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*Bonnieblue, Majestic, Sydsport and Birka Kentucky Bluegrasses and Koket Chewings Fescue.

at hand, is readily available from the reliable manufacturer. (2) The availability of parts and service facilities. This is of prime importance when selecting equipment. If repair parts are not available when needed and a machine is inoperable for extended periods, it is of questionable value and certainly will contribute little to efficient operation. (3) Develop or estimate a reasonable or probable life and, based on current replacement costs, allow for the proper amount of depreciation per year. Then, request or provide a yearly sinking fund for the orderly replacement of the equipment when it becomes economically feasible or when a superior piece of equipment comes on the market.

To keep machinery operating costs at their lowest and to derive the full potential of the equipment's projected life span;

- ... buy quality equipment from a reputable manufacturer.
- ... buy the right machine for the right job.
- ... operate it properly, and start by reading the owner's manual.
- ... maintain it properly, by establishing a daily routine maintenance schedule supplemented by a periodic review with the factory ser-

vice representative. Where such training is available, send your people to the manufacturer's service training school.

... and keep proper records.

The results will be increased efficiency and important savings. □

FIRESTONE *(from page 26)*

Obviously, tractors that we are talking about are the turf type tractors with what they call an LCG (low center of gravity construction) with wider than normal tires. In fact, the tires on our present tractors were developed by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. in conjunction with research at the Firestone Country Club.

We have switched to diesel in the last couple of years because of economy of operation, and also because according to our maintenance records, we are incurring considerably less in maintenance costs.

When machines are used as many hours as ours, we find that down-time is an important consideration. Speaking of down-time, the tractor has proved again to be one of the most dependable machines that we have in our maintenance operation.

We have very few hours of down-time on our tractors in a golfing season. The problems that we might have with them are very minor, nothing that we cannot repair in a relatively short time. It has been a long time since we have had to send a tractor in for major repairs during the summer.

Of course, a part of this is, I am sure, a continuing maintenance program, and the fact that every winter we do go through the tractors thoroughly to prepare them for long summer use.

We try as best we can to change the oil and filters regularly, and grease them regularly, but other than that, they need little maintenance through the summer months.

For you Southern readers, the summer months for us would be May 1 to October 1, which is essentially our golf season.

One tractor that I have failed to mention is the tractor-loader-backhoe. This machine, although expen-

sive, has proved to be one of the more valuable pieces of equipment we have. It has probably paid for itself over and over again, as we do a very large amount of work on construction projects.

All I have to do is look out the window now to see that within the last few days, we have helped a contractor put in two 1,000-gallon gasoline tanks. I realize how valuable and how convenient it is to own a tractor-loader-backhoe. Without this, it would be costing the company a considerable amount of money, both for rental and for lost convenience on our part.

We also have topsoil storage facilities, and buy our topsoil from a local contractor. The loader is used to load this topsoil into our dump truck. When you consider that we use 500 tons of this material a year, it becomes very evident how valuable the loader is.

We have one tractor with lug type tires on it and a dirt blade on the front. We call this our blade tractor. It is one we use for rough grading, roto-tilling, back blading, and it is a larger h.p. tractor than the others. The remaining six tractors are the turf tractor type. As you can see, we have a fairly large operation, and a considerable amount of out-lying area.

We would like to believe, too, that we have a well set up maintenance operation, with enough equipment to do the job that we are called on to do.

Hosting the number of tournaments we do within a season, and keeping up with maintenance on two golf courses, which are kept in championship condition throughout the season, and are used by our 800 family members and many company-sponsored guests, our equipment inventory is reasonably large.

Our philosophy here is to get on the golf course, get the job done, and get off as soon as possible with a minimum amount of golfer interference. The golfer does not appreciate us around, and whenever the golfer is around, our efficiency drops considerably.

