

cooperation of the scientific advisory committee originally appointed by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club and also of Mr. W. Norman Boase, chairman of the green committee of that club. Both Sir Robert Greig and Mr. Boase have been appointed members of the new board. The interest shown by these gentlemen in the aims of the board of research has been of an active nature, and the board desires to place on record its deep gratitude for the advice and help which they have gratuitously given in arranging the many details requiring settlement before the work of research could be commenced.

“Early in March, 1929, the board of research, after careful deliberation and with the guidance of a special report by Sir Robert Greig (which was approved by his colleagues on the scientific advisory committee), agreed upon the site for the principal research station, on the St. Ives estate, near Bingley, Yorkshire. This station is central, convenient of access, has several types of soil available for experimental purposes, and is generally suitable for investigations under average conditions of soil and climate.”

The St. Ives research station has over three acres of ground available for experimental purposes and also has ample laboratory and office space within a most convenient distance of the experiment grounds. The location is considered extremely fortunate, since it not only offers average conditions of altitude and climate but also has a good range of soil types and other conditions favorable for experimental purposes within a short distance of the laboratory. Operations on the experiment grounds were begun in May, 1929. The turf garden was planted in August.

The Green Section welcomes this new organization in the field of golf turf research and educational work and will follow with interest the results to be obtained. Science and knowledge, like the game of golf, recognize no national boundaries. No doubt many of the findings of the British board of greenkeeping research will be found of benefit to American golf clubs in their efforts to provide better and more uniform playing conditions.

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### Japanese and Asiatic Beetle Quarantine

To attempt to move soil or plants out of territory infested with the Japanese beetle or with the Asiatic beetle, without a Federal permit, is costly. In May and June, 1929, the Pennsylvania Railroad moved seven carloads of topsoil from Menlo Park, N. J., to Dearborn, Mich., without such a permit, in connection with the celebration of the Edison electric light golden jubilee. As a feature of this celebration, Henry Ford reconstructed, outside of Dearborn, Edison's laboratory of 50 years ago, transferring not only the buildings but practically an acre of topsoil. This cost the Pennsylvania Railroad \$1,400. An examination of the soil by Federal officials in the immediate vicinity of the reconstructed laboratory disclosed 32 Japanese beetle grubs, which had been carried to Michigan in the soil. In an effort to exterminate this newly developed Michigan infestation, the United States Department of Agriculture made plans to treat the area upon which the New Jersey soil had been laid and to thoroughly scout the surrounding territory for traces of the beetle.