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By **DR. LEE C. TRUMAN** and **PROF. WILLIAM L. BUTTS**

Published in cooperation with Purdue University

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“Scientific Guide to Pest Control Operations” preserves in durable book form, all 18 lessons for the widely-heralded Correspondence Course in Pest Control Technology offered by Purdue University and originally published a lesson a month in Pest Control magazine. Every page has been reviewed and brought up to date with latest use-information, and is now available in this beautifully printed, extensively illustrated, easy-to-read manual everyone interested in urban/industrial insect or rodent control should have.

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“Scientific Guide to Pest Control Operations” (published by Pest Control magazine) was written by and for pest controllers. Author Dr. Lee C. Truman is a successful PCO in Indianapolis, Ind., and Professor William L. Butts is in charge of the four-year pest control curriculum of Purdue’s entomology department. Working with them was an editorial committee representing important phases of the pest control industry: Dr. John V. Osmun, head of Purdue’s entomology department; Dr. Howard O. Deay, Purdue professor of entomology; Dr. Philip J. Spear, technical director of the National Pest Control Association; Dr. Harry D. Pratt, in charge of insect and rodent control training for the Communicable Disease Center of the U.S. Public Health Service; George L. Hockenyos, PCO-researcher, owner of Sentinel Laboratories, Springfield, Ill.; and James A. Nelson, editor and publisher of Pest Control magazine.

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Executive committeemen for the 17th annual Northeastern Weed Control Conference are (front row, l-r) Secretary-Treasurer J. A. Meade, Agronomy Department, University of Maryland; President D. A. Schallock, Extension Weed Control Specialist, Rutgers University; Vice President A. J. Tafuro, American Cyanamid Co.; Public Relations Chairman C. R. Skogley, Agronomy Department, University of Rhode Island; (back row, l-r) Research Coordinator G. D. Hill, Jr., DuPont Experimental Station; Sustaining Membership Chairman F. A. Ashbaugh, West Penn Power Co.; Awards Chairman Lawrence Southwick, Research and Development, Dow Chemical Co.; and Program Chairman Richard D. Ilnicki, Department of Farm Crops, Rutgers University.

Northeast Weedmen Meet Jan. 9-11 For 17th Annual NEWC Conference

Promising new chemicals and other developments in the weed control industry are being examined closely by more than 700 state, federal, and industry workers from 15 northeastern states at the 17th annual Northeastern Weed Control Conference.

D. A. Schallock, extension weed control specialist at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., conference president, is opening the three-day conference Wednesday morning, January 9th, at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

First paper of the more than 125 to be delivered is by A. T. Hanson, Head-Overhead Lines Section, Boston Edison Co., Boston, Mass., on what his firm expects in chemical brush control.

Other programs of special interest to contract applicators on Wednesday are new chemicals for weed control, by Dr. R. D. Ilnicki, N.J. Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, and a panel on new herbicides, chaired by A. Zaharchuk, G. L. F. Soil Building Service, Ithaca, N.Y.

Thursday afternoon, during the sessions on agronomic crops, Drs. R. A. Peters and P. E. Keeley, from the University of Connecticut, Storrs, are covering the use of Atrazine for crabgrass control.

Thursday morning's session on industrial chemicals includes a report on tractor-mounted mist blowers and an analysis of 10 years of chemical brush control. Chairman of the session is B. W. Bergstrom, New England Power Service Co., Boston, Mass.

In the afternoon, Paul M. Ritty and M. G. Wiltse, from The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., are reviewing grass control on railway roadbeds.

A thorough study of aquatics is tentatively scheduled for Thursday morning. J. E. Gallagher, of Amchem Products, Inc., Ambler, Pa., is program chairman.

Five studies of weed control in turfgrass, under the chairmanship of J. F. Cornman, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., are set for Thursday or Friday morning.

A. M. S. Pridham, also from Cornell University, reports on experiments with Casoron, for weed control in ornamentals, Friday morning, in the session on horticultural crops. Later in the morning Pridham discusses the residual effect of herbicides on growth of ornamentals.