Really, what we are talking about is efficiency. Efficiency is money. This goes right back to the opening comment in the article that a tractor is probably the most im-



Leon Short
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portant piece of equipment on the golf course. Maybe the term important could have been changed to efficient. In either case, Firestone Country Club simply could not operate without tractors. □

**List of Tractor Attachments
Used at Firestone CC**

Quantity

- 2 Rotary Mowers
- 2 Flail Mowers
- 2 Leaf Sweepers
- 3 Trailers (2- and 4-wheel)
- 5 Aerifiers (3 types)
- 2 Slicers
- 2 Back Blades
- 1 Front Blade
- 2 Earth Excavators
- 1 Front End Loader
- 1 Backhoe
- 1 Roto-tiller
- 1 Plow
- 1 Turf Quaker
- 1 Seeder
- 2 Verti Cutters
- 1 York Rake
- 1 Sickle Bar
- 3 Blowers
- 1 Auger
- 1 Gin Pole
- 4 Mowers

**Soil Warming Technique
Uses Heat from Power Plant**

Waste heat from electrical power generating plants may someday be used to increase vegetative production by warming the soil. This idea is being explored by scientists at The Pennsylvania State University who report that such a system could increase production by 30 to 40 percent.

As conceived at Penn State, soil warming is achieved by circulating hot water through a buried pipe network located in soil irrigated with treated municipal wastewater. The circulating hot water is cooled and returned to the power plant for re-use.

Involved in the study are Dr. David R. DeWalle, associate professor of forest hydrology, Dr. Daniel D. Fritton, assistant professor of soil physics, and Dr. Louis T. Kardos, professor of soil physics — all with Penn State's College of Agriculture. The study was funded through the Institute for Research on Land and Water Resources at Penn State with a grant from the National Science Foundation.

For each unit of electrical energy generated, two units of waste heat

are driven off and wasted, the Penn State scientists said. Estimates are that by 1980 a volume of condenser cooling water equal to about one-fifth of the annual water runoff in the U.S. will be needed to remove this waste heat from steam electric power plants.

The Penn State study shows that soil warming competes with heat dissipation methods currently used, such as wet and dry cooling towers operated by power plants. When the soil warming system becomes real-

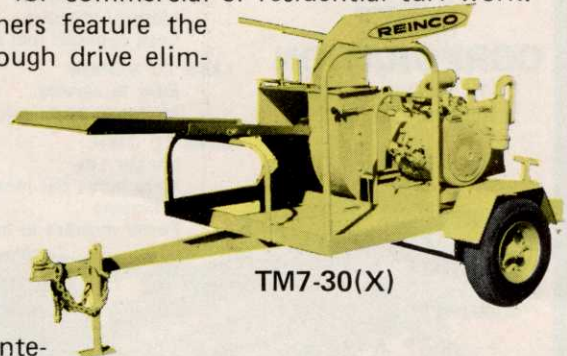
ity, increased crop production could become a by-product of waste heat disposal.

Such a soil warming system is economically feasible, the scientists said. The electrical power needs of a city of one million people could supply waste heat for some 4,500 acres of land. The cost would add 2.6 percent to the consumer electric bill compared with ocean cooling and 0.9 percent when compared with the popular wet-cooling towers.

How much mulch could a Reinco mulcher mulch if a Reinco mulcher mulched mulch all day? 480,000 lbs.

Sounds incredible doesn't it? But the Reinco Power Mulcher M60-F6 can spread 10 tons of hay in just one hour.* It's a heavy-duty performer that spreads hay evenly and accurately up to a distance of 85 feet in any direction. And, if you have a smaller job in mind, Reinco's TM7-30 and TM7-30(X) are both ideally suited for commercial or residential turf work.

All Reinco's mulchers feature the unique straight-through drive eliminating power-robbing belts, chains, and gears. Labor expenses can be cut as much as 5000% over hand shaking. Check out the other advantages like low maintenance and trailer-mounted construction for added mobility and versatility. Write for further information to:



TM7-30(X)

*24 hours —
480,000 lbs.

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SKID STEER (from page 17)

ability while increasing stability. Generally, the range of bucket sizes complements machine horsepower and rated capacity.

Even though skid steer loaders can turn in their own length, differences in overall machine length affect the amount of space required for maneuvering. Factors to compare when evaluating maneuverability include, turning radius over bucket, width without bucket installed, and the overall length with bucket lowered. If you plan to use a loader inside buildings, overall height is important when operating through doorways or under limited overhead clearance.

Turning radius over bucket means, simply, the radius of the circle scribed by the outermost corner of the bucket when turning to the left or right.

Width without bucket installed is the width of the basic machine. The wider the machine, the more room required for maneuvering. On some loaders, the smallest bucket may be narrower than the overall machine width. Yet in many cases it might be desirable to have the bucket or blade the same as the overall width of the machine, especially for clean-up work along sidewalls or barriers.

