

small. The Scuppernong, derived from the Cordifolia, attains a prodigious development, one stock covering one-third of a hectare, but it is too wild. All these resist the Phylloxera better than our varieties, perhaps because they have not been so long in a state of cultivation. The insect does not extend its ravages beyond the small roots of the American varieties. But while the American vines do extremely well in France, they should not be imported where Phylloxera is unknown, for fear of introducing it, as the speaker is decided in asserting that it originated in America.

M. Max Cornu gave a summary of his experiments. He confined himself to substances giving off poisonous vapors, among which sulpho-carbonates gave the best results.

M. Bouchet de Bernard, in a communication, advocated grafting French vines on American stocks, thus obtaining good vines and roots capable of resisting the attacks of the Phylloxera. M. Leissoniere supported these ideas, asserting the positive inferiority of the American vines. M. Terrel de Chênes stated that during five or six weeks the Phylloxera left its subterranean abode and crawled up the stock, hiding under the bark six inches above the ground. M. Douysset told how well the American vines grew at Roquemaure. And the session terminated with a communication from M. Petit, of Nimes, who lauded the value of coal-tar against the Phylloxera.

At 8 o'clock, 29th October, the members assembled at Comedy Square, to visit the field of Las Sorres, and view with their own eyes the results spoken of by M. Marès. The experimental field should give some consolation to our brethren of the South, for the squares of green vines in the middle of general desolation show that the genius of man may triumph over the Phylloxera, as it already has over the Oidium.

The cellar of Saporta, belonging to M. Vialla, was visited, and the excursion terminated at the vineyard of M. Gaston Bazille, near Lattes. His yards join others not yet treated for the Phylloxera, and we can hardly describe the extraordinary difference in the vines. Here they are digging up the stocks to throw away; there they are covered with leaves and vigorous branches. A part were treated with cow-urine and calcium sulphate, a part with urine alone. In another place, submersion has been tried with success, and new ditches are now being dug.

In the session of October 30, M. Lichtenstein continued an essay by M. Roessler, delegate of the Austrian government. In his country the