varieties found most susceptible to Leaf Spot at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are Splendid, Warfield, Lovett, Burton, and William Belt.

Control.—The leaf Spot is not generally a serious pest where a one or two-crops rotation is followed. It is in fields kept for a third or fourth crop that the disease is apt to increase and become troublesome. Measures of control should begin when setting out the plants. Select healthy young plants and remove any spotted leaves from them. The plants should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture (4-4-40) shortly after they are set out, and the leaves should be kept covered with the same mixture by two or more sprayings as needed throughout the growing season. In the second year they may be sprayed before the blossoms are out with the same material. After the fruit is picked another spraying of Bordeaux mixture may be given, or else the leaves should all be mowed after picking, and either raked off or burned as they lie. The treatment given will keep the disease under control for two crops after which it is usually desirable to plough up the field. Continued spraying will of course give protection after this but after second crop diminished returns make such effort unprofitable.

WINTER KILLING.

During the last few years a great many strawberry plants have been lost and many plantations badly damaged by a browning and dying of the roots, which is noticed during the spring and early summer. The plants which are worst affected die early in spring and others survive only till blossoming time or until the fruit is being formed, when they gradually shrivel up and die. It is considered that the injury is mainly due to winter although there is some evidence for believing that soil fungi may play a minor part in aggravating this trouble.

We are again indebted to Mr. O. Robb for notes on the comparative hardiness of the varieties grown on the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, Ont., in 1915 and 1918. He lists those examined in 1915 according to their hardiness, as good fair, medium, poor and very poor, while in 1918 the several varieties were placed in grades running from no injury (0), up to complete killing (10). His records are as follows:—

1915—(Good), Wm. Belt, Michel Early, Warfield, No. 43, No. 44, Joe, Parson Beauty, Pocomoke, Highland Beauty, Glen Mary, Cobalt; (Fair), Three W's, Enormous, Lovett, Lady Thompson, Excelsior; (Medium), St. Louis Prize, Clark seedling, Nettie, Crescent, King Edward, Sample, Beder Wood, August Luther, Jerome, Clyde, Splendid; (Poor), Senator Dunlap, No. 42, Haverland, Buster, New York, Superb, Jessie, Orem, Aroma, Gandy, Texas, Climax, Downing Bride, Longfellow; (Very poor), Cardinal.

1918—(0), William Belt, Pocomoke, Julia; (1), Williams, Cobalt, Enhance, Portia, Valeria; (2), Crescent, Beder Wood, Three W's, Joe, Glen Mary, Parson Beauty, Senator Dunlap, St. Louis Prize, Stephen Late Champion, Virginia, Island King, Wolverton, Helen Davis, Kellogg Prize, Heritage, Clark seedling; (3), Highland Beauty, Sample, Haverland, Ohio Boy, Ophelia, Fendall; (4), August Luther, Excelsior, Superb, Ruby, Bubach, Dorau, Jerome; (5), Molena, Jucunda, Commonwealth, Arizona, Warfield; (6), Desdemona, Cordelia, King Edward; (7), Gandy, Mariann, Magoon, Staples, Marshall; (8), Clyde, Klondike, Cassandra, Early Ozark, Chesapeake, Brandywine; (9), Goodell.

It has been found that when young transplants are taken from a badly affected field they are likely to die and result in a poor stand. It is therefore advisable when setting out a new plantation to examine the roots carefully. Even though the roots are browned on the outside, if the small cord-like centre is still white and moist they are still alive, but if the central cord-like part is also browned then these roots are dead.