Discuss Soil Fumigant

Following Pridham's second paper, Trizone, reported to be a new broad spectrum soil fumigant, is being reviewed by The Dow

Chemical Co.'s R. P. Harrison.

Friday morning's session on agronomic crops contains two features of special interest to CAs: use of herbicides in the establishment of Bermudagrass, by R. W. Duell and R. D. Ilnicki, from the N.J. Agricultural Experiment Station; and chemical control of Bermudagrass, also by Duell and Ilnicki.

Andrew M. Ditton, from the N.Y. State Department of Public Roads, heads the final session of the 3-day conference, on highways.

MH-30 Examined

First report in this group, scheduled for 8:30 Friday morning in the Washington Room of the Hotel New Yorker, covers trials to determine the practical application of MH-30 in a roadside maintenance program. E. W. Muller, landscaper for the N.Y. State Department of Public Works, in Hormel, leads discussion of this subject.

MH-30 will also be covered later in the morning, when U.S. Rubber's Paul W. Bohne investigates how rates, time, and concentration affect the ability of MH-30 to retard grass growth.

Two other reports being given Friday morning are oil-soluble amines for roadside brush control, by Richard J. Marrese, from Diamond Alkali Co. in Cleveland, Ohio, and a review of herbicide work on Pennsylvania state highways.


In all, more than 125 papers, covering horticultural and agronomic crops, aquatics, and turf, are being delivered at the 3-day convention.

Shell Has Dieldrin Brochure

A new 12-page, 4-color brochure on dieldrin has been released by Shell Chemical Co.

Titled "How to Control Lawn Insects," the pamphlet is divided into three sections: soil insects, foliage insects, and the forms and uses of dieldrin. Included are dosage specifications, plus illustrations and descriptions of each of the common lawn insects and the damage they do.

CAs may obtain a free copy of the brochure by writing to Agricultural Chemicals Division, Shell Chemical Co., 50 West 50th St., New York 20, N.Y.



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34th International Turf-Grass Meet Set for Feb. 11-15 in San Diego, Calif.

World's largest turfgrass management conference and exhibition show will be held at the El Cortez Hotel in San Diego, California, February 11-15.

Sponsored by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, the convention is expected to draw more than 2500 delegates from all parts of the United States and many foreign countries.

"In addition to sessions on maintenance, public relations and advanced turfgrass technology will receive detailed examinations," Roy W. Nelson, association vice president and program chairman for the conference, reveals.

During the session on advanced technology, soil fertilization, plant response, slow-release fertilizers, and salinity problems will be highlighted.

Planning off-season operations will begin the program on maintenance problems in the northern and eastern sections of the country. Ice sheet damage will also be investigated, and the results of specified research into this area will be discussed. Rounding out this feature of the convention will be an investigation of the consequences and prospects of irrigation and automation in the East.

Delegates from the South and West expect to spend most of their program on specific turf problems, although irrigation and automation will also be covered. One highlight of the southern and western program will be an investigation of turf maintenance problems in Hawaii.

Public relations for servicemen and salesmen, as well as managers, will be stressed at the meet. Instructions in the most effective use of the subtle and sensitive factors of public relations will be featured, as well as examples of some of the more common errors made in this field.

Leisure-time activities for delegates include a Western steak-fry, receptions, and the GCSAA's annual pre-convention golf tournament (Feb. 6-8), to be held at Bermuda Dunes, Eldorado, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Tama-

rick, and Thunderbird Country Clubs.

A full ladies program has also been arranged, including tours of the San Diego Zoological Gardens and surrounding countryside, and a boat ride around the harbor, the conference committee reports.

For advance registration forms, and additional information about the conference, write the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, P.O. Box 1385, Jacksonville, Fla.

ASP-51, Stauffer's New Chinch Bug Killer, Available in Spring

A new insecticide, claimed to be especially effective for lawn chinch bug control, will be released by Stauffer Chemical Co. this spring.

Called ASP-51, the insecticide has a high initial kill of 95% or better in 48 hours, with control lasting 60-90 days, the firm reports. Even chinch bugs resistant to other insecticides are controlled with ASP-51, according to Stauffer.