Some skid steer loaders have a narrow-aisle capability. By reversing and interchanging wheels, overall width can be minimized for tight squeezes. Alternate wheel setting provides maximum width along with increased stability.

Overall length with the bucket lowered is also a good measure for comparing machine size, and it will vary depending on the type of bucket installed on the machine.

Consider Height And Reach

Extreme bucket lift height may not be critical for certain applications. However, once a skid steer loader is put to work, its operator discovers a wide range of applications for the machine, some of which may be affected by the lift height.

To avoid problems, the maximum height of bucket lift should be considered before selecting a loader. Lift heights vary directly with loader size, ranging from 7 ft. to over 10 ft. In some applications, especially when loading materials into dump trucks, loader reach at the maximum dump height can be an important value.

Loader engine power ranges from 13 to 82 hp with most units in the 25 to 35 hp class. Most machines come equipped with a four-cylinder, air-cooled engine.

At present, there are no industry standards for the arrangement of controls for speed and direction or the loader lift and bucket dumping functions. Some machines have two levers that are moved or twisted, one with each hand, to control the various functions. Other loaders have a combination of foot pedals and levers to control operations.

Because skid steer loaders are especially designed for compactness, accessibility of components for servicing or repair can pose a problem. Therefore, it's a good idea to check that the engine and hydraulic system components requiring periodic service are readily accessible.

It's also advisable to have a skid steer loader with oscillating axles if you want to realize the maximum advantages of four wheel drive. This type of axle enables each wheel to maintain ground contact and maximum stability when the loader is traversing rough terrain or climbing obstacles.

The hydraulic system on the skid steer loaders is another key point to consider. It's critical that hydraulic fluid temperatures remain within the normal level range. If fluid temperature climbs too high, the system performance can suffer and permanent damage to hydraulics may result.

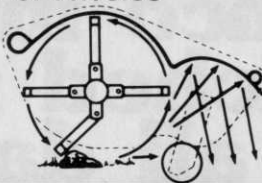
To ensure proper cooling, some loaders come equipped with a heat exchanger resembling an auto radiator. This type of exchanger is extremely vulnerable to clogging of air passages and mechanical damage.

Some manufacturers avoid the problems by utilizing the loader frame itself as the reservoir for hydraulic fluid. The frame of a skid steer loader not only affords

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FLAIL MOWERS

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adequate protection against damage and contamination, but provides maximum surface for heat dissipation.

Operator Protection Systems

Since OSHA and other safety regulations have arrived, operator protection receives a lot of attention in basic machinery design. ROPS (Roll Over Protective Structure) structures and seat belts are now available on most units.

Additionally, cabs are designed to protect operator from objects or materials that could fall while being lifted. Some manufacturers even offer weather protection cabs on machines used outdoors.

In all cases, however, protective superstructures increase overall height of loaders and must be considered for use where overhead clearance is restricted.

One further point concerning safety protection is evident when a skid steer needs servicing or repair, and it's necessary to raise the loader arms. To ensure safety, the arms should be mechanically propped so they aren't dependent on hydraulic pressure to keep them stable.

Certain skid steer loaders have a mechanical locking device built into a machine's basic design. While on others, safety stop mechanisms are offered as accessory equipment.

Attachments For Many Applications

The different attachments are what make skid steer loaders so versatile. Accessory attachments for industrial applications include, forklifts, crane booms, dozer blades and grapple hooks for holding bulky material such as fencing, wire spools and 55 gal. drums.

Power-driven attachments are also available including rotary brooms, snow-blowers and post-hole diggers. These rotary powered attachments are usually driven by hydraulic motor and, some manufacturers offer backhoes that attach to the rear or front of the loaders.

If you plan to add accessory pieces later, be sure to check availability for your particular machine before buying. Most skid steer loader attachments are designed for easy installation and removal, and are not standardized among different manufacturers. □

Guest Editorial

"There Ain't No Free Lunch"

By JOHN KINKEAD
National Mower Company

What this country needs is a common sense approach toward attainable goals.

For instance, it does us little good to obtain a perfectly safe and pollution free environment, and then find everybody starving to death because the country is bankrupt.

