

York, so I know. I have been there before.

Today's Records, Tomorrow's Reference

Of vital importance in the estimating field is the keeping of job records. After successfully getting the bid, complete daily records are a must. At the end of the work, an analysis should be made and a cost accounting studied. When complete, you will know if you made any money, where you might have been weak, and where, if the same job comes up again, you can use the data wisely.

This constant and changing cost picture must be continuously reviewed and applied if you are to be accurate in your estimate.

In conclusion, my position is very clear. Sound knowledge of the science of bidding plus a well-trained work force and good equipment are all necessary. Combine this with the very highest code of ethics and you must succeed. We have operated too long in the shadow of suspicion because some conniver could not resist a fast buck. Our customers are our livelihood. They deserve to be treated with the utmost respect. Our future is what we make it. and without ethics we have no future.

Colorado Rains May Increase Plant Disease Problems

Persistent moisture, high humidity, relatively cool nights and heavy dews are favoring the growth of powdery mildew, warns Dr. L. E. Dickens, extension plant pathologist at Colorado State University.

The disease is a grayish powdery mold which covers leaves of many garden flowers, lawn grass, shrubs and trees.

The best control measure, Dr. Dickens explains, is application of protective chemicals before any signs of mildew appear. If this is not possible, plants should be sprayed or dusted immediately after mildew is detected.

Recommended fungicides include dusting sulfur (300 mesh), Acti-dione PM (2 tbsp. per gal-

lon of water), Karathane WD (2 tbsp. per 3 gallons of water), or micronized wettable sulfur (1 tbsp. per gallon of water).

Dusting sulfur should be applied when the air is still and the foliage is dry. Avoid heavy deposits of dust on the leaves and do not apply sulfur (either dust or wettable powder) when temperatures reach 85 degrees. This will prevent leaf burn, the CSU specialist points out.

Fungicides should be applied at weekly intervals. Add a wetting agent such as Triton B-1956 to spray mixes for better coverage. For small scale applications, one teaspoonful of liquid detergent or one tablespoonful of powdered detergent per gallon of spray mix will act as a wetting agent.

Read fungicide labels carefully before using the materials, Dr. Dickens suggests.

Vigorous Growth Key to Rust Control in Merion

Rust in Merion bluegrass lawns can be kept at a minimum if vigorous healthy growth is maintained, reports Dr. R. E. Partyka, Ohio State University



A grass paint said to make browned-out areas in turf look like natural growth has been formulated for large-quantity users by Luminall Paints, Inc. Sold under the name Lawn Tint, the product is reported to be harmless to children, pets, and surrounding vegetation; can be applied with other turf treatment programs, and can be watered following application. Technical data, including application specifications, may be obtained by writing Luminall Paints, Inc., 3850 West Side Ave., North Bergen, N. J. 07047.

Dacagin Makes Bow

Special Dacagin demonstration kits were sent to 400 grounds maintenance men so that they could see for themselves how easily and quickly Dacagin turns thin weedkilling spray solutions into sticky gels.

Diamond Alkali Co., Cleveland, Ohio, says this new weedkiller additive was developed by them specifically for use with Dacamine, Fence Rider, Crop Rider, and Line Rider weedkillers. Use of Dacagin with weedkillers greatly reduces the danger of overspray and wind-carried herbicide to crops, grass, and other wanted growth.

Made in powder form, Dacagin is mixed with diesel oil or kerosene and then with the solution of weedkiller and water. The resulting mixture stays fluid under agitation, but turns into a gel as it is sprayed, Diamond reports.

Complete details will be sent to those who write Diamond Alkali at 300 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

extension plant pathologist. He also reveals that the Merion variety of Kentucky bluegrass is more susceptible to rust than the common varieties.

The disease often becomes a problem in late summer, Partyka says. Early symptoms appear as a light yellow flecking of the leaves. As the areas enlarge, they elongate and appear in rows parallel with the veins of the leaves. The spots then burst and a reddish brown pustule develops. When an infected leaf is rubbed between the fingers, a red brown or yellow powder will be noticed. This powder is composed of millions of tiny spores which are the "seeds" of the fungus.

If rust appears, begin fungicide applications at 7-day intervals or more often if the disease is severe. Materials to use include Acti-dione-Thiram, or Zineb. Follow the directions of the manufacturer as shown on the label.