

runners for the next year. The fungus is carried over winter by means of spores and by means of mycelium (representing the vegetative portion of the parasite) contained within the leaves. Some varieties are affected much more than others. It has been generally noted that strawberries are affected to a greater extent on sandy soil than on clay loam.

TREATMENT.—Bordeaux mixture prevents this disease, and on plantations where the single crop system is followed this is the most practical and effective remedy. When two crops are taken from the plantation, mowing and burning the leaves on the rows immediately after the season of berry picking closes, is the practice in some localities.

MILDEW (*Sphaerotheca Castagnei*—Len.).—In dry seasons this fungus, which causes the leaves to curl, covering them with a thin, cobweb-like coating, lessens the crop very materially. Like gooseberry and grape mildew, the fruit is also attacked.



Fig. 7.

REMEDIES.—If Bordeaux mixture is used in early spring as a rust preventive, this disease will also be checked. If it appears to an injurious extent when the berries are ripening, flour of sulphur may be used advantageously. When this is scattered between the plants, the fumes given off under the action of the sun's rays have a preventive action upon the growth of the fungus.