When diluted with water for lawn spray, ASP-51 is said not to have any harmful effect on any turfgrass, and is only slightly toxic to animals. ASP-51, technically tetra-n-propylthionopyrophosphate, is now on the recommended list for Florida, where it has been tested for more than two years, the company reports.

For more information on ASP-51, write Stauffer Chemical Co., 380 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Sterilize Soil from Air

Recent tests in Southern California indicate that soil sterilants may be successfully applied by helicopter in areas inaccessible to ground equipment.

Because of the fire hazard of weeds and brush alongside railroad tracks, the U.S. Forest Service in California requires that such fuel be removed in an area extending 200 feet out from the track.

In the past, train crews removed the brush by controlled burning in the early summer. Experiments



To reduce fire hazards along this California railroad, helicopters spray Ureabor 62, a soil sterilant from U. S. Borax.

along 8 miles of track in Cajon Pass in the San Bernardino Mountains indicate that this may no longer be necessary.

More than 150 acres of land were treated by a helicopter applying Ureabor 62, a soil sterilant from U.S. Borax, along the track. Flying time for the helicopter-herbicide application was approximately 8 hours.

Granulated weedkiller was applied to the soil from a specially designed spreader attached to saddle tanks on the helicopter. Officials from Santa Fe Railroad, Union Pacific Railroad, the U.S. Forest Service, San Bernardino County governmental agencies, and United States Borax & Chemical Corp. who viewed the tests, stated that the experiment seemed entirely successful.

