

WHAT OTHERS WRITE ON TURF

In this department will be given the substance of research in the various fields of scientific investigation which seems to have a definite bearing on turf improvement. The articles will summarize results of recent investigations made in various parts of the world. They are not published here as recommendations but simply as information for our readers and as suggestions which may have practical applications in many situations. Where the Green Section's tests or the information it has obtained from other reliable sources in this country substantiates or contradicts the results obtained by other investigators, comments to that effect may be included as a guide for our readers. In all other cases the reader will receive in brief the results and conclusions as given in the original papers.

GERMINATION OF CARPET GRASS SEED

E. H. Toole and V. K. Toole of the United States Department of Agriculture reported in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy the results of their studies on the germination of carpet grass seed under laboratory conditions. Fresh seed was found to germinate about 90 percent. The same seed after being stored in the laboratory for 3 years germinated 81 percent. On the contrary, seed which had been stored for 1 year in a warehouse in the region of production in Mississippi showed only 67 percent germination at the end of the first year, 53 percent after the second year, and only 5 percent at the end of the fourth year. These figures would seem to indicate that the conditions under which carpet grass seed

is stored profoundly influence the ability of that seed to germinate.

Several temperatures were tried in order to find the best temperature at which carpet grass seed will germinate. The best results were obtained with an alternating temperature of 68° F. for 17 hours and 95° for the remaining 7 hours.

MILKY DISEASE OF JAPANESE BEETLE GRUB

Milky diseases A and B of grubs of the Japanese beetle are caused by bacteria which grow and produce spores in large numbers in the blood of living grubs. It is the spores which give the blood of living grubs its characteristic milky appearance. As many as 20 billion spores have been found in the blood of a single grub. In recent issues of the Journal of Economic Entomology, Ralph T.