On the face it may seem to be a perfectly absurd statement, yet some of the government action lately is anything but a common sense approach; in fact, some decisions are decidedly myopic.

Nobody wants pollution and everybody wants to be safe. And we all know we need to improve. But the time has come to ask; "At what price perfection?" It may sound rather stark and distasteful, but in today's world of inflation we had better check our priorities and find what is attainable.

The Lawn Mower Industry is facing some pretty stiff newly proposed regulations. They are being drawn by

(continued)

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WEEDS TREES & TURF EQUIPMENT RALLY



Three months of heavy emphasis on equipment in the green industry. The July, August and September issues of WEEDS TREES and TURF will carry more features, more data, more photographs on equipment than ever before. Rolling stock, engines, tree care and sod equipment, golf cars and course maintenance equipment, tractors, trucks and hand tools. Watch for the biggest green industry equipment rally ever held.

good people with good intentions, but when they finish a lot of people won't be able to afford a power mower. It is estimated that push mowers will jump in price as much as 74 percent and riding mowers as much as 30 percent.

Anything that moves poses a certain inherent risk. The operator has to exhibit some responsibility when using the machine. And to make it 100 percent safe or "idiot proof" that unit will be unaffordable.

Mower accident statistics show that about 85 percent of the accidents are a result of carelessness. This doesn't mean that the manufacturer has no responsibility to build as safe a machine as possible. He does build a safe machine and for many reasons. Let's concentrate on the selfish motives. If a product is unsafe or inferior to those units manufactured by the competition, then a NO SALE is rung up and that manufacturer is out of business. That's what a free choice society is all about.

There is, however, a joint responsibility between users and builders. Make them safe, use them safe. Outdoor Power Equipment Institute (OPEI), our industry association, has asked the government to let the industry write standards for power mowers. The government decided to use outside sources. The result is a very expensive set of standards. For instance, the cap on a fuel tank cannot be removed until the engine and exhaust temperature is below 250 degrees. Great idea, but how do you design it and at what cost? Everybody reading this article should read the proposed standards. They are expensive and inflationary. The dreamers and think-

ers in government have decided that they are engineers. With the example of the auto industry, we can see clearly how reality is taking a back seat to wishful thinking. It is as if a non-dentist wrote the guide to dentistry and set up penalties for the dentist to insure that no one ever experiences pain.

I remember speaking with a veteran insurance man about OSHA, and he summed it up this way — 85 percent of the companies do their best to provide safe work places, 15 percent of the companies are in an inherently dangerous occupation and require special rules, and 5 percent of the companies are just plain "S.O.B.'s", who could not care less. In order to get at the five percent, we are raising the cost to everybody.

The Lawn Mower Industry should have a set of standards. But one that is attainable so that people can still afford to buy. We are living in an inflationary time, but the government is causing a lot of it with the bureaucratic regulations. For example:

- ITEM: OSHA raised construction costs about 10 percent with no perceptible savings.
- ITEM: OSHA estimated operational cost in 1973 was \$3 billion, this is almost all inflationary or non-productive.
- ITEM: OSHA gives more citations for electrical violations than anything else, yet electrical accidents rate on the bottom of the list.
- ITEM: EPA wants the permissible decibel count

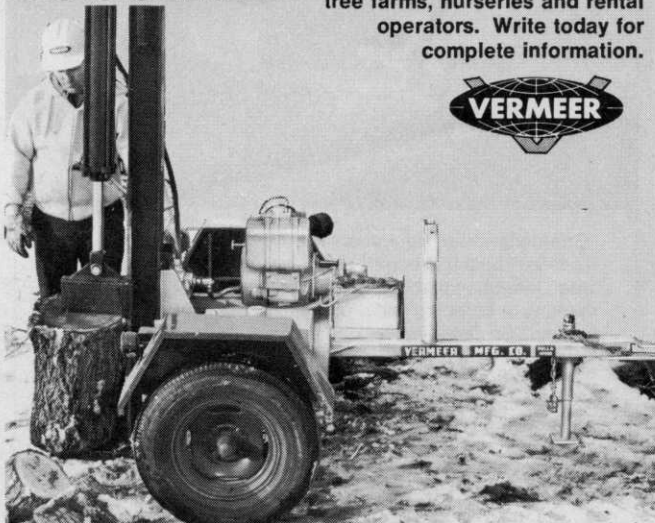
(continued on page 40)

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Of course, in some cases, due to the soil conditions and other factors, trenching is required.