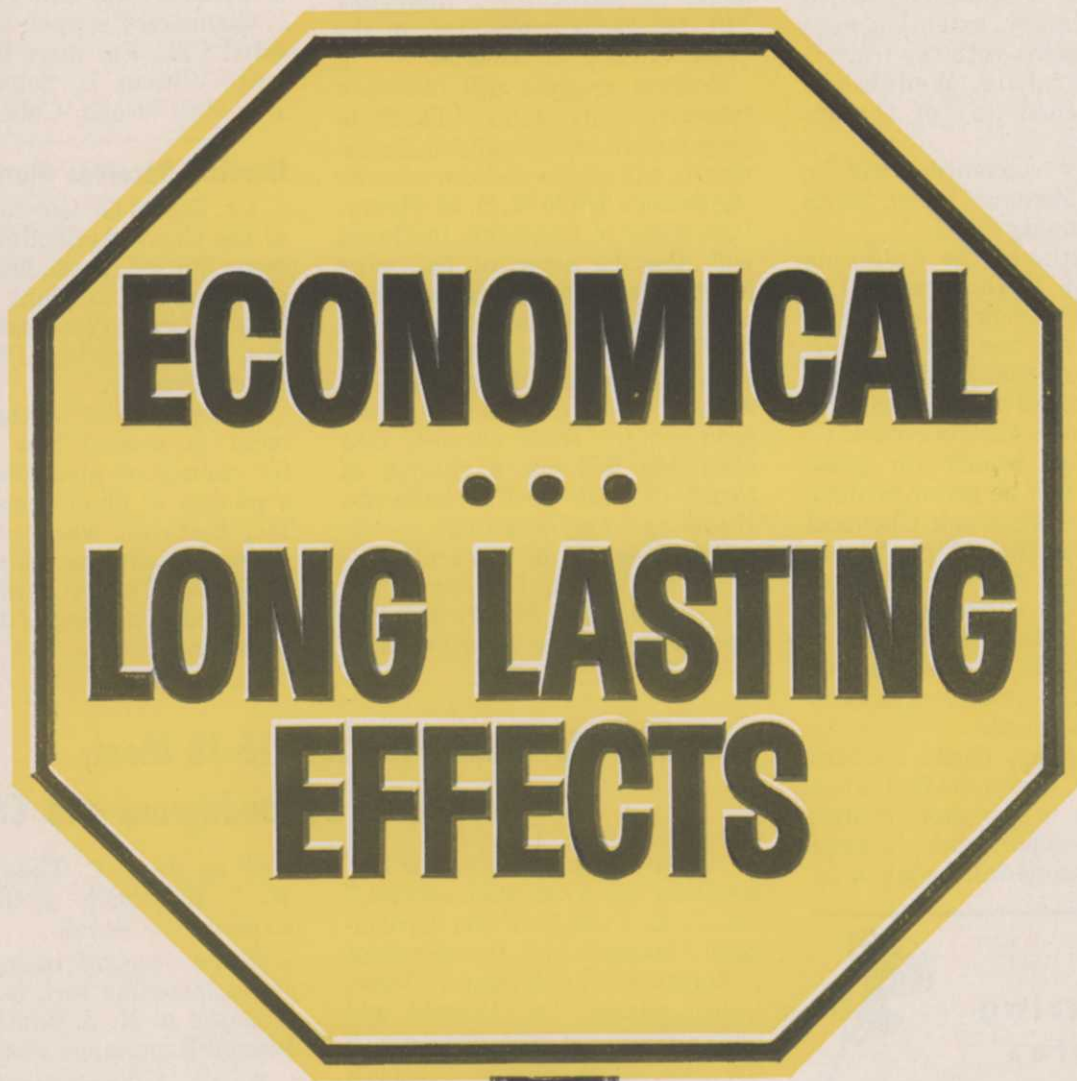
Atrazine Bulletin from Geigy

Recommendations for eradicating several weed species in western states with Atrazine, including Russian thistle, puncture vine, and tarweed, are available in a new bulletin from Geigy Agricultural Chemicals.

Titled "Atrazine 80W Information Sheet No. 7," the bulletin also contains suggestions for using a mixture of Atrazine and Simazine for early post-emergence applications.

CAs may obtain a free copy of the bulletin by writing to the firm at P.O. Box 430, Yonkers, N.Y.

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Contract Applicators and maintenance contractors prefer Malathion insecticides for spraying ornamentals because they offer excellent control over a wide variety of insects — even resistant strains. At the same time, Malathion is extremely low in toxicity to man and animal. Operators can apply it as a dust, mist or spray without wearing special clothing or using a respirator. ■ For control of flies, mosquitoes, ants, and a host of other flying and crawling insects, mix Malathion

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W-25

15th Annual Calif. Weed Control Meet Set for Jan. 22-24; Has Short Course

Special feature of the 15th Annual California Weed Conference will be a short course led by W. A. Harvey, extension weed control specialist with the University of California, Wednesday morning, second day of the annual meeting.

The 3-day convention will be held at the Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara, January 22-24.

John Smith, of the California Division of Highways in Los Angeles, will review weed control in ornamentals, and Bill Hopkins, Best Fertilizer Co., Woodland, reports on selective weed control in ornamental ground covers.

A progress report on grass suppression will be given by Jack P. Corkins, Naugatuck Chemical Co., Porterville. Dr. Victor Younger, from the University of California, will survey control of annual weeds in turf. Control of perennial weeds in turf will be examined by Wayne Morgan, farm advisor, Los Angeles.

Ray Gieberger, Santa Barbara farm advisor, chairs the first afternoon session of the short course.

A progress report on U. S. weed control programs will be given by

Dr. Warren Shaw, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md. Dr. Shaw is president of the Weed Society of America.

Sodium arsenite will receive a two-part study. John Hills, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, will review sodium arsenite regulations, while W. B. McHenry, University of California in Davis, will describe some of the more common and more practical substitutes for the compound.

Wednesday evening Charles Hansen, Alco Chemical Co., Artesia, heads the session on new products for weed control. CAs attending will get a glimpse of many of next year's chemicals, *Weeds and Turf* was told.

Two sessions of particular interest to CAs the last day of the conference, Jan. 24, are the discussion on aquatic weed problems

by Don Seaman and Richard Yeo, both from the Botany Department of the University of California, and J. D. Horting's survey of utility right-of-way brush control. Horting is with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., San Francisco.

Conference is open to all interested CAs. For more information write Vincent H. Schweers, P.O. Box 990, Visalia, Calif.

Horsfall Receives Merit Award

Dr. James G. Horsfall, director of the Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station, is the first recipient of an award in plant pathology created by the Northeastern Division of the American Phytopathological Society.

A contributor to the development of several new fungicides for control of plant diseases, and a pioneer in plant chemotherapy, Dr. Horsfall was honored for "exceptionally meritorious contributions in plant pathology" at the annual meeting of the society recently.

