Division of Aeroquip Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., introduces a new fire extinguisher mounting bracket, Part MB59001, designed to fit 5 lb. CO₂ bottles, or dry chemical bottles with a diameter range of 5–5½\". It can be released both in the back plate and bracket base for either wall or base mounting. Removable bolts and nuts facilitate changing the bracket pitch for either right- or left-hand release. The bracket is covered with a red elastic coating for corrosion protection and shock cushioning. The handle, bail and bolts are of stainless steel. For more details, circle (703) on reply card.

Bridgeport Implement Works, Inc., Stratford, Conn., announces a compact stonepicker, the Pixtone Junior, designed for use with compact tractors for stone removal in seedbed preparation on small landscaping jobs. The rake can be raised or lowered for surface raking or working to a 2\" depth in previously loosened soil. It picks stones or debris \% to 4\" in diameter from a 28\"-wide swath. The material is then deposited in a 600-lb. capacity box for transporting to a disposing area. The steel-constructed Pixtone Junior measures 3 ft. wide, 6 ft. long and 30 in. high, and weighs 500 lbs. For more details, circle (704) on reply card.

Spraying Systems Company, Bellwood, Ill., introduces its No. 12150 Directo-Valve control valve for controlling large capacity spray booms. The valve has a 1½\" NPT inlet connection and a 1¼\" NPT outlet, conveniently positioned at 90° for connection to the boom line. A second 1½\" NPT connection in line with the inlet is used as a continual bypass for excess flow. With the valve in "shut-off" position, liquid is directed to the spray line with excess liquid being bypassed. Of ball-type design, the valves may be operated at pressures up to 150 psi. For more details, circle (708) on reply card.

Aquatic Controls Corporation, Waukesha, Wis., has announced an aquatic vegetation control machine, the Marine Scavenger, Model 258-II. It cuts, removes and loads up to 2,000 lbs. of rooted or surface aquatic plants per minute; takes to shore and unloads at the rate of 4,000 lbs. per minute in an automatic, one-man operation. The Marine Scavenger clears floating aquatic debris, including dead fish, and can be used as a work boat, an auxiliary fire boat, and as a water pump power source. It is available in a range of models from small lake to ocean sizes. For more details, circle (709) on reply card.
Newly elected officers for 1969-1970 of the New Jersey Arborists Association are, left to right, Harry P. Banker, president; Emid Cordell, recording secretary; C. Wylys Cass, financial secretary; Del. St. Louis, trustee; Sylvanus Shaw, trustee; Wayne Warner, vice-president, and Ralph Morton, treasurer. Banker succeeded his father who had served as president for the past 20 years. The father-son succession is the first recorded in the history of the three professional New Jersey tree societies. The senior Banker is president of Trees, Inc., and serves as executive secretary of the National Arbor Day Committee.

**Industry People On the Move**

**Davey Tree Expert Company**, Kent, Ohio, announces a half-dozen promotions. Howard L. Eckel becomes regional manager of utilities service for the southeast U. S. He'll move to the main office in Kent from Boston, where he was area sales representative.

Edgar A. Dahlgren is the new division manager for upper New York State, moving to Syracuse from Albany, where he had been district manager.

Richard Johnson succeeds Dahlgren as Albany district manager.

Wayne Dittmer moves up from foreman to tree care representative for the state of Colorado.

Michael C. Rosicke moves from Providence, R. I., to Morristown, R. I., as area representative.

Herbert Gray, Jr. advances from foreman to area representative at Providence.

**Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company**, Kansas City, Kans., announces the appointment of Charles Ray McCown as sales representative at its Baton Rouge, La., branch office. Prior to joining the company, McCown worked for the Louisiana State Board of Health.

**Amchem Products, Inc.**, Ambler, Pa. announces the appointments of Ralph Donald Heath, Jr. as a Louisiana district sales representative and Robert H. Uhler to its mid-Atlantic lawn and garden products sales district. Heath was previously the manager of the Farm Chemical Department of the Mississippi Farm Cooperatives. Uhler, who recently owned and operated his own lawn and garden supply business, will call on jobbers and dealers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland.

