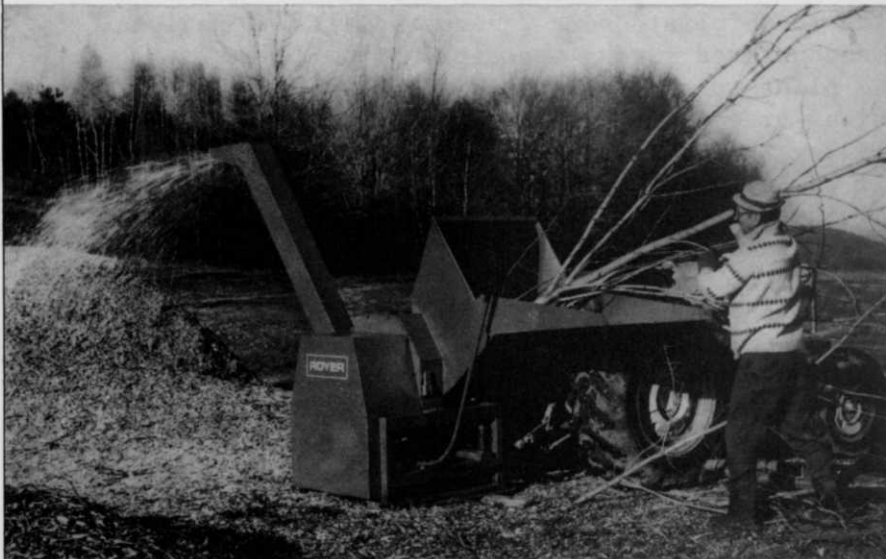


The Royer Chipper.

You won't scream
at the cost.

The chipper won't
scream at you.



PTO three-point-hitch model 2600

...thanks to a new design concept

Royer's new "2600" Series Chippers are designed to be a lot easier on your budget and your ears. They provide an exceptionally fast, low-cost way to convert brush, branches, trimmings and stalks into chips. And, they're specifically designed to meet the needs of small commercial applications . . . are available in both PTO (three-point-hitch for tractor operation) and self-powered models.

The new chippers feature a design that combines a *rotating anvil** with a heavy-duty chipping rotor that also serves as a blower and flywheel. A unique design that delivers high-output, low-maintenance operation. And quieter operation, too. With a lot less "chipper scream" — because of an operating principle that cuts way down on rotor rpm's without cutting

down on output.

Here's how it works: As material is placed in the deep-throated hopper, the rotating anvil self-feeds the material to a high-speed chipping rotor. Steel blades, projecting through slots in the rotor, then slice the material into chips for immediate discharge by the integral blower. Very simple. But very different from other chippers.

We believe you'll like everything about our new chippers. Their performance. Their lower cost. Their quieter sound. You can get complete details by requesting "2600" literature.

ROYER

ROYER FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
161 Pringle St., Kingston, Pa. 18704

*Patent pending

Dear Sir:

As always, I read with interest and pleasure the many fine articles appearing in the March issue of WEEDS TREES AND TURF (Volume 13, No. 3, 1974). A small article on page 64 relative to sycamore anthracnose, however, may be somewhat misleading. The title of the article suggests wet weather favors this particular disease; some of the best research into weather influences on sycamore anthracnose was done by Dan Neely and Gene Himelick in the early 1960's and reported in Plant Disease Reporter Volume 47:171-173. They found that wet conditions had very little if any effect on disease severity and spread, and that the governing factor was principally cool air temperatures during the two weeks preceding bud break. This was a fine bit of applied research that gave us the optimum time for applying fungicidal control.

Again, many thanks for your fine magazine.

David S. Wysong
Extension Plant Pathologist
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Sir:

I have to take issue with a comment in your March 1974 issue. On page 14 under Government News/Business, the first story relates to OSHA. In line 4 and 5 it states that "Most farm machinery is adequately guarded, anyway".

This is far from true. I work with farm safety in Nebraska. Many of our manufacturers are sincere and do a good job of shielding, however, we have many companies who do no shielding at all. To date, (March 21) in 1974, we have killed 5 Nebraskans with unshielded farm equipment. Two of these were elevators, 1 grinder, 1 post hole digger, and 1 hay loader. I don't consider the loss of 5 lives the price we must pay for poor shielding. If we had proper shielding of equipment, the standards would not be needed.

Rollin D. Schnieder
Extension Safety Specialist
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska