

men of systemic injection to relieve trees of damage from sucking insects. Bidrin, heretofore used in bulk form, is now available only in capsule form. It can be applied only once with equally successful results. In bulk form, Bidrin was formerly injected into a small drilled hole in each tree via a repeating veterinarian syringe, the hole plugged with sealing compound, and the tree washed. Present procedure consists of inserting a 2½ inch long, ⅛ inch diameter aluminum feeder tube into live wood. Introduction and compression of the capsule is followed by washing of tree after removal of tube and empty capsule. This method provides prolonged protection via distribution of the chemical in both leaves and wood. Bidrin, available only to qualified, licensed users, is not as readily nor inexpensively attainable as in former years. Bidrin's high potency content has occasioned more rigid agricultural control laws, therefore the department is now using Metasystox R.

Metasystox R solution must be used 3 times to equal the effectiveness of one Bidrin capsule injection. Superintendent Brown says that Bidrin at \$40 per gallon in bulk form has risen in cost to \$400 for the same amount in capsule form. During 1966, Brown says, the city treated 1000 trees at a cost of \$600. Expenditure now for treating an equivalent number of trees has skyrocketed to \$5,895 for an equal amount of chemical application. Modesto, he says, is forced to abide by agricultural controls. Therefore, they now use lesser solutions applied more often. However in particular instances, the more expensive and powerful Bidrin is the only solution for saving a valuable tree and is used.

Park Division equipment is replaced on practically the same level as in any other industry. When annual repair bills exceed purchase price of new equipment, the division finds it advisable to replace rather than continue expending funds on aged equipment. Mowers cur-

rently used include 1 Worthington, 2 Jacobsen, 16 21-inch Toro rotaries, and 16 edgers. Pioneer chain saws are used exclusively with an average of 4 per year purchased. A ratio of one small mower to every 4 is replaced on an annual basis. The department uses a LoBlo for windrowing and clearing of golf courses and tennis courts, and this fall

is purchasing a new Rake-O-Vac. For wide expanses and Aer-O-Mist is indispensable for windrowing and/or bunching fall leaves from outer park perimeters to the center for pickup and removal. Employing the Aer-O-Mist in adjustable position also aids in detaching the few remaining leaves clinging to nearly barren branches.

Youths Cannot Be Used On Hazardous Jobs

A federal order restricting youths under 16 years of age from performing hazardous jobs became effective January 1. Issued by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, the order lists 16 specific agricultural activities. Because some are common to the vegetation care industry, they are being listed for readers. They do not affect youngsters employed by their parents.

The 16 occupations forbidden to minors below the age of 16 are as follows:

1) Handling or applying anhydrous ammonia, organic arsenic herbicides, organic phosphate pesticides, halogenated hydrocarbon pesticides, or heavy-metal fungicides, including cleaning or decontaminating equipment used in application or mixing of such chemicals.

2) Handling or using a blasting agent. For the purpose of this subparagraph, the term "blasting agent" shall include explosives such as, but not limited to, dynamite, black powder, sensitized ammonium nitrate, blasting caps, and primer cord.

3) Serving as flagman for aircraft.

4) Working as driver of a truck or automobile on a public road or highway, or driver of a bus.

5) Operating, driving, or riding on a tractor (track or wheel) over 20-belt horsepower, or attaching or detaching an implement or power-take-off unit to or from such tractor while the motor is running.

6) Operating or riding on a stall occupied by a dairy bull, self-unloading bunk feeder

wagon, a self-unloading bunk feeder trailer, a self-unloading forage box wagon, a self-unloading forage box trailer, a self-unloading auger wagon, or a self-unloading auger trailer.

7) Operating or riding on a dump wagon, hoist wagon, fork lift, rotary tiller (except walking type), or power-driven earth-moving equipment or power-driven trenching equipment.

8) Operating or unclogging a power-driven combine, field baler, hay conditioner, corn picker, forage harvester, or vegetable harvester.

9) Operating, feeding, or unclogging any of the following machines when power-driven: Stationary baler, thresher, huller, feed grinder, chopper, silo filler, or crop dryer.

10) Feeding materials into or unclogging a roughage blower or auger conveyor.

11) Operating a power-driven posthole digger or power-driven driver.

12) Operating, adjusting, or cleaning a power-driven saw.

13) Felling, bucking, skidding, loading, or unloading timber with the butt diameter of more than six inches.

14) Working from a ladder or scaffold at a height over 20 feet.

15) Working inside a gas-tight type fruit enclosure, gas-tight type grain enclosure or gas-tight type forage enclosure, or inside a silo when a top unloading device is in operating position.

16) Working in a yard, pen, or stall occupied by a dairy bull, boar, or stud horse.