Southern Weedmen Plan Jan. 16-18 Meet;

Focus on Bermudagrass and Crabgrass

"Disan is a promising new herbicide for use in turf weed control," Dr. C. L. Dewald of the Agricultural Research and Development Laboratories in Mountain View, Calif., relates. Dr. Dewald will report on several experiments with the new spray at the Southern Weed Conference, set for Jan. 16-18 at the Admiral Semmes Hotel in Mobile, Ala.

Cooperating with Dr. Dewald in the study and report are Dr. L. W. Fincher, of the Richmond (Calif.) Research and Development Laboratories, and Dr. B. H. Lake, who works with Dr. Dewald at Mountain View.

Areas of major importance to CAs will be focused on by conference speakers. W. M. Lewis and Glenn C. Klingman, both from the Department of Crop Science at North Carolina State College, will deliver a joint paper on three evaluation methods for taking weed control data in Bermudagrass turf.

Control of crabgrass and dallisgrass in narrow turf will be exam-

ined by Jack T. Thompson and W. S. Harcastle of the Georgia Experiment Station.

Weed control in agronomic crops, including turf, is under the direction of R. J. Smith, of Rice Branch Experiment Station.

D. C. Francisco, from the Tennessee Valley Authority, heads the committee investigating weed control in utilities, railroads, highway rights-of-way, and in industrial sites.

Look into control of aquatic weeds and special weed problems will be directed by R. D. Blackburn, of the Plantation Field Department, USDA, in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

More than 500 research and education workers, representing city, state, and federal agencies, as well as chemical companies and other interested persons from 12 southern states, are expected to attend the meeting.

Several sections of the conference will be of special interest to contract applicators.

Meeting Dates



Northeastern Weed Control Conference, Hotel New Yorker, New York, N.Y., Jan. 9-11, 1963.

Southern Weed Control Conference, Admiral Semmes Hotel, Mobile, Ala., Jan. 16-18.

California Weed Control Conference, Santa Barbara, Jan. 22-24.

15th Annual Illinois Custom Spray Operators' Training School, University of Illinois, Urbana, Jan. 23-24.

34th Annual International Turf-Grass Conference and Show, El Cortez Hotel, San Diego, Calif., Feb. 11-15.

Aquatic Weed Control Society Annual Meeting, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12-13.

Western Weed Control Conference, Sheraton Hotel, Portland, Ore., March 20-22.

2nd Annual Florida Turfgrass Association Trade Show, Hotel Seville, Miami Beach, Fla., May 2-4.

Spray vs. Dust Uses Detailed

"To the many people who ask whether to use a dust or a spray, either wettable powder or emulsifiable concentrate, I explain that each has its own advantages, and that no one solution will answer all the situations a CA will be faced with," explains Dr. M. H. Farrier, entomologist at North Carolina State College.

Some insecticides are prepared only as a wettable powder and emulsion concentrate, while DDT, for example, will not dissolve in water when in a pure state. For DDT to be used in water, it must have an emulsifiable concentrate added, Dr. Farrier continues.

"Additives" May Harm Leaves

But an emulsifiable concentrate has much more in it than just an insecticide, Dr. Farrier cautions CAs, and many times these "additives," rather than the insecticides, are what cause injury to sensitive plant leaves. For this reason, wettable powders are usually safer to use on plants.

Since wettable powder is actually very small particles, even in the

spray mixture, it tends to settle out, and a spray rig with a built-in agitator is usually necessary for effective use, Dr. Farrier notes. When used in a sprayer that does not have an agitator, the mixture should be "sloshed around" every minute or so, Dr. Farrier recommends.

Since emulsifiable concentrates usually do not settle out as rapidly as wettable powders, they are usually better when a sprayer without an agitator is used.

Sprays Are Best in High Winds

Sprays can be used more effectively than dusts in higher winds, Dr. Farrier believes, and also recommends their use on plants, since sprays seem to stick to the underside of leaves better.