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USDA Issues New Publication For Moving Living Organisms

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has issued a new publication that gives general information on the legal requirements for moving live pests, pathogens, and disease vectors of plants into and within the United States.

"This flyer is specifically intended for persons planning to move living plant-related organisms for scientific purposes," said James O. Lee, acting deputy administrator of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

"Federal regulations prohibit the importation and interstate transport of plant pests and pathogens unless permits are obtained in advance from APHIS. In each case, risks to U.S. plant life are carefully weighed against expected benefits, before decisions are made on issuing permits," he explained.

Lee explained further that many foreign pests, not harmful to plant life in their native country, can become very destructive in the United States where natural enemies to curb their populations may not occur.

"Although all of nature may be

regarded as the scientist's laboratory," Lee continued, "some researchers unwittingly endanger the environment in the U.S. by introducing pests contrary to quarantine regulations."

The new USDA publication lists the types of organisms requiring permits and spells out the procedure for applying for a permit.

Free copies of the publication, *How to Move Live Pests, Pathogens, and Disease Vectors of Plants* (PA No. 1110), may be obtained from local APHIS-USDA offices or by writing to: APHIS Information Division, USDA, Room 1150, South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Dow US General Counsel Testifies on Toxic Chemicals

J. H. Hanes, general counsel for Dow Chemical U.S.A., testified on July 10 in opposition to three proposed toxic substances bills, such bills purporting to extend Federal control to chemicals and dangerous substances.

In his testimony, Hanes pointed out that from both the public's and industry's standpoint such bills are not needed and should not be passed. His statement was presented before the Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Finance of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, in Washington, D.C. Hanes listed four major reasons for his company's opposition to the legislation. They are:

1. There already are many laws giving the Federal Government adequate authority to control dangerous substances, and there exists viable legal means enabling injured parties to seek redress. Some 27 health and environmental laws are presently in effect. The new legislation will tend to give near dictatorial powers over the chemical industry to the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

2. The inflationary impact of the proposed laws far outweighs the slight possibility of avoiding hazards to the public or to the environment.

3. Such legislation, if enacted, could stifle the discovery or production of chemical products which could solve major problems in health, food production, pollution control or other vital areas.

4. The proposed laws could result in the loss of many jobs due to the lessened ability of the U.S. chemical industry to compete in domestic and world markets. Further, the banning of products by EPA would be a further serious blow to an already depressed economy.

Hanes added that, while there were health and environmental problems in the past, the chemical industry has outpaced municipalities and public utilities in investing capital to control water, air and solid waste emissions. Also, he said that the safety record of the chemical industry is twice as good as the record for all industry in the U.S.

The chemical industry, according to Hanes, shares public concern for the long term effect of its products. Millions of dollars are being spent to gather various data on a wide variety of products. Recently, 11 chemical companies formed the Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology to further study commodity chemicals, the basic building blocks of the industry. The Institute, Hanes said, will also emphasize the development of new methods of safety evaluation and make these studies available to all.

Emphasizing the broad reach of existing regulations, Hanes concluded by pointing out the dangers of scare tactics being used by proponents of the legislation and he underscored the potential for near dictatorial powers within EPA. Such powers, he said, could stifle the industry, add fuel to inflation through unnecessary cost increases and add to the unemployment problems of the nation. As an example of such powers, Hanes told the committee that the definition of environment is so broad that killing harmful organism could be a basis for banning a product.

Bulletin Says Even Gypsy Has Many Natural Foes

The ecological life and times of a tough and unpopular immigrant has been published in the new U.S. Department of Agriculture Information Bulletin, "The Gypsy Moth and Its Natural Enemies."

Convinced that an ounce of knowledge may be worth more than a ton of impetuous attack, ento-



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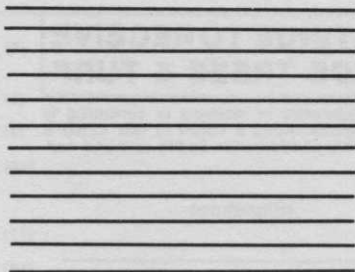
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mologists from the USDA's Forest Service Northeastern Forest Experiment Station have been studying the life cycle and habits of gypsy moths for almost a score of years. One result of the studies is now focused on using the gypsy moth's natural enemies to control it, instead of depending completely on pesticides.