**Gravely Corporation**, a subsidiary of Studebaker-Worthington, Inc., Clemmons, N. C., appoints William S. Howard director of planning. Howard was formerly marketing analysis director for Studebaker Corporation at South Bend, Ind.

**Naico Chemical Company**, Chicago, announces three promotions in its industrial division. Jack E. Phelan becomes area manager of the Pittsburgh district. He joined Naico in 1955 as a Cleveland district representative.

Joe W. Cagle, now area manager of the Kansas City district, began his Naico career in 1963 as a district representative.

Manuel W. Wilkinson becomes area manager of the Texas district. Wilkinson joined the firm in 1964 as a Corpus Christi district representative.

**Geigy Chemical Corporation**, Ardsley, N. Y., welcomes Claude G. Bradley and James N. Cairns, both of Mobile, Ala., to its Baton Rouge plant now under construction. Before joining the staff there, however, both men will participate in a six-month orientation period at Geigy's chemical complex in McIntosh, Ala.

David Lamprecht has joined Geigy as a mechanical engineer at their new plant, also under construction, in St. Gabriel, near Baton Rouge. Lamprecht was formerly with the Westinghouse Engineered Maintenance Company of Luling, La.

**Hypro, Inc.**, a subsidiary of Lear Siegler, Inc., announces the appointment of Alfred G. Henjum as advertising manager. Henjum, who joined Hypro in 1959, will direct the company's publication advertising program to various farm and industrial markets, and will have responsibility for the preparation and distribution of product literature.
421-Page Book Published
On North American Nut Trees


Editor and contributing author is Dr. Richard A. Jaynes, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station associate geneticist in charge of chestnut breeding research. Other contributors include two station specialists and various authorities across the country.

Jaynes is in charge of the chestnut-breeding research program centered at the Hamden, Conn., Sleeping Giant chestnut plantation. This research has yielded blight-resistant hybrid chestnuts which show promise as forest trees, nut-producers or ornamentals, a station spokesman claimed.

Copies may be obtained from the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station, P.O. Box 1106, New Haven, Conn. 06504.

Biological Herbicides Rated 'Safe, Effective,' by USDA

One more step toward safe and effective biological weed killers may have been taken when U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists discovered rhizobitoxine, according to a recent announcement.

Rhizobitoxine is a plant toxin found in some plants, and is produced by certain strains of the bacterium Rhizobium japonicum. It was reported that scientists of the Department's Agricultural Research Service have now produced small amounts of the substance in the laboratory.

Rhizobitoxine is a broad-spectrum herbicide toxic to many weed and crop species. Because it attacks young growth and new leaves, but has little effect on older growth, it appears promising for use after weed emergence but before crop emergence, and might also be used as a directed-spray application to reach weeds under the leaves of established crops without damaging the crops, it is claimed.

Preliminary tests were conducted by Dr. Lowell D. Owens, ARS soil scientist at Beltsville, Md.; Dr. John F. Thompson, ARS plant pathologist at Ithaca, N.Y.; and Dr. S. Guggenheim, National Heart Institute at Bethesda, Md.

Dr. Owens says rhizobitoxine works like this:

“When a plant is in the process of building protein, the molecule cystathionine must be cleaved by an enzyme to allow the building process to run its course. Rhizobitoxine 'looks' like cystathionine to the enzyme that does the cleaving and causes it to cling to the toxin rather than to the molecule. In fact, it seems to prefer the toxin. Growth is stopped at that point.”

Dr. Owens explains that the breaking down of protein in animal digestion does not involve the cystathionine-cleaving enzyme, and therefore the herbicide should not affect animals or even the smallest birds. It also has the advantage over many other post-emergent herbicides of breaking down by microorganisms in the soil after two or three days, he maintains.

