PORTABLE STUMP CUTTER, Valmont Industries, Valley, Neb.

A new low-cost concept for stump removal has been introduced by Valmont. The cutter is designed to meet the special needs of municipalities, parks, cemeteries, utilities, landscapers, tree surgeons and service firms. The compact, lightweight (440 lbs.) unit features fast and easy transport behind car or truck. It's a simple one-man operation to haul the unit in a pickup. Valmont stump cutter is especially desirable for hard-to-reach places like backyards, cemeteries, or other tight quarters where the unit must go through gates, work next to buildings, fences, shrubs, or sidewalks. Stump removal is fast—an average 24-inch stump can be reduced to six inches below ground in just 20 minutes. The unit can be self-propelled in either direction as an option. Powered by 23 hp Kohler engine. Five-inch diameter carbide cutting bit removes stump to a 6-inch depth on each pass. The unit is 65" long, 35" wide and 25" high. Safety curtains keep chips under the machine, and provide protection to the operator. For details, circle (703) on the reply card.

“MAD” HERBICIDE, Ansul Co., Marinette, Wis.

MAD is designed for selective post-emergent control of common lawn weeds without harming desirable lawn grasses. Controls wide variety of both broadleaf and grassy weeds. It is a special combination of MSMA, 2,4-D and surfactant. Provides quick burn-down; also translocated to weed roots to prevent regrowth. Applied ¼ to ½ gallons of MAD to 100 gallons of water. For more details, circle (707) on the reply card.

CHEMICAL STUMP REMOVER, Seymour Smith & Son, Inc., Oakville, Conn.

This new chemical stump remover, when applied as directed, makes it possible to economically and easily remove unsightly tree stumps in six to eight weeks. Stump Out may also be used to remove large roots. Packed one dozen 8 oz. cans to the box. Also available in 16 oz. cans. For more details, circle (708) on reply card.

FAIRWAY BROADLEAF HERBICIDE, Gordon Corp., Kansas City, Kan.

TRIMEC is a synergistic mixture of 2,4-D, MCPP and Dicamba. A unique feature is the flexibility to change the ratio of ingredients to best suit the weed control requirements. For general broadleaf weed control, for example, with maximum safety to shallow-rooted ornamentals, FAIRWAY brand TRIMEC, a combination high in 2,4-D and low in Dicamba, is recommended. For more details, circle (709) on the reply card.

JULY, 1970
816 BACKHOE-LOADER, Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee, Wis.

AC's 816, with a 16-ft. digging depth is said to be the only pure integral frame unit of its type built by a major tractor manufacturer. It claims more than six tons of breakout. The 816's 1½ cu. yd. front loader bucket breaks out at 11,000 lb. force and features a 5,000 lb. lift capacity at full height. The backhoe-loader is powered by a 248 cu. in. direct injection diesel engine that produces 83 hp at 2,500 rpm. A four-speed, power shift transmission with torque converter allows the engine to operate at peak horsepower without lugging or stalling. Three loader buckets and five backhoe buckets are available. Automatic hydraulic cushions slow backhoe swing at each end of 185-degree work arc. For more details, circle (710) on the reply card.

MINI HARROW, Fuerst Brothers, Rhinebeck, N.Y.

The Mini-Harrow, 4½ feet wide, also can be used to prepare seed beds, athletic fields, cemeteries, beaches, and small or hard-to-get-at areas in parks, golf courses, parkways, and so on. Mini-Harrow's 7/16" diameter by 3½" long tines of high carbon steel are interlocked in a manner that provides utmost flexibility, allowing tines to follow contours and cover every inch of ground. Six settings—deep penetration, light penetration, smoothing drag mat. Weighs 114 lbs. For more details, circle (711) on the reply card.

DRY FOG INSECT KILLER, Village Blacksmith, Watertown, Wis.

Now on the market, a new portable engine-powered DRY FOG insect killer. Unique in this product is that the DRY FOG product leaves no harmful residue—an absolute essential for the protection of plants, shrubs, foliage, pets and wildlife. DRY FOG is created by thoroughly converting liquid insecticide to gas, killing mosquitoes, flies and gnats on contact. Operates with 3 hp from 2-cycle gasoline engine. Output is 3½ gallons per hour. Weight is 36 pounds and complete portability is achieved by means of a comfortable shoulder harness, or a lightweight cart. The unit measures 10¼" wide, 15" high and 32" in length. For more details, circle (714) on the reply card.

LIGHTWEIGHT VACUUM, Billy Goat Industries, Kansas City, Mo.