Introduced into this country from Europe just over a century ago, the gypsy moth defoliated trees on over 750,000 acres last year in the northeastern states and has created serious damage to trees on the countryside in the Middle Atlantic section of the nation. Insatiable, prolific and — like its name — migratory, this insect pest has so far managed to defy all major attempts to suppress it.

Over the years, the gypsy moth has acquired a handful of natural predators, including birds, rodents and other insects. The bulletin itemizes these helpful predators and describes their method of attack. It is the hope of forest scientists that scientific encouragement of these natural enemies of the gypsy moth may help bring this defoliating pest down to tolerable levels.

"The Gypsy Moth and Its Natural Enemies" (Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 381) is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price is 60 Cents.

Inventory of Sod Growers New ASPA Market Survey

For the past several months, the American Sod Producers Association (A.S.P.A.) has been conducting an industry-wide "Inventory of Producers" in both the U.S. and Canada.

A spokesman for that organization said the industry totals will be used in a variety of ways to benefit both producers and buyers of sod. Factual information collected from the surveys can be used effectively in preventing legislation and administrative rulings having adverse effects on the operation and business management of the sod producers as an industry.

A.S.P.A. legal counsel, William Harding, Lincoln, Nebraska, hopes to formulate collected information into tools necessary to emphasize to the government the importance of

the industry and why its voice should be heard. Harding said he plans to present the data to Congress and the ever-growing administrative bureaucracy who often make decisions directly effecting the industry without necessary knowledge of the industry itself.

The A.S.P.A. executive staff has been working for a number of months with land grant colleges, directors of agriculture and several other sources to implement a program in each state for verification of industry information. when completed, the inventory will be the most complete and accurate source of information on the sod industry. It can then be used to answer questions regarding the size of the industry and other total market information.

A new staff of officers is now controlling the direction of A.S.P.A. as a result of an election at the July 16-18 meeting in Kansas City.

Norman LeGrande, Hendricks Sodding and Landscaping in Lincoln, Nebraska, is the new president. LeGrande previously served as a member of the Board of Trustees and was the board Liaison Director for the 1975 convention. Vice-president for the upcoming year is Charles Lain of Pine Island Turf Nursery, Inc., Sussex, New Jersey. Glenn Rehbein, Circle Pines, Minnesota, will serve as secretary. And Tom Thornton, Thornton's Turf Nursery, Elgin, Illinois, is the newly elected treasurer.

New members of the Board of Trustees include; Glenn Rehbein; John Hope, Manderly Turf Farms, Ltd., North Gower, Ontario, Canada; and Charles Davis, Wharton Turf Farms, Wharton, Texas. Davis is the retiring president of A.S.P.A.

Plans were also announced at the meeting to hold their annual mid-winter conference on the gulf side of Florida, February 5-6, 1976. The Sheraton Sand Key Hotel in Clearwater will serve as the meeting headquarters.

1975 Design Awards Program At Texas Landscape Meeting

A highlight of the Texas Society of Landscaping Architects Annual Meeting to be held September 19-20, 1975 at College Station, Texas will

be its Design Awards Program according to Robert W. Caldwell, president.

Any landscape architect registered in the state of Texas is eligible to enter any of his landscape projects which have been completed within the past ten years. Participants are offered three categories in which to compete: residential, public, and commercial. Entries are to include a scaled plan or working drawing of the development, supplemented by sketches or photographs of the finished design, and a concise statement of objectives, problems encountered and restrictions. Three winners in each category will be presented handsome engraved wall plaques and the respective homeowner or business owner will receive certificates.

The Design Awards Program which was so successfully initiated in 1974 is under the direction of Dr. William C. Welch of Texas A&M University, College Station, and H. Durward Thompson of Texas A&I University, Kingsville.

All entries and fees (\$10 for TSLA members and \$15 for non-members per single entry) should be sent to John Teas, Secretary-Treasurer, 4400 Bellaire Blvd., Bellaire, Texas 77401, no later than August 15.