So far, experiments indicate that rhizobitoxine is effective as a herbicide only when dissolved in a 50:50:1 solution of ethanol, water, and glycerol, to aid in leaf penetration. Rates of rhizobitoxine as low as 0.2 pound per acre have been found effective in the tests, it was stated.

The report concluded that if further studies are equally promising, eventual use of the herbicide will depend on whether it can be manufactured easily and cheaply.

AAN Landscaping Film
Among 10 Most Popular

"New Guidelines for the Well-Landscaped Home," a sales promotion film produced by the American Association of Nurserymen, has been named by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as one of its top 10 most popular films for the second consecutive year.

The 16mm, color/sound film describing the proper steps in landscaping a home also has been awarded citations from the International Film and TV Festival of New York, and the American Horticultural Society. Produced two years ago, it has been shown numerous times by USDA and cooperating film libraries, on television and by various civic organizations.

According to an Association spokesman, "this valuable film has proved to be one of the best promotion vehicles the Association has produced."
Trial treatments of Tandex®, a new herbicide from FMC Corporation's Niagara Chemicals Division, show effective weed control on non-crop California terrain. Most weed vegetation was eliminated after application on an 8-ft. highway swath (left.) Barren plots adjacent to an industrial fence (right) were covered with annual broadleaf weeds and grasses.

FMC Non-Crop Herbicide
Given Federal Registration

A urea-carbamate type herbicide and soil sterilant has been granted federal registration for general use in certain areas, according to the FMC Corporation, Niagara Chemicals Division.

Called Tandex™, it can now be used on railroad, highway and utility rights-of-way, industrial sites, and non-crop farm areas, it was reported.

Available in 80% wettable powder (80WP) and 4% granular (4G) formulations, Tandex™ can be applied either as a pre-emergence or post-emergence treatment to combat annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds, grasses, and woody species, FMC officials claim.

It features a low toxicity, and can be used also as a soil sterilant along runways, on parking lots within military installations, tank farms, and under asphalt or cement roads. Label directions specify different dosages for control of different weeds species, as follows:

Three to 6 lbs. Tandex 80WP, or 60 to 120 lbs. Tandex 4G per acre for barnyardgrass, bromegrass, bluegrass, buckhorn plantain, cheatgrass, crabgrass, clovers, fiddleneck, foxtail, lambsquarters, pigweed, puncture vine, and thistles.

Seven to 12 lbs. Tandex 80WP, or 140 to 240 lbs. Tandex 4G per acre for bindweed, brambles, docks, milkweed, and quackgrass.

Fifteen to 30 lbs. Tandex 80WP, or 300 to 600 lbs. Tandex 4G for sumac, bermudagrass, dallisgrass, nutgrass, vaseygrass, and poison ivy. Saltgrass control by 80WP treatment is restricted to soils low in organic or clay content.

It is suggested that application of the wettable powder or granular material should be made just before, or during, the active growth period of the weeds to be controlled. For best results, sufficient moisture after treatment is recommended to carry the chemical into the root zones. Although the herbicide is absorbed primarily through roots, it also may be slowly absorbed by the foliage, it was learned.

Wettable powder can be sprayed in either water or herbicidal oil. Mixtures of oil, or oil-water, are preferred where rapid contact kill of vegetation is desired. It is further claimed that the addition of a wetting agent at levels up to 1% also increases contact activity.

VPI Revises Turf Circular

A revised edition of "Guide for the Chemical Control of Turfgrass Diseases and Turfgrass Weeds," published by the Cooperative Extension Service of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is now available, according to an Institute spokesman. The publication, previously printed as Circular 1034, is now designated Control Series 76, and may be obtained from J. S. Coartney, Extension Specialist of Plant Physiology, at the Institute's Extension Division, Blacksburg, Va. 24061.
Texas A&M Scientists Testing
New Brush Control Method

A new method of range brush control is being tested by a trio of Texas A&M University scientists.

It consists of deliberately forcing growth of underground buds before applying herbicide. After the growth, the herbicide is sprayed on, catching both the upper part of the tree and the sprouts. This results in a dead tree from top to bottom.