This lightweight 4 hp model picks up and pulverizes leaves, clippings, twigs, thatch, paper and litter, reducing it to one-tenth or less of original bulk. Four 12" wire wheels roll easily on any turf and eliminate scalping on irregular surface. Operator can change five height settings at will, without tools, simply by pulling remote lever and dropping or lifting handles. 4 hp gasoline engine has a remote throttle control. An optional four-inch diameter flexible hose can be used to clean shrubbery or other problem areas. For more details, circle (715) on the reply card.

This five-foot sickle-bar attachment is new for the Slope-mower. It's interchangeable with rotary cutter heads, 36" and 60" and flail cutter, since it bolts on the end of the boom. Highly effective in mosquito and flood control, through efficient cutting of weeds and small brush even under water. Tractor stays safely on shoulder, eliminating turf damage (and later erosion damage) while cutter works at end of 31-ft. boom. Sickle bar, which can be raised 90 degrees to boom, swings back when meeting an obstruction. For more details, circle (712) on the reply card.

POWER SWEEPER, Rental Equipment Co., Englewood, Colo.

Self-propelled "Blue Bird" Power Sweeper gobbles up thatch leaves, pine needles, acorns, pine cones, paper and just about everything encountered on grass. Operator moves at speed he wishes, while maintaining engine speed and power. Unit travels up to three miles per hour. Brush of spiral-bound polypropylene bristles sweeps a 30-inch swath. Overall width is 35 inches. Engine is 3 hp Briggs & Stratton with 6 to 1 speed reducer. Wheels are 10"x3.50 Turf Tred. All chain drive, sealed differential, eight sealed bearings, no bushings. For more details, circle (713) on reply card.

FINNED TUBING, Chase Brass & Copper Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

New line of integral low fin tubing has applications for a wide range in the field of heat exchangers, intercoolers and aftercoolers, condensers, evaporators, and heater units used in the chemical and petro-chemical fields, power generation, and process applications. Offered in four diameters: ½, ¾, 1 and one inch. Straight lengths from 40 inches to 45 feet. Made in Copper No. 122, annealed or as-finned. For more details, circle (717) on reply card.

PRESSURE PUMP, Challenge-Cook Bros., Inc., Industry, Calif.

Unique type of high-pressure pump, called the Challenge Roto-Jet pump, has no internal moving parts, and only two working parts, a rotating case and stationary pickup tube. Outer case of Roto-Jet rotates imparting velocity to liquid, which is introduced through center of pump shaft. Delivers capacities to 50 gpm and develops pressures to 800 psi. For details, circle (718) on the reply card.

STOPOMATIC VALVE, Febco, Inc., Sun Valley, Calif.

All-brass stopomatic valve is installed between the pop-up sprinkler and the lateral water line to prevent drainage through the line when the water is turned off. When sprinklers are installed on sloping ground, drainage through the sprinkler head is eliminated. The valve closes automatically when water pressure drops below 20 pounds per square inch. Diaphragm is fabric reinforced to withstand 600 psi. For details, circle (716) on reply card.
Systemics Not Cure-Alls,
Says New Mexico's Durkin

Systemic insecticides are valuable in protecting ornamentals from pests, but they have their limitations, says John J. Durkin, entomologist at New Mexico State University.

Systemic insecticides do not kill as broad a spectrum of pests as most contact insecticides. In general, they only control sucking pests such as aphids, leafhoppers, spider mites, and some scale. Systemics will kill few chewing insects, unless by contact, but not by systemic action. Read the label for a list of pests the material will kill.

The three systemic insecticides available for home garden use are Di-Syston for soil application and Cygon and Meta-Systox-R for foliar application. Di-Syston is sold as a granular material and in various fertilizer formulations. Cygon and Meta-Systox-R are liquid concentrates that should be mixed with water and applied as sprays.

A plant must be growing well to take full advantage of the systemic activity of a chemical, says Durkin. Plants stressed by heavy insect or mite populations, or by lack of water or nutrients, will not translocate the chemical. Vigorous plant growth is especially necessary with the soil-applied systemic. Cygon and MSR will kill on contact at time of spraying, but may not give the length of protection desired if the plant is stressed.

Don't expect systemics to control pests on flowering parts, he adds. In most treated plants, the concentration of insecticide is too low in flower petals to be effective. Although a soil application of Di-Syston will kill thrips on the leaves of a rose, it will not give adequate control in open flowers.

Soil-applied systemics are relatively slow in killing an established infestation, Durkin continued. The materials must be thoroughly watered into the root zone. Then, several hours to a few days may be required for the plant to absorb and translocate a high enough concentration to kill the pests at their feeding site.

For best results with systemic insecticides, apply them before sucking pests are a problem and at a time when plants are beginning to grow vigorously, advises Durkin. Plants that produce an abundance of foliage during the summer may require periodic treatments.

