

was eaten. A large portion of the surface was gnawed out for food, and not for purposes of oviposition, and the feasibility of poisoning the adult beetles by clothing the fruit with poison clearly shown.

"But even more satisfactory breeding-cage experiments were made in Illinois by Professor Forbes, who informs me that he has found that, besides gnawing out the fruit, the adult curculio eats freely of the substance of the leaves. He adds that the curculios 'are certainly very freely exposed to destruction by poison, without reference to their habits of oviposition or the first food of the larvæ;' and that he has 'also learned experimentally that spraying the leaves with Paris green would poison the beetles completely.' Professor Forbes discussed at some length the details of his experiments, which confirmed the conclusions reached in my experiments, in an address delivered at a meeting of the Central Illinois Horticultural Society during last August (*Prairie Farmer*, Aug. 11, 1888). Professor

A. J. Cook of the Michigan Agricultural College also announces in Bulletin No. 39 similar results."

Little remains to be said except to congratulate the fruit-growers that at last we have at our command an easy means of destroying this very troublesome insect. We will add, however, for the sake of those who are not familiar with the use of Paris green upon fruit-trees, that the poison is mixed with water in the proportion one pound to one hundred gallons of water, and applied by means of a force-pump furnished with a spray nozzle. The application should be made early in the season, soon after the appearance of the leaves and blossoms, and should be repeated if the poison is soon washed away by rains.

Careful experiments have shown that there is practically no danger in the use of poison on fruit-trees in this way, as it is all removed by the summer rains before the fruit matures.

JOHN HENRY COMSTOCK.

(In *Bulletin*, No. III., Cornell Ag. Ex. Station, Ithaca, N. Y.)

* THE VEGETABLE GARDEN *

THE CULTURE OF CELERY.

By W. S. TURNER, CORNWALL, ONT.



A GREAT deal has been written on this subject in this Canada of ours, and there seems to be a general belief that it is quite a serious undertaking to grow celery to

perfection.

Now I want to show in my humble experience, at least, this is not the case, for it is as easy to grow as any other vegetable, has fewer insect enemies, and what is not of the least

importance to those who have a small area of ground, *it can be grown as a second crop.*

For instance, I have grown 700 heads in the space of less than 100 square feet, and nearly all as a second crop.

Where there is command of any quantity of water as it is common in many of our large towns, (for quite a number of places are now supplied with water-works) it is still a greater advantage—though I would here cor-