In laboratory experiments, the researchers — Page W. Morgan of the Plant Sciences Department, Robert E. Meyer, U.S. Department of Agriculture plant physiologist at the University, and Morris G. Merkle of the Soil and Crop Sciences Department — sprayed mesquite and huisache seedlings with a hormonal growth regulator known as 2-chloroethanephosphonic acid. Called Ethrel for short, the chemical is still experimental.

The first effect, they learned, was defoliation. Then, the tops of the plants showed a big increase in the number of branches and leaves per node. At the same time, there was considerable sprouting from basal and lateral buds at the bottom of the seedlings. When these plants were sprayed with a herbicide, they died without resprouting.

Morgan emphasized that the system is simply a new principle—one he hopes will work in the field. There is no guarantee that this approach will revolutionize brush control, he concluded.

Pine Sawfly Bite Not Fatal;
How to Spray If You Wish

Tree damage from the Virginia pine sawfly isn't as serious as it may appear, say North Carolina State University foresters.

The sawfly, on the rampage in sections of North Carolina, causes trees to look poorly, but Fred Whitfield, extension forestry specialist, maintains that, to his knowledge, no pine trees of any size have been lost to the insect.

"Small pines of seedling size are seriously weakened by the sawfly attack, and," he continued, "in some cases, they will die. But trees of pulpwood size or larger recover from the damage."

Although sawflies feed on needles, new needles begin to come back on new shoots, and by mid-summer the trees should be green again, Whitfield contends.

"The tree won't look like it's 100% recovered," he explains, "because it will only have one year's growth of needles. But it will recover in practically all cases."

Fortunately, the sawfly has at least 50 enemies such as parasites and predators, Whitfield stated. Also, many fly larvae die from prolonged hot or cold weather, and from wet snowstorms in early fall.

"I don't think the use of chemicals is necessary in most cases," Whitfield said. "But if someone feels they must spray, two effective materials are sevin and malathion."

Sevin is recommended at the rate of 1 1/2 lbs. of 80% wettable powder per 100 gal. water; malathion at the rate of two lbs. of 25% wettable powder per 100 gal. water. Follow label directions, advises Whitfield.

He claims that the best procedure for a few colonies feeding on small trees is to pick or shake them off and destroy them.

Generally, only the larvae — worms — are seen. The adult sawfly, akin to wasps and bees but more nearly resembling the fly, is seldom seen, Whitfield said.
**USDA Extends Quarantine Of Beetle-Infested Areas**

Two cities and parts of 14 previously nonregulated counties and parishes in six states are now included in the recent extension of the federal white-fringed beetle quarantine, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Revisions to quarantine regulations became effective May 14 on publication in the Federal Register.

According to the U.S. Agricultural Research Service, the extension includes the cities of Hampton and Newport News, Va., as well as the following counties and parishes: Crittenden and Monroe counties in Arkansas; Brooks, De Kalb, and Early counties in Georgia; Evangeline, Rapides, and Terrebonne parishes in Louisiana; Bolivar, Clay, and Lowndes counties in Mississippi; Stanly County in North Carolina, and Greene and Marshall counties in Tennessee. The revised regulation also extends the regulated areas in some previously regulated counties.

Articles regulated under the quarantine are soil, grass sod, uncleaned grass seed, soil-moving equipment, rooted plants, logs, lumber, Irish potatoes, raw peanuts, seed cotton, hay, straw, brick, stone, drainage pipes, scrap metal and junk.

Both federal and state quarantines are designed to prevent the "artificial" spread of the beetle by requiring inspection, necessary treatment, and certification of articles that might harbor the pest prior to shipment from infested areas.

Restrictions apply only to items moving from infested areas. However, persons moving regulated articles from nonregulated areas of quarantined states must be able to furnish proof of origin, Department officials claim.

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**Insect Report**

WTT's compilation of insect problems occurring in turfgrasses, trees, and ornamentals throughout the country.

