transplanted to where they are to remain for bearing. The seeds sown in pots may be helped on by gentle heat, and when the plants are large enough they are pricked out in fine rich soil, and in June transferred to the open ground for bearing; they will produce a partial crop in the autumn, and a full one in the following season. The same treatment may be applied to the choicer seedlings of the larger-fruited sorts from which new varieties are expected. Amongst the best alpine strawberries, to which the name of "perpetual ” has now been given, are those known as St Joseph and St Anthony of Padua.

The runners of established sorts should be allowed to root in the soil adjoining the plants, which should, therefore, be kept light and fine, or layered into small pots as for forcing. As soon as a few leaves are produced on each the secondary runners should be stopped. When the plants have become well-rooted they should at once be planted out. They do best in a rather strong loam, and should be kept tolerably moist. The scarlet section prefers a rich sandy loam. The ground should be trenched 2 or 3 ft. deep, and supplied with plenty of manure, a good proportion of which should lie just below the roots, 10 or 12 in. from the surface. The plants may be put in on an average about 2 ft. apart.

A mulching of strawy manure put between the rows in spring serves to keep the ground moist and the fruit clean, as well as to afford nourishment to the plants. Unless required, the runners are cut off early, in order to promote the swelling of the fruit. The plants are watered during dry weather after the fruit is set, and occasionally till it begins to colour. As soon as the fruit season is over, the runners arc again removed, and the ground hoed and raked. The plantation should be renewed every second or third year, or less frequently if kept free of runners, if the old leaves are cut away after the fruit has been gathered, and if a good top-dressing of rotten dung or leaf-mould is applied. A top-dressing of loam is beneficial if applied before the plants begin to grow in spring, but after that period they should not be disturbed during the summer either at root or at top. If the plants produce a large number of flower-scapes, each should, if fine large fruit is desired, have them reduced to about four of the strongest. The lowest blossoms on the scape will be found to produce the largest, earliest and best fruits. The fruit should not be gathered till it is quite ripe, and then, if possible, it should be quite dry, but not heated by the sun. Those intcnded·for preserving are best taken without the stalk and the calyx.

*Forcing.—*The runners propagated for forcing are layered into 3-in. pots, filled with rich soil, and held firm by a piece of raffia, a peg or stone. If kept duly watered they will soon form independent plants. The earlier they are secured the better. When firmly rooted they are removed and transferred into well-drained 6-in. pots, of strong well-enriched loam, the soil being rammed firmly into the pots, which are to be set in an open airy place. In severe frosts they should be covered with dry litter or bracken, but do not necessarily require to be placed under glass. They are moved into the forcing houses as required. The main points to be kept in view in forcing strawberries are, first, to have strong stocky plants, the leaves of which have grown sturdily from being well exposed to light, and secondly, to grow them on slowly till fruit is set. When they are first introduced into heat, the temperature should not exceed 45°or 50° by fire heat, and air must be freely admitted ; should the leaves appear to grow up thin and delicate, less fire heat and more air must be given, but an average temperature of 55° by day may be allowed and continued while the plants are in flower. When the fruit is set the heat may be gradually increased, till at the ripening period it stands at 65° , and occasionally at 75° by sun heat. While the fruit is swelling the plants should never be allowed to get dry, but when it begins to colour no more water should be given than is absolutely requisite to keep the leaves from flagging. the plants should be removed from the house as soon as the crop is gathered. The forced plants properly hardened make first-rate outdoor planta­tions, and if put out early in summer, in good ground, will often produce a useful autumnal crop.

Small portion of surface of hop leaf showing the fructification or perithecia *(p) of* the fungus attached to the surface; *h*, a hair of the leaf surface. (× 200.) 1, A single perithecium bursting;

2, a chain of spores or conidia. (1 and 2 × 400.)

*Diseases.—*The most troublesome fungoid attacks to which the strawberry is subject are mildew and leaf-spot. The former, like all mildews, attacks the leaves and spreads to the fruit, these being covered with the white mycelium. The fungus is identical with that causing mildew in hops *(Sphaerotheca humuli),* and its development is greatly furthered by exposure of its host to cold draughts or low night temperatures. Spraying the foliage with potassium sulphide (1/2 oz. to 1 gallon of water) should hold it in check, but the plants should not be sprayed when the fruit is developing. The “ leaf-spot ” is caused by the fungus *Sphaerella frage riae.* The first symptom of this attack is the appearance of small, circular, white spots on the leaves, having a broad, definite, dark reddish margin.

On these spots a whitish mould (formerly considered to be a distinct species under the name *Ramtdaria tulasnei)* develops, and this is followed later by the perfect form of the fungus, the fruits of which appear to the naked eye as small black spots seated on the white dead spot on the leaf. Potassium sulphide may be used as for the mildew, or, perhaps better, Bordeaux mixture. It has been recom­mended to cut off the leaves after fruiting and burn the beds over so as to destroy the fungus in the leaves.

The grubs of the cockchafer *(Melolontha vulgaris)* and the rose­chafer *Cetonia aurata)* frequently feed upon the roots of the straw­berry and do considerable damage, while the larvae of the garden swift moth *(Hepialus)* behave in a similar way. The imago of *Cetonia aurata* also frequently damages the flowers of the strawberry by devouring their centres, and is often troublesome in this way in forcing-houses particularly. The carnivorous ground beetles, particularly *Pterostichus nigra* and *Har palus rufimanus,* when the fruit is ripe attack it at night, returning to the soil in the daytime. They are to be caught by placing jars containing some attractive matter, such as meat and water, at intervals about the beds with their mouths sunk level with the surface of the soil. Millepedes also are often found in the ripe fruit, but occur mostly where the soil is very rich in organic matter and poor in lime.

**STREATHAM,** a large residential district in the south of London, England, within the municipal borough of Wands­worth. The name appears to indicate its position on an ancient "street ” or highway. According to Domesday, Streatham included several manors, two of which, Tooting and Balham (to follow the modern nomenclature), belonged to the abbot of St Mary de Bec in Normandy. One of several public grounds in the neighbourhood of Streatham is called Tooting Bee Common. The parish church of St Leonard, Streatham, contains gmong its memorials that of Henry Thrale (d. 1781), with an inscription by Samuel Johnson, who was a constant visitor at Th rale’s house, Streatham Park, which is no longer standing.

**STREATOR,** a city of La Salle county, Illinois, U.S.A., on the Vermilion river, in the N. part of the state, about 95 m. S.W. of Chicago. Pop. (1890), 11,414; (1900), 14,079, of whom 3740 were foreign-born; (1910 census) 14,253; land area,