FYLKING KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

Jacklin Seed Co., Dishman, WA. 99213

For More Details Circle (112) on Reply Card
Ohio State Gets $51,000
For Elm Disease Research

The Forest Service, USDA, has awarded a $51,000 research grant to Ohio State University, hoping to find an effective control of the elm bark beetle carrier of deadly Dutch Elm Disease.

DED, the Forest Service says, is killing 400,000 elms each year.

Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff describes the new grant as a logical follow-up to earlier findings by the principal investigator, Dr. Raymond W. Doskotch, associate professor of natural products chemistry in the University's College of Pharmacy.

The earlier study led to the identification of two stimulants which whet the appetite of the smaller European elm bark beetle to feed on the elm bark. This suggested a means by which this vector of the elm disease may be controlled.

Dr. Doskotch plans to synthesize chemically a variety of the feeding stimulants. These are being tested on the beetles at the Forest Service's Delaware, Ohio, laboratory to determine properties which either stimulate or inhibit the appetite of the beetle. The results could lead to development of an effective feeding repellent, Chief Cliff said.

In addition to these tests, the research will involve the screening of other plant materials which might be used as feeding deterrents.

The study will also involve a search for factors in the elm extract that step up the feeding responses of the beetle. Chief Cliff said work with fractions and combinations of fractions from the extract already have shown that certain combinations intensify feeding stimulation.

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The Lawn-O-Matic is available in 1, 2, or 3 row machines and is priced at only $895.00.
ORANGE BOWL OFFICIALS overlooked one stadium use when they decided to install artificial turf. Fireworks. The extent of the dilemma came to light as planning began for the Fourth of July display. The insurance policy on the artificial turf excludes fireworks from coverage. What to do. Officials are faced with elimination not only of displays in connection with football games but also such special events as the annual King Orange Fireworks Pageant. Even if the insurance snag is worked out, one official expressed a reluctance to use fireworks because of possible damage to the turf. The question has now arisen over whether the Orange Bowl Parade will have to be restaged to avoid possible damage from moving the big floats over the turf.

THE THREE MANUFACTURERS have appealed USDA's cancellation of the federal registration of 2,4,5-T for certain uses on food crops. They are Hercules Corp., Wilmington, Del; Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.; and Amchem Corp., Ambler Pa.

EMORY C. POPE of New Glarus, Wisc., says he gave $2,000 to Morey Goldfield for the right to cut all trees in a tract of land that were 16 inches in diameter or more. Morey Goldfield wasn't the man's real name. The trees weren't his either. They were on county property, the Root River Parkway, in Franklin. Some of the trees were 200 years old. As you can imagine, Goldfield (an interesting chosen name, considering the incident) (his real name is Morris Stanley Brown) is not on good terms with county park officials, area citizens, and the sheriff's department. A deputy U.S. marshal in Des Moines, Ia., wants him, though—for parole violation.

WISCONSIN LANDSCAPE INSTITUTE, we're positive, is going to have a large turnout at its first meeting. The Institute is an umbrella organization to coordinate the efforts of several associations with similar interests—Wisconsin Nurserymens Association, Wisconsin Arborists Association, and the Wisconsin Landscapers Association. Why are we so sure the meeting shapes up as a success? It just figures. The meeting is Dec. 10 and 11 at the Lake Geneva Play Boy Club.

Cities Cited For Poor Tree Usage

The present environmental situation set the theme for the 37th annual meeting of the Western Chapter, International Shade Tree Conference recently in Pasadena, Calif.

To combat air pollution, plant more trees, suggested a spokesman for the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, who readily admitted pollution stood at a crisis level in the L.A. area. Associate Professor E. F. Reimischussel, Brigham Young University, says in theory: as the ozone count goes up so must the oxygen content.

Concern over the best use of green space was expressed by Landscape Architect Francis Dean. One of the more vigorous speakers, Dean stated that society's current multipurpose programs in regard to public land may not be the best thing. He suggested it might be wiser to leave open land alone—especially in park areas. He called for a reevaluation of priorities where multiple usage is concerned. He added the key to the future is to "think quality" rather than dollars.

Dr. Lewis Chadwick, Columbus, Ohio, past president of the International Shade Tree Conference stated that environmental control comes down to promotion of education and research at both organization and individual levels.

Concerning urban forestry, Chadwick scolded city planners for not doing a better job in planning annexed properties. Little thought is given to open space, he claimed, or how much will be devoted to parks.

Director of Public Works ("space referee"), Edward Tufts, Beverly Hills, related that streets and alleys comprise about one-fourth of any city. He termed these rights-of-way "modern wonders of the world," but regretted that in the use hassel beautification by tree planting has been neglected.

