

ton and Metropolitan creeping bent seed in this list seems unnecessary since no commercial supplies of seed of these strains are available, nor are they likely to be produced.

---

#### MORE UNIFORM RESULTS IN TESTING KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS SEED

Kentucky bluegrass is the standard grass used in much of the United States for lawns, fairways, and other areas in grass. Hundreds of samples are tested every year to determine the quality of the lot used. The purity of any sample depends, among other things, on the number of empty florets present and the seed analyst finds difficulty in telling whether a floret is empty or contains a good seed. This often results in lack of uniformity in the test with possible dispute between the buyer and seller.

Porter in Iowa has studied this problem. His work was published in a research bulletin by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. He developed a special blower giving a uniform air blast. By means of this blower the empty florets can be removed to a uniform degree and thus the personal equation can be eliminated. Porter's paper is mostly technical and intended to be of use to seed analysts, but the fact that more uniform results in the purity and

germination tests of Kentucky bluegrass are possible is of interest to all users of this seed.

---

#### THE CARPET GRASSES

It has been assumed that all the forms of carpet grass in the United States belong to the same species, but Agnes Chase in the Journal of the Washington Academy of Science has pointed out that the broadleaved form is the original or type form of *Axonopus compressus*. It is said to occur in the United States only in Florida and Louisiana. The narrow-leaved form is common in the United States from North Carolina and Florida and west to Arkansas and Texas. It is said to be undoubtedly native and more cold resistant than the broadleaved form. The broadleaved form may have been introduced but is more probably native though less widespread than the narrow-leaved form.

Mrs. Chase suggests that the narrow-leaved form be made a distinct species under the name *Axonopus affinis*. The broadleaved form is the true *Axonopus compressus*.

---

The control of weeds is said to be the most important problem of the New Zealand greenkeepers.