

water for this beetle, known scientifically as *Macrodactylus subspinosus*. The method is: Wet two tablespoonfuls of the powder with water and mix into a paste. Stir this into two gallons of water, and apply with a force pump in a fine spray.

NIAGARA FALLS PARK.—The *Garden and Forest*, a journal of the very highest standing and of the most correct taste in matters of landscape gardening, devotes the editorial of a recent issue, to warning the public against allowing this beautiful park to be marred by the erection of museums, monuments or buildings for educational ends, as being wholly out of keeping with the object with which the park has been set apart. Constant attempts are being made to utilize the wonderful privileges of the place for private ends, or to suit a vulgar taste. In the memorial to the Governor of New York and to the Governor-General of Canada, the great point made was that "objects of great natural beauty and grandeur are among the most valuable gifts which Providence has bestowed upon man. The contemplation of them elevates and informs the human understanding. They are instruments of education. They conduce to the order of society. They address sentiments which are universal. They draw together men of all nations and thus contribute to the peace of nations."

Notwithstanding this, it appears that a memorial has already been presented to the New York State Legislature at Albany by the Niagara Hydraulic Electric Company, asking for the privilege of building cofferdams above the cataract, erecting machinery and boring a tunnel under the bank of the river, and this has passed the committees of both houses. The bill has been checked by the Senate, but its existence

shows the constant danger to which the attractions of this delightful reserve is subject.

Spraying for the Plum Curculio.

At a recent meeting of the Central Illinois Horticultural Society, Prof. Forbes, the State Entomologist, gave an address giving the result of his investigations and experiments in reducing the extent of the ravages of the plum curculio by means of spraying. According to the *Prairie Farmer's* report, Prof. Forbes stated that it had been found by careful experiment, that the mature insect subsisted on dead and decaying leaf vegetation until the green leaves and fruit appeared. One pound of London purple or Paris green to 100 gallons of water was found to injure the foliage of the peach and plum. Experiments showed that one pound to 500 gallons of water destroyed the plum curculio in ten days, and this solution was recommended as proper for the peach and plum. The stronger medium killed somewhat quicker. The advice in general was to spray early in the season with a solution found not to weaken the foliage, operated on the basis of say, one pound of Paris green or London purple to 300, 400 or 500 gallons of water, as might be found not detrimental to the leaves of a species. There seemed no doubt in the mind of the speaker that the curculio could be killed in the early season by the means recommended. This accords with our experience at Grimsby, that where the poison has been applied early enough in the season, and repeatedly enough, almost the entire plum crop can be saved; but when delayed until the plums are formed, and cleared of the calyx, the damage will be done before the parent beetles can be destroyed. We await further evidence on this important question.