

the seeds of the different kinds of *Agrostis* is one of the most difficult problems of seed testing. The work requires the use of a magnifier of high power (30 diameters or more), and considerable study is necessary to become familiar with the differences between the seeds of certain kinds. The appearance of new varieties makes the work more difficult, and ability to identify them requires more and more intensive study. The seed studies by Mr. Hillman and the subsequent analyses of hundreds of samples have created an interest in better seed, and the seedsmen's response to this interest has been the improvement here described.

Parasitic Control of the Japanese Beetle

Readers who live in the area already infested or threatened with the Japanese beetle will doubtless be interested in all phases of the work being done by Federal and State scientists in the control of this destructive pest. The lead arsenate method of poisoning soil is proving effective in preventing the ravages of the beetle in turf, but these insects, even though checked in turf, may seriously mar the beauty of a golf course by their destruction of the foliage of trees and shrubs. Entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture have been trying for several years to introduce into the United States, from the Orient, some of the natural parasites which hold the pest in check in its native home. Clubs in and near New Jersey will accordingly be interested in the following report which has appeared in *The Official Record*, one of the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture:

"At the present time five species of oriental parasites of the Japanese beetle are established in New Jersey, there being two species of *Tiphia* wasps and one each of the flies *Centeter*, *Dexia* and *Prosenia*. *Tiphia vernalis* has been recovered for the first time from a colony that was established two years ago. The same species has been recovered from three colonies established last year. *Dexia ventralis* has been recovered, both this year and last year, from the first colony established. Twenty-three thousand *Tiphia* cocoons have been received this year from India, and a shipment of 3,000 adult *Tiphia vernalis* from Japan arrived in good condition, with 42 per cent alive. Five thousand *Prosenia sibirita* were received from Japan on parasitized grubs."

Notice of Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association will be held on Saturday, January 5, 1929, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Green Section Committee of the United States Golf Association has arranged to hold meetings at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on Friday, January 4, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.; also a meeting on Saturday morning, January 5, at 9 o'clock. A number of interesting papers will be read, supplemented by a report of the work of the Green Section during the past year.