



Eye-catching display of the Azo Chemical Co., Canton, Ohio, was built with less than \$100 in materials, according to L. A. Smith, Azo's president. His wife, Mrs. Joan Smith, is shown with literature distributed at the recent Canton Home Show. Booth, which is on display at similar meetings, county fairs, and so on, is featured at the firm's office or warehouse when not in use. "Our display has given us more attention than any other advertising we've done," Smith is convinced.

Hercules Has No-Drift Sprayer

A new spray system, claimed to eliminate drift in commercial application of hormone-type herbicides, has been announced by the Hercules Powder Co., under the name Rhap-Trol system.

Rhap-Trol system deposits a mayonnaise-thick emulsion in a rigidly controlled area, even in winds up to 20 mph, company spokesmen claim. This placement of spray material thus makes for maximum economy of operations, the firm adds.

Contract applicators will be able to license the system from Hercules, for spreading weed- and brush-killing herbicides on rights-of-way along railroads, highways, power lines, and in areas adjacent to susceptible crops.

Spray applicators can be mounted on helicopters, airplanes, or truck booms, and a special handgun applicator has also been developed, according to Hercules. Material is sprayed in particles sized small enough to obtain desired coverage, and yet large enough to minimize drift, the manufacturer reports.

For more information on the new spray system, write Hercules Powder Co., Inc., Hercules Tower, 910 Market, Wilmington 99, Del.

Freeman Explains Federal Law To Pesticide Use Investigators

In his statement before the Senate Subcommittee on the control of pesticides and other chemical poisons, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman described how present federal laws protect the public. He appeared as an expert witness at hearings of the Ribicoff committee formed after President Kennedy was given the report by his Science Advisory Committee on pesticides.

"Federal law requires scientific proof that a pesticide is safe before it can be sold across state lines," Freeman explained. "It also places definite restrictions on the use of pesticides in food production . . . This is how it works:

"A company seeking registration of a new pesticide applies to the Department of Agriculture for registration of its product. It

must submit exhaustive data supporting its claim that the compound is safe and effective for specified purposes.

"This data is evaluated by Department scientists. They ask for more proof if they feel they need it.

"If evidence indicates that the proposed pesticide would leave a residue on food or feed crops, or in meat, the Department refers it to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Food and Drug Administration, which is responsible for determining the level at which these residues are safe.

"The applicant company must then apply to FDA to set a tolerance — that is, the maximum safe amount of residue of the chemical that will be legally permitted to

Literature you'll want . . .

Here are the latest government, university and industrial publications of interest to contract applicators. Some can be obtained free of charge, while others are nominally priced. When ordering, include title and catalog number, if any. Sources follow booklet titles.

Controlling Insects and Diseases on Ornamental Trees, Bulletin E269, 1961, Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University Bulletin Office, P.O. Box 231, East Lansing, Mich.

Weeds of the Northeast, Aids to Their Identification by Basal-Leaf Characteristics, Field Manual No. 1, University of Delaware, Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del.

Torpedograss and Citrus Groves, Bulletin S-136, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla.

Lawn Care, 12 p. il., Bulletin 3-624, O. M. Scott & Sons Co., Marysville, Ohio.

Chlorosis of Trees and Shrubs, Bulletin BP-2-3, 1959, Agricultural Publications Office, Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. 5¢

Ethylene Dibromide for Control of the European Chafer, Catalog No. ARS-33-71, 34 p., Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Russian Knapweed, Bulletin L-45, 1962, University of Wyoming, Agricultural Extension Service, Laramie, Wyo.

Control of Aquatic and Ditchbank Weeds, Bulletin X-158, University of California, Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley 4, Calif.

Pest Control Program for Home Orchards and Small Fruit, Folder F-17, 1961, Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State University Bulletin Office, P.O. Box 231, East Lansing, Mich.

Guide to More Beautiful Lawns and Gardens, 24 p. il., Armour Agricultural Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Lawn Insects and How to Control Them, Home & Garden Bulletin No. 53, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Fungicides for Shade Trees, Bulletin BP-2-11, Agricultural Publications Office, Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. 5¢

Soil Testing, Bulletin 239, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla.

Some Grasses of the Northeast, A Key to Their Identification by Vegetative Characteristics, Field Manual No. 2, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.

Oak Wilt, Bulletin BP-2-6, Agricultural Publications Office, Agricultural Experiment Station, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. 5¢