Business off?
Sales down?
Building slump causing you to slump too?

HERE IS SOMETHING TO CONSIDER! I

There are hundreds of thousands of old homes in communities with sparse thin lawns because of shade too dense for most grasses. There are also hundreds of thousands of old Maron, Windsor and other type lawns that have become so badly infested with smut and other grass diseases they are hopeless, or at least difficult to cure or control. Most of these old lawns are in well established communities where people want the best and have the means to purchase the best.

Why not go after this lucrative market which is not affected by a building slump, high interest rates or inflation? You can do so by becoming a franchised grower of Warren's A-20 and A-34 Kentucky Bluegrasses and other Warren grasses to be released as patents are issued.

Warren's ® A-20
is rated high for over all performance and disease resistance by research organizations doing turfgrass research.

Warren's ® A-34
is rated highest for shade tolerance by the same research people.

When you become a Warren Franchise or Associate Grower, you place yourself ahead of competition with better products, not available to your competition. Here is something else to consider ... in 1974, when our competitors were reporting sales off as much as 50%, Warren's Turf Nursery's sales were running ahead of 1973. The reason ... golf courses and athletic institutions all over the northern half of the U. S. A. were installing A-20 on tees, and athletic fields. Architects were writing specs for Warren grasses and owners of old lawns were rippling old lawns and installing A-20 or A-34. All because these people wanted the finest lawn areas available. You too can enjoy this business when you become a Warren Associate Grower.

Warren proprietary grasses are now produced in 15 states and in England, Scotland and France. There are few territories still available.

Write today for particulars about a Warren Associate Grower.

Warren's TURF NURSERY, INC.
8400 West 111th Street
Polo's Park, Ill. 60464

For More Details Circle (122) on Reply Card

Bogus OSHA inspectors beware! The U. S. Department of Labor alerted employers to persons posing as OSHA inspectors. OSHA boss, John H. Stender, described several con games used by the phony inspectors. “Some will demand on-the-spot payment of penalties for conditions they claim violate OSHA rules,” he said. “Others will point out so-called violations and suggest they can be corrected by a particular tool, machine or piece of equipment. These usually are followed a day or so later by an accomplice who offers to sell the employer the recommended items.” OSHA inspectors carry special Labor Department credentials and if employers doubt the authenticity of an inspector, the identification number and inspector's name can quickly be verified by telephoning his home office.

University of Maryland scientists were granted a $5,000 cooperative agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to compile and analyze pesticide data. The purpose is to compile information on pesticide efficacy and toxicology so it can be stored and readily retrieved. Dr. Robert Menzer, professor of entomology at the university, is the project leader and William N. Sullivan, Jr., research entomologist, is the Agricultural Research Service representative.

In other USDA grants, Dr. P. K. Biswas, professor of plant and soil science, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is the leader of a project continuing investigations on the dormancy and germination behavior of seeds of selected weed species. The grant totals $6,100.


A new 16mm color film produced by the Extension Service at Ohio State University entitled, “Pesticides and You,” presents the story of pesticides in an unbiased, unemotional way. The movie is designed to eliminate confusion and misunderstanding regarding pesticides and the environment. Available on loan for $1.00 service charge from: Extension Film-TV Library, 2120 Yaffe Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Nearing the endangered species status is the American Elm. Colorado State Forest Service personnel recently sampled 1,309 elms and discovered 866 (66%) infected with Dutch Elm disease. Efficient sanitation measures and the use of insecticides seem the prudent course to buy additional time in hopes that a cure can be developed.

USDA has exempted transplants, if free of soil, from the list of fire ant and Japanese beetle regulations. Bare-root plants will not contribute to insect spread if substantially free of soil. Both ants and beetles lay eggs in soil and spend at least part of their life-cycle underground. Articles still regulated under the imported ant and beetle quarantines include: soil, sod, used mechanized soil moving equipment and plants with roots. Such regulated items must be inspected and certified “pest-free” before being shipped from infested to uninfested areas.

Greatest single challenge facing OSHA is developing health standards to protect workers from on-the-job hazards, said John Stender, head of the administration. OSHA will expand standards covering some 400 health standards within the next three years. Up to seven new health standards may be published by the end of the year.

Those nomad gluttons, the Gypsy Moths, munched their way through 750,000 acres of northeastern woodlands this summer. They defoliated 1.7 million acres in 1973. The USDA attributes the decrease to a unique combination of weather conditions, insect virus, parasite control and extensive state, federal and private control programs.