Two advantages of dusts are that they come ready-mixed, and are lighter to handle than spray mixtures, Dr. Farrier points out. Inaccessible places such as swamps can be fairly effectively dusted by letting the wind carry the dust out over the swamp, while a sprayer could never be used, Dr. Farrier concludes.

—W & T Mailbox—

W&T Proves Invaluable Asset

It is difficult to express our sincere appreciation for all the help your magazine has given to the Horticultural Spraymen's Association of Florida.

The news articles and comments have been an invaluable asset in our endeavor to serve the public.

Thomas E. Hamall

Publicity Director
Horticultural Spraymen's Assn.
Miami, Fla.

Interested in Weeds and Turf

As Turf Extension Agronomist here in Pennsylvania, and working in close cooperation with Dr. J. M. Duich of the Resident and Research Staff, I am quite interested in your new publication *Weeds and Turf*. I especially appreciated the October issue, which contained the Chemical Suppliers Guide.

John C. Harper II

Extension Agronomist
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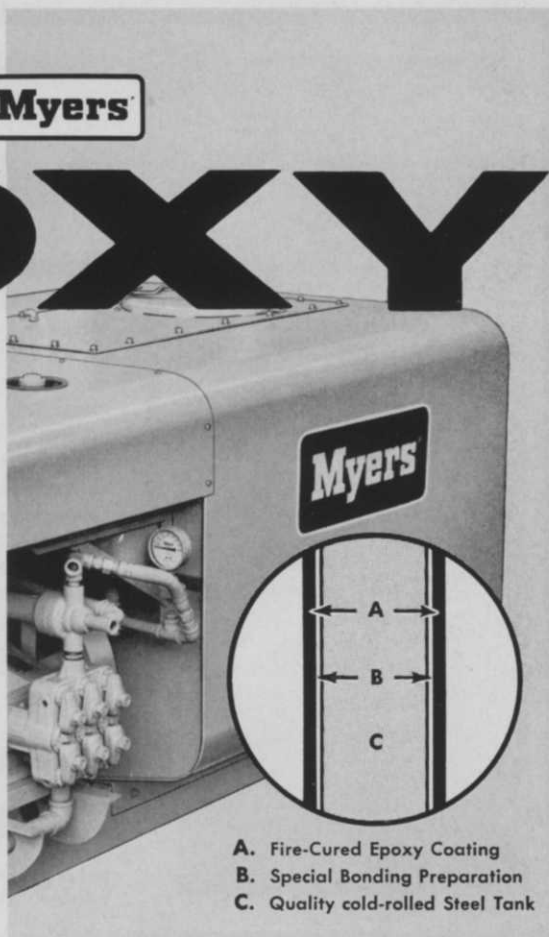
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Highway Spray Survey

(from page W-11)

basis and on a county level. Usually the state takes bids on larger jobs, on major highways, and on inter-county contracts. Smaller firms with fewer branches or less extensive equipment are best suited to bid on local projects.

Frequently, large firms which take a statewide job will prefer to subcontract some smaller strips of roadways located miles from their nearest company office. In these cases, local spraymen should investigate the chances for participation on a regular basis with larger outfits which have no office in the immediate area. It's frequently economically infeasible to transport a spray rig several hundred miles to treat an isolated infestation.

Check State Recommendations

Some states issue recommended chemicals, concentrations, and spray schedules to companies which bid on highway jobs. Occasionally, these specifications may even suggest which power spray

rigs should be used. Obviously, if a CA is interested in launching a highway treatment service, he should check both state and county highway departments to see if such recommendations are available.

Suppliers can help, too. Most major manufacturers, both chemical companies and equipment firms, offer brochures and pamphlets on roadside spraying. Many of these bulletins are directly slanted to contract work, and will fill in some general voids in the contractor's knowledge of the market.

There are also a number of franchise arrangements open to applicators. Some leasing firms supply local spraymen with equipment big enough to handle highway weed control. Some of these same "parent" organizations will work with neophyte operators to help teach the lessor how to get the job, and how to do it.

Such leasing companies with franchise-holders all over a single state can frequently work out cooperative arrangements which permit each individual firm to operate in its own section.

