

Injector Nozzles for Use With Carbon Disulfid in Ant Extermination.—
“On page 126 of the May number of THE BULLETIN, under Question 4, relating to exterminating ants in putting greens, I note that in your answer you recommend the use of carbon disulfid injected into the ant hole. I note also that one of your correspondents has suggested the use of a rubber bulb syringe with a rubber nozzle. It occurred to me that you might be interested in my experience with hard rubber injectors of this type. Several years ago, in connection with a series of experiments being carried on by the New Hampshire Experiment Station, we had occasion to use hard rubber injectors in connection with carbon disulfid, and found that after using the injector with carbon disulfid for a short time the material softened the hard rubber and made this type of injector decidedly unsatisfactory for the purpose. We then used a brass injector, such as is used for injecting heavy automobile oil into transmissions, and found this to be a very effective instrument. It is possible that the carbon disulfid might not have quite the same effect on soft rubber injectors, but our experience certainly showed that it had a very bad effect on the hard rubber type of injector.”—*C. H. Hadley, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.*

Treatment of Nursery Rows of Creeping Bent That Produce Seed Stalks

By R. A. Oakley

Many reports have been received recently to the effect that creeping bent in nursery rows is sending up seed stalks. This condition seems to be more or less common in nurseries planted last fall as well as in nurseries planted in the spring of 1923.

The seed habits of creeping bent are not thoroughly understood. Seasonal conditions seem to exert a very marked influence on them, and cultural methods also seem to exert some influence. Apparently it is not known just what is the normal course of development in creeping bent in the matter of producing seed. This point should be studied carefully, as it is likely to prove of considerable importance in relation to vegetative planting. But just at this time there is a practical situation to meet. What treatment should be given a nursery to bring about the best growth of stolons in case of the formation of seed stalks? There are few data upon which to base recommendations. At Arlington, in the summer of 1923, nursery rows of the “Acme” strain of velvet bent planted with fresh stolons the previous September produced seed stalks abundantly. With a view to getting information on the treatment that should be given nursery rows in this condition, the seed stalks were cut on part of the rows when the heads or panicles were well formed. On the remaining part the seed stalks were allowed to grow to maturity. The part of the rows from which the seed stalks were cut early produced a much better growth of stolons than the part left uncut. This, of course, is only one piece of experience, and that with velvet bent, but it is backed by the general principles of plant culture, and if cutting the stalks is beneficial in the case of velvet bent it is likely to be beneficial in the case of creeping bent. Surely no harm can be done by cutting the stalks high enough to avoid cutting the stolons. This may be done with a scythe or sickle, or, in the case of a large nursery, with a side-bar mower.