

that were attributable to some incurable blight, reach for the bung-starter and ring for the bouncer.

Just one thing more, Bill. Before you swallow the whole dose the expert prescribed get him to give you his history, and check him up, and if he claims credit for "making" this or that course, or if he says he worked under or with this or that man, you'll probably find his recollection is a trifle too enthusiastic in his own favor.

Guess I'd talk all night about "expets" if I could get anyone to listen to me, because I know the breed. Go ahead, Bill, and fall for them if you feel you'll never be satisfied otherwise; but sure as you do you'll come back wearing crepe and your pockets will be empty.

Yours, CHAUNCEY.

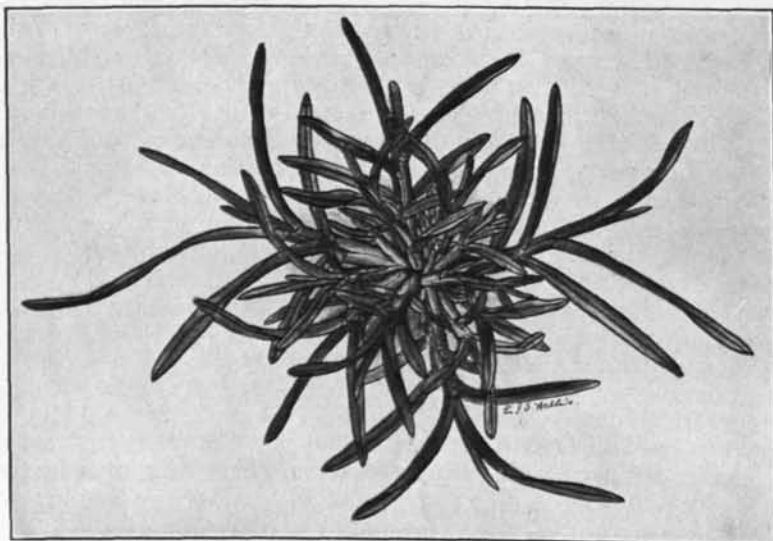
Goose-Grass (*Eleusine indica* Gaertn)

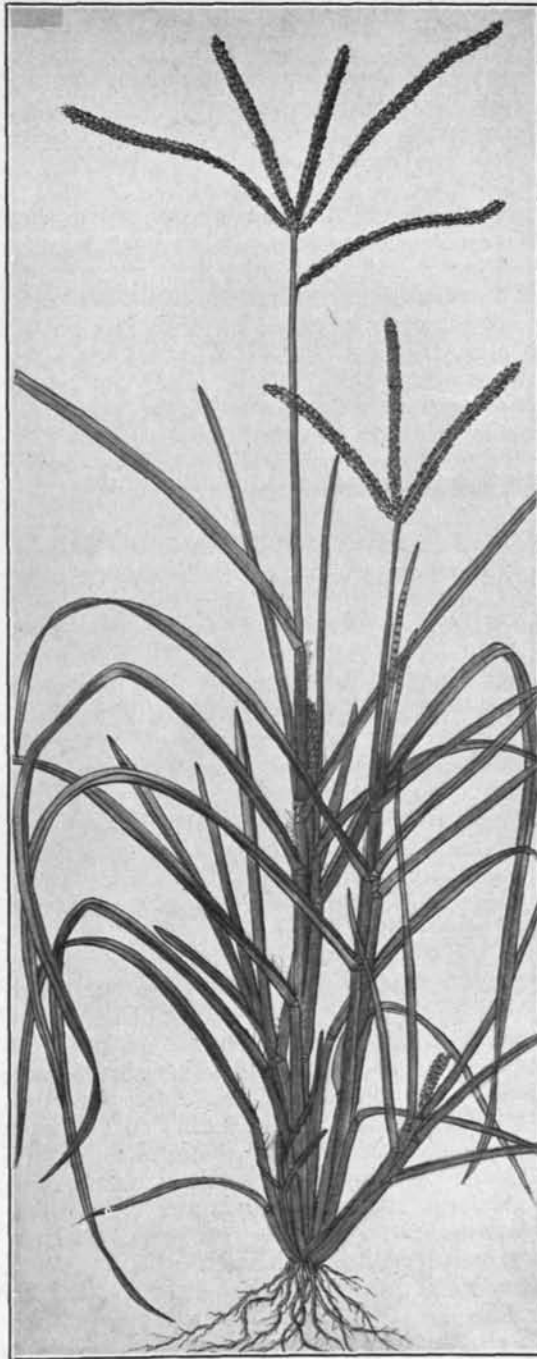
C. V. PIPER AND R. A. OAKLEY

The grass illustrated is a common summer weed particularly in door-yards, along roadsides, in waste places, but also rather troublesome in lawns and on putting-greens. It is often called yard-grass; not infrequently wire-grass and crab-grass, though these two names really belong to other grasses. About Washington the greenkeepers call it silver crab-grass, on account of the shining white color of the ensheathed stems of the young plants as they appear in putting greens, a characteristic that clearly marks the grass. The roots are much tougher than those of the true crab-grasses, as a weeder quickly discovers.

Goose grass is now generally distributed in the United States. It was long ago introduced from India, its native home. A very similar grass called ragi is cultivated in India for grain, and it is the general belief of botanists that ragi has been developed by cultivating from the wild goose-grass.

The peculiar shape of the flower-cluster readily distinguishes goose-grass when in bloom; young plants on the putting-green are marked by the silver stems and the tough roots.





Goose-grass (*Eleusine indica* Gaertn.).