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**TURF INSECTS**

**WESTERN TUSSOCK MOTH**

(Nemerocampa vetusta)

NEVADA: First-instar to half-grown larvae medium on desert peach (Prunus andersoni) and bitterbrush (Purshia tridentata) in Jacks Valley, Douglas County.

**MEADOW SPITTLEBUG**

(Philaeus spumarius)

WISCONSIN: Spittle masses ranged about 3 per 10 stems in southwest to 13 per 10 stems in some fields in central sands area.

**A WEEVIL**

(Mecinus pyraster)

MARYLAND: Adults swept from grass and weeds along a field near Easton, Talbot County. This is a new county record.

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**INSECTS OF ORNAMENTALS**

**TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE**

(Tetranychus urticae)

FLORIDA: All stages general and moderate to severe on all 125 plants and all 600 rose plants in 2 nurseries at Tampa, Hillsborough County.

**ARMORED SCALES**

(Lepidosaphes ulmi)

NEVADA: (Oystershell scale), heavy on lilac at Elko, Elko County.

**TREE INSECTS**

**BARK BEETLES**

WISCONSIN: (native elm bark beetle) in nuptial chambers May 5 in standing elms which died in 1968 in Menominee County. Egg laying under way. Few still hibernating. Noted May 15 in bark of living elms in Winnebago County. Heavy in elms May 6 at Green Bay, Brown County. IOWA: Scolytus multistriatus (smaller European elm bark beetle) adult flight imminent.

**ELM LEAF BEETLE**

(Pyrhalta luteola)

ALABAMA: Light first emergence on elm leaves in Lee and Tallapoosa Counties. MISSOURI: Eggs on American and Chinese elms in southern and central areas. KANSAS: Overwinted adults beginning to feed; no eggs yet. NEVADA: Adults and larvae at Henderson, Clark County. IDAHO: First eggs of season May 6 at Parma, Canyon County.

**GEOMETRID MOTHS**

MINNESOTA: Paleacrita vernata (spring cankerworm) probably in third and fourth instar. St. Paul municipal crews started spraying for cankerworm May 14. To date, several hundred boulevard trees treated in Randolph to Jefferson and Snelling to Mississippi River area.

Pennsylvania: Physostegania pustularia larvae heavy on Perry County red maples for third year of heavy defoliation. Expected to be abundant in many central and eastern counties. Some tree mortality and extensive dieback to red maple expected this year.

NEW JERSEY: Cankerworms very destructive in section of Medford Lakes, Burlington County. Completely defoliated oaks and severely injured many other plants, including valued ornamentals. Extremely heavy along Tuckerton Road bordering Medford Lakes and Medford Township for about 2.2 miles. At least 500 acres in defoliated areas.

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**'69 Ford Booklet Lists Industrial Tractor Line**


The publication covers specifications for Ford's complete line of industrial tractors offering 34.0 to 70.0 net engine HP; tractor-loader combinations with 2,200 to 5,400 lbs. rated lift as well as LCG and all-purpose tractor models; 10- to-17 ft. backhoes; lawn and garden tractors and attachments, and other industrial equipment.

It also provides specifications for Ford flail, cutter bar and rotary mowers, blades, scoops, augers and allied equipment sold by Ford dealers, such as the Hughes Impactor.
FOR SALE — Sod Farm — 160-acre sod farm, 100 acres muck in sod, rest is mineral soil. In Ingham County, Mich., Phone 313 682-9398.

USED EQUIPMENT

SPRAYERS, chippers, log splitters and other equipment at large savings. Let us know your needs. Equipment Sales Company, 4744 Sunrise Highway, Massapequa Park, N. Y. 11762.

HELP WANTED

CITY FORESTER—City of Adrian, Michigan, population 22,000. Bachelor of Science Degree in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, or related fields, or two years of college and experience in the field equivalent to added education. Must be able to direct work crews in the field. Must have knowledge of construction and complete care of park facilities. Salary to $10,900. Send resume to personnel office, City Hall, Adrian, Michigan 49221.

