

ty, permanent total, temporary total, or non-disabling.

—Accident cause.

—Compensation and medical costs paid.

—Severity, or number of days charged to the disabling injury.

—Part of body affected by the injury.

Monthly reports of safety experience, both fire and accident, are important. These would state the number of man-hours worked, number of employees, number of accidents, and whether time was lost. These data enable you to measure accident and fire frequency and to determine emphasis areas.

STIMULATING INTEREST—Personal contact, through inspections and corrections of unsafe practices or

working conditions, is important. Employee safety meetings held on a regular basis are of value. Programming must be thorough, varied in approach, interesting and informative.

One effective technique, for example, is to use 35mm slides to visually point out deficiencies — such as poor housekeeping, or failure to wear protective equipment. A Polaroid camera also can easily and quickly capture visual proof.

Safety awareness among employees can be maintained with signs and posters, constantly changing. A safety sign indicating the number of days worked safely with no disabling injuries is an ever-present reminder to each individual.

Perhaps the most important avenue to achieving safety consciousness is a recognition program for out-

standing safe work performance. This program might include both individual and group awards, such as pins, plaques, banquets, or written commendations.

Employer Benefits

Can money be saved through a safety program? Of course. Insurance companies grant rate credits when accident experience is good. Conversely, in the face of a continuing poor accident record, the insurance carrier has only two recourses — raise the rate, or cancel the risk. In either case, the employer is in trouble.

No program, however, no matter how well-planned and organized, will succeed without the real key — *Follow Through*.

insect report



TURF INSECTS HAIRY CINCH BUG (*Blissus hirtus*)

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Very numerous, lawns brown in Hillsborough County. Migrating into houses.

SOUTHERN CINCH BUG (*Blissus insularis*)

TEXAS: Heavy infestations numerous in St. Augustine grass lawns in Brazos County.

INSECTS OF ORNAMENTALS A SPIDER MITE

(*Platytetranychus thujae*)

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Collected on arbovitae at Durham, Strafford County. This is a new state record.

BAGWORM

(*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*)

GEORGIA: Severe in scattered location in much of Piedmont area. OKLAHOMA: Heaviest in 35 years on evergreens in Mayes County. Moderate to heavy in most

areas. TENNESSEE: Damage moderate to heavy across state. Damage very heavy to native cedars in some central areas. TEXAS: Heavy, about 200 per pyracantha bush in Kinney County. Very heavy on post oak trees at Franklin, Robertson County.

TREE INSECTS HICKORY TUSSOCK MOTH (*Halisdodota caryae*)

OHIO: Statewide on maple, oak, and crab apple trees. Moth activity heavy earlier in season, and damage expected to be more severe this year.

SADDLED PROMINENT (*Heterocampa guttivitta*)

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Defoliation extensive on thousands of acres; particularly troublesome in recreational areas in Carroll County.

MIMOSA WEBWORM

(*Homadaula anisocentra*)

PENNSYLVANIA: Aerial survey indicates nearly 100 percent defoliation to honeylocust throughout Greene County. MISSISSIPPI: Moderate on mimosa in Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Webster, and Montgomery Counties.

A SPITTLEBUG

(*Clastoptera arborina*)

COLORADO: Heavy on junipers from Pueblo, Pueblo County, to Ft. Collins, Larimer County. As high as 3-6 per foot of branch, 3 times level of 1968. Controls recommended.

FALL WEBWORM

(*Hyphantria cunea*)

MICHIGAN: In second instar. Nests 1.5-2 feet long on apple, birch, and oak. Severe damage of ornamental trees anticipated if not controlled. INDIANA: Webs beginning to appear in Marion County. NEW HAMPSHIRE: First instars on linden in Merrimack County July 14. Small web on elm in Strafford County July 15.

WISCONSIN: Webs more noticeable statewide. Hosts include tag alder, pin cherry, dogwood, and alpine currant. MINNESOTA: Tents with second and third instars common on alder in northern area; also on apple, Juneberry, and aspen.

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