

We quote the following from the excellent "Entomological Record," by Prof. Townend Glover, in the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, for October, at the same time thanking our esteemed friend for his kindness in sending us so regularly this valuable report:—

"GRAPE-VINE BORERS.—Mr. Fred. J. Kron, of Albemarle, North Carolina, in a letter to the Department, complains bitterly of the injury done to all varieties of grape-vines by the grape-vine borer, *Aegeria polistiformis*, described and figured in former reports of the Department (1854, p. 80, and 1867, p. 72.) Mr. Kron states the insect has destroyed for him one hundred and seven varieties of grapes, derived from the Luxembourg, in Paris, including some five thousand vines; and adds that there is but one variety that has, so far, defied its ravages, and that is the Scuppernong, which flourishes in the midst of the devastation caused by the borer, all around it. Mr. Kron likewise states that he found a Phylloxera on Clinton root, and adds: "The insect has been noticed here for more than thirty years," but he does not complain of its doing much injury."

"In connection with this last-named insect, so destructive to the grape-vines of France, Mr. Gaston Bazille, vice-president of the Agricultural Society of Herault, publishes a remedy for the Phylloxera, which is translated and republished by Mr. Charles V. Riley, in the New York *Tribune*, as follows:—"

"Three holes are made around the injured or infested vine, varying the depth according to the nature of the soil, but generally $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. These holes were made in the experiments reported by means of a pointed iron bar and a heavy maul. A tube, with a funnel attached, is placed in the hole, two ounces of sulphuret of carbon are poured into the tube, which is then closed with a cork. The vapor of the sulphuret of carbon permeates the soil and impregnates all the roots of the vine. The gas engendered (though not the case with the liquid) is not fatal to the vine, but is sure death to the insects. Four ounces of the liquid has been found sufficient for an ordinary vine; but sprinkling on the surface must be carefully avoided, as it is in such a case very injurious to the vine, whereas a pound may be used in the soil without injury to the roots."

HOW TO SEND OBJECTS THROUGH THE POST.—I am often grieved, on reading your "notices to correspondents," to see the complaints of articles being received in such a "smashed" state as to be useless; and