the bacteria into the soil before the
Japanese beetle arrives, or shortly
after it has reached a given area and
before numbers of grubs sufficient
to cause severe turf injury have be-
come established.

The Bureau of Entomology and
Plant Quarantine, however, empha-
sizes the fact that this method of
controlling the Japanese beetle is still
in its early experimental stages. The
material is being used only by the
Department of Agriculture coop-
erating with official State agencies
in this work. No material is avail-
able for general use at this time.

HARVESTING BUFFALO GRASS SEED

Buffalo grass is an important grass
in the dry regions of the United
States, but seed has been difficult to
obtain. The seeds are borne on very
short stalks, so that they cannot be
reached by mowers, and hand gath-
ering is too costly.

H. O. Hill of Texas has recently
described in the Journal of the
American Society of Agronomy a
machine by which a man can collect
about 1 pound of seed an hour. The
cutter bar and the roller are removed
from an ordinary lawn mower and a
grass catcher is attached. A canvas
shield is fixed over the lawn mower
and the shield extends well up the
handle bar. The rotating cutter
blades then clip the seeds and beat
them back into the catcher or against
the shield, which in turn deflects
them into the catcher.

The removal of the cutter bar re-
duces the amount of grass hay caught
along with the seed, so that all but
the finer particles of trash can be
quickly removed by hand. The dirt
can be removed by floating the seed
out in a tub of water. This cleaning
is not necessary when the collector
himself is to use the seed.

SEED FORMATION IN KENTUCKY
BLUEGRASS

In the April, 1939, issue of TURF
CULTURE, page 144, investigations
were reported which indicated that
in Sweden the formation of seed
without fertilization was found to be
common in Kentucky bluegrass. E.
Akerberg, whose work was mentioned
in connection with that report, has
since published in Hereditas a more
detailed account of his work with
Kentucky bluegrass.

According to him, it is possible to
determine whether seed was set apo-
mictically (without fertilization) or
sexually (as a result of fertilization)
by examining the progeny resulting
from seed set in a single panicle.
When the resulting seedlings exhibit
a constancy in characteristics and