If large spray rigs are already a part of the CA's equipment, minor adjustments and a few new booms and nozzles can put the firm in a competitive position. With certain chemicals and delicate applications, however, specially developed sprayers are advisable. This is particularly true with some of the new growth-regulating products.

Move into Road Jobs Slowly

As with all new ventures, highway spraying is a market to be entered cautiously. Mistakes can be extremely expensive. Know-how must be gained, either by trial-and-error on small test plots, or by hiring a supervisor whose experience or education guards against costly errors.

But the market is here, today. It's promising and profitable. Knowledge is available from suppliers, universities, and from trained supervisors looking for a good position. Enterprising firms with an eye to the future should look into the highway market to see what opportunities exist for expansion.



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1225 Kalamazoo St. South Haven, Michigan

Shrubs Need Antidesiccant, Fertilizer for Winter Aids

Evergreens need to be attended in winter to insure them against death, Purdue University horticulturists point out. And contract applicators should tell their customers of two winter safeguards to protect valuable shrubs.

Since winter sun and drying wind encourage water loss from needles or leaves, and frozen ground prevents roots from drawing water from the soil, evergreens should be sprayed with an antidesiccant or antiwilt spray.

Antiwilt sprays are especially useful on the more tender broad-leaved evergreens, such as American holly, Japanese holly, mahonia, and boxwood. Yews and junipers, although more hardy, should also be sprayed.

Shrub roots continue to grow in the winter, and should be fertilized to stimulate this growth and insure an abundance of foliage next spring. One pound of 10-6-4 or 10-6-8 analysis per 100 sq. ft. should be sprayed on the soil surface, hoed gently, and watered.

Tender shrubs should not be fertilized, however, since the additional stimulant may kill the top growth, the horticulturists warn.

Nutro Lawn Food Adds Dacthal

Dacthal has been added to lawn food by Smith-Douglass Co. for pre-emergent crabgrass control.

Marketed as Nutro Crabgrass Killer and Lawn Food, the new product will eliminate crabgrass and give lawns complete feeding through a high-nitrogen formula, the firm claims. Recommended treatment is 1 lb. per 100 sq. ft.

For more information about the new product, write the company at Norfolk 1, Va.

N.C. Has Dutch Elm Disease

First confirmed report of Dutch elm disease in North Carolina has been reported in Greensboro. A preliminary survey by the N.C. Forestry Service indicates several infection points on or in vicinity of the Greensboro Country Club. Entomologists say the disease could destroy all elms in the state if control measures are not initiated promptly.

Know Your Species

JOHNSONGRASS

(*Sorghum halepense*)



Johnsongrass, introduced from Asia and North Africa as a southern forage crop, is now a noxious weed.

This perennial weed ranges throughout the South and north along the Mississippi Basin to Southern Nebraska and eastward through Ohio to the Atlantic Coast. It is a pest of cultivated lands, meadows and waste places, particularly troublesome along irrigation canals and drainage ditches. It thrives on rich river bottom soil.

Somewhat similar in appearance to Sudangrass (*S. sudanense*), Johnsongrass can be easily identified by its extensive spread of underground lateral stems. These rootstocks are stout with purplish spots, and scales at the nodes (joints). The roots are fibrous and freely branching (1).

Stems are erect, up to 6 feet or more in height (4). The pith inside the stem has a sugary juice. Leaves are alternate, simple, and smooth; 6 to 20 inches long, 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches wide. The seed-bearing parts, or panicles, are loosely branched, large, purplish, and hairy (2). Seeds (5) are somewhat similar to Sudangrass, but can be distinguished by differences in structures of the pedicel, the short stalk on the seed that joins the seed to the seed head (3). The tip of the pedicel on Johnsongrass seed is knob-shaped, but the pedicel tip on Sudangrass is rectangular.

Noncrop land may be treated with TCA (trichloroacetic acid), dalapon, sodium chlorate, monuron, or diuron. On Johnsongrass that has been plowed, mowed, or grazed closely, 40 to 50 lb. per acre of TCA has given good control. Where no previous treatment has been given, 100 to 200 lbs. per acre normally gives good control. This treatment results in soil sterilization for 30 days to 24 months, depending on the amount applied, the soil texture, temperature, and the amount of rainfall. Dalapon has been effective as a foliage spray with a shorter residual period in the soil. In humid areas 2 applications of 5 lb. per acre, each during early spring, gives excellent control. In more arid regions 2 applications of 20 lb. per acre will be required.

