

artistically, and a method of exhibiting celery, although perhaps of trifling importance, was worth a passing remark; instead of being cast upon the table carelessly in a half withered state, it was first cleanly washed, and then, without being denuded of any of its outside leaves, it was planted separately in boxes of earth, and appeared as if it was grown in them, and was quite fresh-looking and ornamental.

In the fruit display, were some very fine outdoor grapes, peaches and apples. Among the latter, a variety called "Wood's Favorite," was remarkable for its rich, bright, scarlet, crimson color. Another very large, solid apple, "Cloth of gold," attracted much attention. Potatoes were very good, particularly "New Queen," of the Early-rose type; "Uncle Sam," a flat roundish clear white-skinned variety, sound and pure; "Rural New-Yorker"; "Bovine," and "Sir Walter Raleigh," were all large smooth eyeless tubers. Tomato "Enormous" was well named for it really was so, nevertheless the fruit was perfectly round, smooth, fleshy, and without crack or blemish.

The prizes were awarded by committees of three, a committee chiefly chosen from the members of the club, for each class, and the plan rendering the work of judging easy and expeditious, so that it was all done and the public admitted punctually at the time stated.

The Revd George S. Ball was absent, in consequence of indisposition, but vice-president Geo. Stoddard occupied his place, and he and the other officers of the club, did all they could to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of the numerous guests.

It was easy to see that the paramount motive of all concerned was to forward the good cause of agricultural progress and friendly intercourse and the gathering was a model for all such societies.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION.

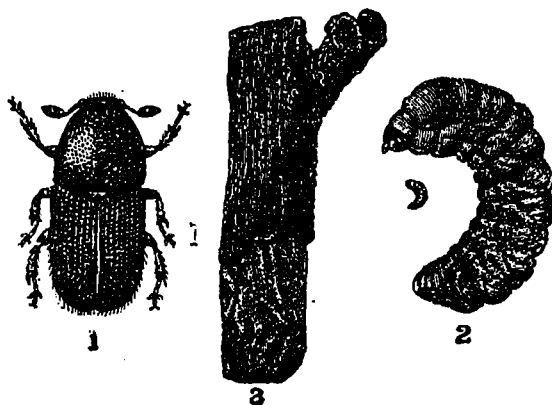
(Continued).

This beetle has a decided preference for sickly trees, and branches where there is the least flow of sap. The larvæ have been frequently found in shoots injured by frost as well as near scars, canker, cuts, and knots. The fruit tree beetle attacks all kind of fruits.

The drying away of the ends of the small

branches, and the shrivelling up of leaves are sure signs of infestation. On close inspection, many round holes not larger than the head of a pin will be discovered on the bark of infested trees. These holes lead to the surface of the woody part, and upon this little channels will be found made lengthways between the bark and the wood on either side of these are smaller channels in which the larvæ are concealed.

THE FRUIT TREE BEETLE (*Scolytus regulosus*).



1. Beetle magnified; line showing natural length.
2. Larva, natural size, and much magnified.
3. Piece of apple branch, showing holes in bark made by the beetle, and channels made in the wood.

The female beetle flies about in April and early in May. It bores holes in the twigs of the trees, and forms the channels, above described, about half an inch long and places its white eggs regularly upon either side of these. The eggs hatch in a few days and the larvæ feed upon the bark, making branch channels at right angles with the main channels, and at the end of these the larvæ make holes which are nests for the pupæ; the beetle then bores fresh holes through the bark and escapes. It has been well demonstrated that there are at least two generations of this destructive insect during the year and active injury is continued at all seasons.

By comparing the magnified with the natural size given in the diagram it will be noticed how insignificant the insect is as to size, while its colour, russet and black, would cause it easily to escape notice.

Keeping all trees in a healthy and growing state is all important as far as this beetle is concerned.

Methods of prevention and remedies.

Not much can be done against this insect in the way of prevention or remedy. All the branches