

wires in pots (strings decay). Anything hanging up loses its moisture more rapidly and must be carefully watched and watered.

One invariable rule I wish to give: Plants growing *well* and evidently requiring nourishment should be well watered; those dormant, sickly and making no demand upon their roots should be left comparatively dry. We all know that the sick stomach will not assimilate food, and it must be equally plain that a root which is appropriating very little moisture needs no soaking. If it seems desirable, I can take up another plant or series of plants hereafter.

ON THE CODLING MOTH—*CARFOCAPSA POMON-
ELLA* (Linn.)

(LEPIDOPTERA—TORTRICIDÆ.)

BY G. J. BOWLES.

This insect is widely distributed over North America, and in our Province of Quebec is undoubtedly the worst enemy the apple grower has to contend with. And yet I doubt if one out of ten of our fruit growers has ever seen the perfect insect; its habits not being generally known, and its small size rendering it so inconspicuous. The ravages which it occasions, however, prove that it must exist in large numbers, and a few descriptive notes will perhaps enable those interested to identify the moth and guard to some extent against the losses which it causes.

The moth, which was brought to America from the old world about the beginning of the present century, is a very beautiful little insect. It measures about three-quarters of an inch across its extended wings, and its body is not quite half an inch long. The fore wings are crossed by wavy streaks alternately ashy grey and brown, and have on the inner hind angles a large tawny