EXCELLENT opportunity for experienced landscape foreman to supervise landscape crew in execution of planting from plans and sketches. Salary plus incentive pay, hospitalization, profit sharing, insurance and retirement plan. Reply to: The Siebenthaler Company, 3001 Catalpa Drive, Dayton, Ohio 45405.

SEED

SOD QUALITY MERION SEED for discriminating growers. Also Fylking, Delta, Park, Newport and Prato bluegrasses as well as fine fescues. We will custom mix to your specifications. Michigan State Seed Company, Grand Ledge, Michigan 48837. Phone 517 627-2164.

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Heath Goes International; Acquires CMW Sales

Heath, Inc., a utilities service contractor headquartered at Richmond, Mich., has been reincorporated as Heath International, according to President Charles A. Heath.

The company also announced the acquisition of CMW Sales and Service, Inc. CMW, to be operated as a wholly owned subsidiary, is a Bombardier distributor of off-road track equipment and of water craft in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Officials said that Heath is now the third largest Bombardier distributorship in the country. The Bombardier line and the Ski-Doo snowmobile are made in Valcourt, Quebec, Canada.

Also included in the corporation's foreign interests is the manufacture of the Heath De-K-Tector, an instrument to detect decay in any type wood by means of electronic frequencies.

Other Heath operations include tree trimming and right-of-way clearance; land and air spraying; sonic and x-ray; a two-stage pole-testing program for electrical and telephone utility service industries; and cathodic protection of pipe lines for corrosion prevention.

The organization was founded in 1939 at Wellesley, Mass., as Heath Tree Service, Inc., by the president's brother, Milton W. Heath.

In 1963, the firm name was changed to Heath, Inc., and its operations expanded to include Heath utility services, Heath tree service, and Heath sales.
Vincennes University Adds Aerial Applicator Training

Agricultural Aviation Technology is the name of a new course being added to the Career Division Program at Vincennes University in Indiana. It requires five semesters of classes and two summers of on-the-job training. The program is being offered in cooperation with the National Aerial Applicators Association.

At the present time, admissions will be limited to 12 students. Applications are now being taken for the fall 1969 term. The University’s Advisory Committee plans final screening of all applicants July 18.

Before a student will begin his applicating training, he will be required to earn a commercial pilot’s license. Training during this phase will be given in Cessna 180s.

It is estimated that this highly skilled profession probably will pay the highest beginning salary of any of the technology programs offered at Vincennes University.

Elm ’Odor Code’ Can Be Altered to Repel Beetles

University of Wisconsin researchers under the direction of Dale M. Norris are studying chemical codes in trees in order to break and alter the codes to repel insect pests.

Plants possess certain chemical combinations that give off “odor signals” to insects, Norris reveals. Certain signals attract pests, while others repel them.

If these chemical “odor codes” can be disrupted, the researchers reason, insect pests can be confused and repelled from feeding on valuable ornamentals and other economically important plants.

In experiments with American elms, Norris and his colleagues injected safrole or isosafrole into the basal trunk of 30-foot elms to change their odor codes. When elm bark beetles were given the choice of feeding on twigs from treated trees or starving, they consumed 52 percent less than when feeding on untreated twigs, Norris reports.

In natural conditions where beetles would be free to fly to untreated trees, the reduction of feeding on treated elms should be even higher, he contends.

Norris is also studying insect feeding responses to chemical stimuli. Test results show that bark beetles are generally stimulated to feed by plant sugars, phenols and alcohols, many of which also stimulate man to eat, Norris reports.

Such studies of insect feeding responses are of value not only in saving trees from insect attack but in increasing man’s knowledge of such mechanics in himself, Norris says.

Malathon Looks Good As Lake Fly Control

Low-volume spraying of malathion has a lot of potential for controlling adult lake flies, reports University of Wisconsin entomologist W. L. Hilsenhoff.