The major success factor in this issue, Tufts said, is that those persons responsible should notify developers of new subdivisions, as soon as possible, that street trees are required. This action will negate obvious "tack on" of these "harshness relieving features." He warned also of allowing developers to plant "buggy whip" trees. Quality should be insisted upon here, too.

In the matter of older subdivi-
sions and commercial areas, where street trees and lighting conflict, Park Superintendent, C. J. Pilker- 
ton, Whittier, suggested a somewhat revolutionary idea:  

"It is not dishonorable to me to admit some older plantings can be improved aesthetically by staggered removal of older trees," he said.  

He explained the dense older plantings hide the beauty of individual trees. Also, staggered re-

moval would "allow illuminaries to do the job they are supposed to do."  

Ralph Weston, Electrical Engineer, Culver City, suggested higher trim-
ging of street trees would aid, too, in better light distribution.  

In the business meeting following the first day's sessions, new officers for the coming year were elected. Unanimously approved were: Brian Fewer, San Francisco, president; William Bell, Long Beach, president-elect; Larry Rowe, vice president; C. Elmer Lee, secretary-treasurer; Clark O. Eads, editor; Joe Witt, di-

rector.  

Board of Governors: Robert Ber-

lin, Dr. E. F. Reimschuessel, Clark O. 

Eads, Alpine Chadburn, Gene Cox.  

William Bell is Western Chapter 

representative to ISTC Board.  

George Hood, Jr., Palo Alto, ex-

pressed pleasure in the 1970 Cali-

fornia Arbor Day Proclamation. In-

formational Arbor Day programs 

are now required in California 

schools.  

Hood grinned also over President 

Nixon's Declaration of a National 

Arbor Day. Hood thinks the time 

is now ripe to petition the Post-

master General to issue another 

Arbor Day stamp. The last stamp— 

and only one—came out in 1932.  

JULY, 1970
The other day, while watching an NBC-TV program on the subject of DDT, it occurred to me that manufacturers have overlooked an important source of data that may well be compiled at minimum expense to refute some of the wild guesses on the harmfulness of DDT in the human environment.

Toward the end of the TV program, a film clip showed men in a chemical plant stacking hundreds of pounds of DDT in a warehouse. They wore no special protective clothing; they were in clouds of dust particles. And they seemed quite healthy.

How many men in the chemical factories have been doing this sort of work with DDT for more than two decades? How many chemists in the laboratories have been working with it? How many field men on farms, in the forests and on town and private properties have been spraying and dusting with DDT for many years? How many federal, state and other scientists have been experimenting with DDT all these years?

Let us go to the second generation of men working closely with DDT along with their older compatriots and poll them. Take a look at the third generation at home with their mothers and sisters and brothers.

I have worked with a fair sample of these people and do not know of one even remotely incapacitated by DDT.

While we’re at it, let’s take a look at another dormant pile of interesting data. How many billions of hen eggs have been produced with quite normal shells since 1945? How many of the hens laying these eggs have spent their entire lives in areas sprayed and dusted with DDT? How much of the poultry food—corn, grain, greens, etc., that they have consumed has been raised in the same or similar environment?

Of course, hens got balanced diets. Their feathered relatives in the wild seldom get de-loused and fed as well. Do they? They aren’t usually exposed to as much DDT, either!

I look forward to the development of pesticides that are harmless to all life forms save the one that make up the target. Let’s put the Ban Wagons back in the barn and get politicians to work raising taxes to support chemical and biological research, integrating the races, eliminating poverty, increasing the value of the dollar and winning the war to end war.

DDT might possibly hurt somebody sometime. The acorn that hit Chicken Little might possibly have been the sky falling. Science, however, deals in probabilities and not possibilities.


More About Lyle Weldon

Lyle Weldon’s enthusiasm for his field of work always impressed me. His dedication and hard work was reflected in similar outputs by his colleagues and assistants. He was highly regarded by his scientific peers, because of his knowledge of aquatic weed control and his scientific contributions. Dr. Weldon’s death leaves a large gap in our research program that will be most difficult to fill.—W. B. ENNIS, JR., Chief, Crops Protection, Research Branch, USDA’s Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md.}

Dr. Lyle Weldon will be long remembered for his many major contributions to the field of aquatic weed control. He was the author or co-author of about 90 publications.

He continuously contributed unselfishly to assist drainage districts, municipalities, the State of Florida, and individuals in solving troublesome problems (with aquatic weeds).

The Central & Southern Florida Flood Control District benefited directly from Dr. Weldon’s knowledge. From his experimental work, it was determined that diquat would kill water lettuce.

It has been reported that $17 in benefits are being realized in returns for every dollar invested in the work of the Plantation Field Laboratory. Dr. Weldon was one of the outstanding scientists there.—R. P. BLAKELEY, chairman, Central & Southern Florida Flood Control District.
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