

the bacteria into the soil before the Japanese beetle arrives, or shortly after it has reached a given area and before numbers of grubs sufficient to cause severe turf injury have become established.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, however, emphasizes the fact that this method of controlling the Japanese beetle is still in its early experimental stages. The material is being used only by the Department of Agriculture cooperating with official State agencies in this work. No material is available for general use at this time.

HARVESTING BUFFALO GRASS SEED

Buffalo grass is an important grass in the dry regions of the United States, but seed has been difficult to obtain. The seeds are borne on very short stalks, so that they cannot be reached by mowers, and hand gathering is too costly.

H. O. Hill of Texas has recently described in the *Journal of the American Society of Agronomy* a machine by which a man can collect about 1 pound of seed an hour. The cutter bar and the roller are removed from an ordinary lawn mower and a grass catcher is attached. A canvas shield is fixed over the lawn mower and the shield extends well up the handle bar. The rotating cutter

blades then clip the seeds and beat them back into the catcher or against the shield, which in turn deflects them into the catcher.

The removal of the cutter bar reduces the amount of grass hay caught along with the seed, so that all but the finer particles of trash can be quickly removed by hand. The dirt can be removed by floating the seed out in a tub of water. This cleaning is not necessary when the collector himself is to use the seed.

SEED FORMATION IN KENTUCKY BLUESGRASS

In the April, 1939, issue of *TURF CULTURE*, page 144, investigations were reported which indicated that in Sweden the formation of seed without fertilization was found to be common in Kentucky bluegrass. E. Akerberg, whose work was mentioned in connection with that report, has since published in *Hereditas* a more detailed account of his work with Kentucky bluegrass.

According to him, it is possible to determine whether seed was set apomictically (without fertilization) or sexually (as a result of fertilization) by examining the progeny resulting from seed set in a single panicle. When the resulting seedlings exhibit a constancy in characteristics and