Tests show that application of malathion at 2 ounces per acre in shoreline areas produces good control for 48 hours or more, he said. The insecticide is also safe for controlling lake fly larvae, he added.

Drawbacks for using malathion, however, include a prohibitive cost for big lakes and the fact that it may spot the finish of some cars, Hilsenhoff revealed. Treating an area such as Lake Winnebago, for example, would require about $250,000, he said.

The use of certain viruses or natural predators to control lake flies also is being studied, the entomologist reported.

Record AAN Membership

American Association of Nurserymen reports a net membership increase of 25% over the last three years. Membership in the 94-year-old organization now lists some 1,711 firms.

According to President Hoskins A. Shadow of the Tennessee Valley Nursery in Winchester, Tenn., “The AAN is providing so many important and new services that it only stands to reason that we are experiencing a dramatic increase in membership.”

The Landscape Council — the Association’s new marketing arm — is beginning to account for healthy membership increases, Shadow continued. He maintains that since Association membership is necessary for the Landscape Council membership, about 20% of new Council members are joining the Association for the first time.

Dick Beeler, editor of Agrichemical West, gets our vote for a Nobel prize for touches. Says Beeler: “A conservationist is a guy who wants to make sure the 40 billion gallons of raw sewage going into Lake Erie each year contains no DDT.

Tree Conservation and preservation is serious business, though. Ask three men in the Ohio Penitentiary who were sentenced recently to one to seven years for stealing six walnut trees valued at $5000.

Egyptian soldiers certainly are taking trees more seriously, especially palm trees. They now count the number of palms on the Israeli-held east bank of the Suez Canal each day. They discovered the Israelis are using movable palm trees as spy towers.

Speaking of moving trees, the Davey Tree Expert Company, Kent, Ohio, claimed recently in its company publication to have moved the largest tree. The record, the article stated, was a copper beach moved in 1930 for the Toledo, Ohio, Museum of Art. The tree was 31 inches in diameter, about 60 feet high, and had a spread of 40 feet. By the Davey formula, the ball should have weighed 107 tons. Can anybody beat that?

This Writer has the unusual knack of training a golf ball to find nearly every tree on a golf course. After a swing into the Midwest in June, he has found someone to play with. The person, who shall remain anonymous for obvious reasons, was described as one “who could get more golf out of playing nine holes than most players could in 27.”

Some Hog Farmers require you to change shoes before entering their farrowing house. Will the time come when a sod producer will make you change pants before walking onto his fields?

Consider the experience of Sir George Taylor, director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, Great Britain. He walked around a farm recently and turned out his trouser cuffs and from the material in them germinated 300 plants, of which 20 were different weed species.

August Is the Shade Tree Issue
This man just cut and rolled over 10,000 yards of sod and didn’t even get his hands dirty.

Dirty hands and aching backs are obsolete with the Ryan Sulky Roller. This rugged unit attaches to a Ryan Heavy Duty Sod Cutter, enabling one man to cut and roll up to 15,000 yards of perfect sod per day.

The Sulky Roller operator rides while cutting sod to any length. At the same time it rolls sod up to 24” wide and gently pushes each roll from the cutting path.

If you own a Ryan Heavy Duty Sod Cutter, all you do is order the Sulky Roller with a conversion kit. It attaches quickly and easily with six bolts into existing holes. In minutes you’ve got a “sod harvester”, ready to cut your labor costs and cut big payloads of quality sod.

If you’re in the market for a Ryan HD Sod Cutter and want the Sulky Roller, it comes as a complete unit from the factory. The HD Sod Cutters will be equipped with a powerful 12 HP Briggs & Stratton engine.

For information about the Sulky Roller and other fine Ryan sod farm products, write for the NEW Turf Equipment Catalog.

RYAN SULKY ROLLER ATTACHMENT
Converts the Ryan HD Sod Cutter into a one-man “sod harvester”. It’s available with conversion kit for your present Ryan cutter or can be purchased with a new one. It’ll quickly pay for itself!