Treatment of this sort will remove Johnsongrass from areas such as industrial sites, tank farms, highways, railroad rights-of-way, and along irrigation ditches. The chemical methods of weed control are proving to be more efficient and longer lasting than the old method of mowing.

Prepared in cooperation with Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.

(DRAWING FROM NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL PUBLICATION NO. 36, USDA EXTENSION SERVICE)

Mr. Contract Applicator:

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Amchem pioneered 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, the forerunners of all modern chemical herbicides. And hard on the heels of these prime industry discoveries, Amchem has kept the lead in development with *Amitrol*, today's most effective and versatile herbicide for weed and brush control.

Amchem offers you both the products and programs to cover your successful entry into this profitable field . . . regardless of the areas you wish to specialize in. Make your choice with confidence in—

Broadleaf weed control in turf. Amchem covers this field with a variety of world renowned, brand name chemicals.

General vegetation control. Amchem's general weed killer products are widely used by applicators and known by industry as efficient and economical.

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Weed and brush control is our business . . . our *only* business. Ask about Amchem—in lawn and garden, in farm and in industrial herbicide control products. We've been satisfying home owners, farmers and industry for years. Your customers can buy the same kind of satisfaction. Let us help you plan your contract application future.

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Trimnings

Capital idea in lower case. Bob Zorn, who runs "mister Z," Custom Spraying, in Kansas City, Mo., says with justifiable pride that "there's no bigger name than mister Z in industrial weed control in KC." Bob is well known as a pioneer weed controller who got his start in the pest control business when he was 18, having worked with W. B. McCloud and Orkin. But the ambitious mister Z wanted to become a custom applicator ("a field limited only by the applicator's imagination," Bob says). This successful weedman doesn't rest on his laurels, but uses every accessible method to keep "boned-up" on what's new in weed control. We just had a nice letter from mister Z, in which he gives our staff some interesting pointers; later this year we'll have more to say about this veteran operator from the Midwest, and how he earned his stripes as a weed controller.

* * *

West coasters organize. Another group of contract applicators who've realized the advantages of banding together is the Pesticide Sprayers Association, Inc., with membership centered largely around Portland, Ore. This energetic group, made up of sprayers, suppliers' reps, and city and county workers, meets once a month to talk about mutual problems. Operators who're interested may write Pat Ryan at 5750 S. E. Knight St., Portland, Ore.

* * *

Really branching out! Got a flyer the other day from Dempsey Sapp of Florida Pest Control & Chemical Co. in Ocala. Dempsey's firm is cultivating the "Spanish Moss control" business, and has built special machinery to combat this enemy of ornamentals, trees, and citrus groves. "Protect your trees from the 'hangman,'" the flyer urges. Dempsey's aggressive firm is barking up the *right* tree, we're sure, and we hope he makes the moss of it!

* * *

New Jerseymen eye turf. As more and more pest control operators get into lawn spraying, we hear from time to time of PCO meetings which have included turf sessions in the program. Latest of these was the New Jersey Pest Control Association meeting last month (Dec. 19) in New Brunswick, where the members heard talks on both lawn insects and diseases. PCO-lawn sprayman Dave Fleming, of Philadelphia, Pa., told the diversifying operators about the role each industry plays and how the two combine. Rutgers Dr. Spencer Davis was on hand to talk about turf diseases, so obviously the N-J group isn't going after the business half-heartedly!

* * *

Pickled logic. Sprayers who've been bothered by illogical antipesticide books recently should read the latest *NAC News and Pesticide Review* from the National Agricultural Chemicals Assn. There's a funny take-off on "wrong reasoning," in which the anonymous writer lays most of the evils of the world to pickle-eating. Facts include: "Nearly all sick people have eaten pickles. The effects are obviously cumulative," and "Of the people born in 1839 who later dined on pickles, there has been a 100% mortality." Effective satire which shows how people can twist facts!