

of August and September, when the moth is depositing her eggs. This is particularly important in the case of a permanent plantation like rhubarb.

2. Gardens should not be planted on waste land that has been allowed to grow to weeds the previous year. Such land should be plowed and cultivated the autumn previous to planting.

3. Rotation of crops is beneficial when the insect has gained a foothold in a plantation, e. g. follow potatoes with turnips, cabbage, etc., that are not subject to attack.

4. As the insect is chiefly a garden pest, picking the injured stalks and destroying the caterpillars is practicable and should always be done to prevent outbreaks in future seasons.

### **The Zebra Caterpillar (*Ceramica picta* Harr.)**

A yellow and black striped naked caterpillar has recently been doing considerable damage in certain parts of the province, stripping whole fields of turnips of their leaves and also feeding on potatoes, beets, mangolds, beans, peas and even apple and other plants. This insect is known as the zebra caterpillar and unlike the potato stem borer is a native insect. It is a periodic pest and only rarely occurs in destructive numbers.

### **Life History and Habits.**

There are two broods of the zebra caterpillar. One feeding in the early part of the summer the other in the late summer and fall, the second brood being the more destructive. The eggs are laid in flat masses on the leaves of various plants, those of the first brood hatching during the latter part of June or early in July and those of the second,