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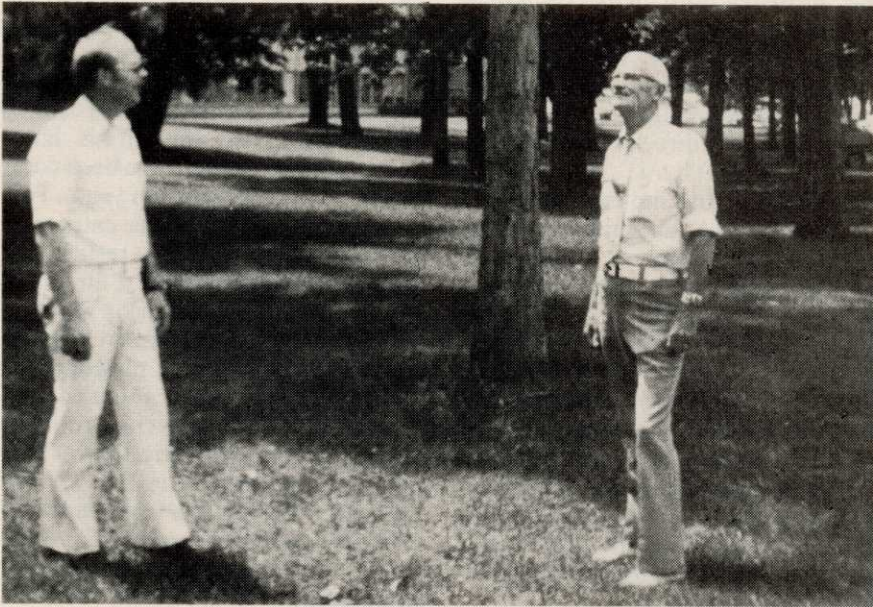


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For More Details Circle (145) on Reply Card



John Brugeman (left) and Fred Gleason, maintenance supervisors at Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Michigan, look over implant demonstration site in preparation for the 1975 International Shade Tree Conference Convention, August 10-14, in Detroit. Visitors will have an opportunity to examine actual comparisons of treated and untreated trees at the I.S.T.C. field demonstrations on the 14th.

EUROPEANS (from page 14)

render conventional applications of iron chelates virtually ineffective.

The increasing grower cost of chelates has made conventional applications very expensive, particularly at high rates and repeat sprays as required to correct the "lime — induced chlorosis". In 1975 Creative Sales, Inc. (basic manufac-

turer and owner of the MEDICAP® patent) and MONTESHELL (Milan, Italy) have teamed up to introduce MEDICAP FE to the Italian fruit grower on a commercial basis. According to Peter G. Hirst, Manager of Third Party Products for MONTESHELL, more than 7500 peach and pear trees and grape vines will be injected this year using MEDICAP FE. Hirst claims their 1975 test market has been received with very high interest. Growers are attracted by the adaptability of implants for "spot — treatment" of problem trees or vines in their groves. They soon learn that this new product is initially more effective, but as well more economical than chelate sprays, since control lasts more than one season using the capsules.

An expanded program has now been implemented to test the implants on fruit trees in Spain, Portugal, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, West Germany, France, South Africa, Israel, Greece, Syria, Turkey and Lebanon.

Early tests in southern California have also resulted in some rather remarkable comparisons when Avocado trees were injected with Iron MEDICAPS. Again, further testing is underway to determine the commercial interest from fruit growers in the arid alkaline soil zones of the southwestern United States. □

EDITORIAL (from page 36)

lowered from OSHA's 90 to 85; estimated cost \$31.6 billion.

ITEM: It costs \$4 billion a year to support federal regulation agencies.

ITEM: An engine plant in Wisconsin was forced by the government to stop using coal. They now use 1 million gallons of oil every 26 days.

ITEM: Auto Industry forced to use Catalytic Mufflers. Now even the government wonders if it was right; yet General Motors spent over \$100 million developing it.

ITEM: Western paper plant forced from coal to oil, then back to coal. Transition ran into millions of dollars.

ITEM: Ford Motor Co., president, Iacocca, predicts 1978 auto standards will cost consumers \$9 billion a year.

Unfortunately this list goes on and on. And the consumer, you and I had better realize that all these costs are passed on to us — "There ain't no free lunch" the saying goes.

It sounds like a cliché, but have you written your Congressman lately? If you don't squawk, we all may wake up to absurd cost-increasing standards.



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