

**GES AWARDED  
TO NURSE HARDIE**

Justice Morrison Finds  
the Statements of the  
Were Untrue and  
With Malice

that the statements of the  
are untrue and made with  
Justice Morrison in the  
Court, handed down his judg-  
the important Victoria island  
of Hardie vs King on Wed-  
yesterday. He gave judgment  
plaintiff awarding damages at

case Miss Hardie sued Mr.  
King et al on statements made  
King detrimental to Miss Har-  
diation. The defence admit-  
statements, alleged their truth  
and privilege. Much evidence  
on and great interest was  
the case. The full text of  
Justice Morrison's judgment is as

last the plaintiff, who is a  
nurse in Victoria and par-  
engaged by the medical pro-  
here in diphtheria cases, was  
five-year-old boy who was  
completely exterminated and  
in the isolation hospital. The  
on the 13th of July, 1909,  
ing nursed by the plaintiff  
plaintiff in her statement of  
eggs that on the 6th of No-  
following, the doctor told  
mother that the plaintiff  
her child half an hour be-  
death until he was black and  
that shortly after his death  
came to the defendant  
"The little devil is dead and  
to."

in the 7th November, 1909,  
told Dr. Robertson, Norman  
plaintiff's brother, and the  
husband, Charles King,  
ally the same thing.  
defence the defendant admits  
and publishing the state-  
egged and that they are cap-  
interpretation alleged and  
are true in substance and in  
were made without malice  
course of the defendant's  
nurse of the isolation hos-  
persons having the right  
the information respecting the  
nected with and the relation-  
ath of the said patient, and  
privileged.

that the statements in ques-  
tion were made with malice  
The defendant in her exam-  
on discovery accuses the  
in charge of favoritism to  
plaintiff, whom she al-  
had done out of \$25 per  
that the doctor had kept  
iff about her. She also made  
extravagant statements such  
the cooking herself for a  
cause some of the nurses  
how to boil water. At the  
were positively to seeing the  
strike the child about the  
described how it was done.  
ence on discovery she told  
story and with equal cir-  
city. She further swore  
old the doctor the day that  
the plaintiff had whip-  
This Dr. Robertson em-  
denies, and I accept his evi-  
ence allegation in the state-  
ment that the defendant told  
in November is not denied.  
ence, nor is it pleaded that  
ed to him before that date.  
al the plaintiff made a mo-  
sightforward categorical de-  
alleged charges, and I ac-  
cidence. The defendant on  
y made most extravagant  
d and improbable allega-  
a attempted justification of  
charges, prompted in my  
blind malice towards the  
which she was supported  
k Mrs. Brown, to whose  
no credence whatever,  
y her husband. As to Mr.  
ence it is only fair to say  
king was in court whilst he  
witness stand. How a wo-  
her apparent temperment  
re occupied so long the po-  
sition, especially of an iso-  
lational, is to me inconceiv-  
le was any pretence to in-

for the respective parties  
that both the plaintiff and  
are persons of very limited  
herefore, as I understand  
plaintiff is mostly concerned  
a clear vindication against  
and unfounded slander. It  
sult the defendant with that  
damages which, in view of  
of the charge and the ag-  
heretofore by her attempted  
would have been other-  
will be judgment for the  
\$150 damages and costs.  
Swears to Warrants.

DRK, March 11.—Caruso,  
reated a furore in Brook-  
y appearing at the district  
office accompanied by a  
red guard of seven fellow  
who had escorted him  
otel in Manhattan. Caruso  
the warrants charging the  
arrested last week with  
to export \$15,000 from Hun-  
land methods.

Standard Oil's Case  
GTON, March 11.—The  
is legal battle the Standard  
faced will confront it on  
That is the day set by the  
urt of the United States  
guments on the appeal of  
ard Oil Company of New  
the adverse judgment of  
States Circuit court for the  
strict of Missouri, which  
dissolution of the New  
erators as an illegal com-  
d monopoly in restraint of  
ommerce. To point out  
errors of the circuit court,  
ings, and its decree the  
selleets within command  
proceeded. To argue for the  
of the decision of the  
Mr. Wickersham, the ar-  
of the United States,  
head a brilliant array of  
the government.

**RURAL AND SUBURBAN**

**FIGHTING THE SCALE**

by James Simpson

I was very much pleased to see an article on the above subject in your issue of the 6th instant. It is such an important subject for so many people in British Columbia that I hope the following remarks on the matter may be of use to many fruit growers.

The writer of the article, E. P. Felt, State Entomologist of New York, gives a good description of the scales that so usually infest fruit trees, but, like a great many of our teachers, wants a good deal of practical knowledge, or he would not write of mixing oil and water; this, I think, was mentioned in Scripture long ago as a foolish thing to try. Even mineral oil, a most wicked thing to put on plants does not mix, though it is often used as an emulsion, and often with disastrous results, as is well known by practical people.

Then he mentions that winter treatment is not very effective. I would here entirely disagree with him, and say here, and can easily prove, that winter is the proper time to completely exterminate scale, which I can easily prove by results. As yet I have never been in California to see the orange groves, but 40 years ago had charge of a small orange grove in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Edinburgh, which were badly infested with the San Jose scale, though at that time we simply called it orange scale. My system of treatment was not discovered then, and so the scale were mostly left to their own sweet will, the time and trouble to eradicate them by the methods then known being useless and unavailable. The writer has, however, not the least doubt but that his system would be as effective on the San Jose scale as it is on the oyster scale, and when better known will be worth thousands of dollars to the Californian orange growers. This will be easily seen when you consider that the thousands, I might almost say millions, of scale on a plant and always sucking the life blood out of it. My cure stops all this by utterly killing the scale, and at the same time is a first-class fertilizer to the tree. So that this discovery of mine might get a fair test, I wrote some weeks ago to a member of the Provincial Board of Horticulture and asked for a fair trial on the worst infested trees they could find in Victoria, and the Horticultural Board to try against mine any spray or all the sprays combined which are recommended by the government; but as yet I have had no reply.

Last year I asked the board to allow me facilities for experiment, but they did not do so. No doubt but they will do so by and by, and so give government sanction and encouragement to the best thing that ever came to Vancouver Island, as one government official told me it was. When in universal use it will make British Columbia apples, for size and beauty, the envy of all beholders. Another very important point in its favor is that if thoroughly done one year there is no necessity for doing it next year, or even the year after, as owing to the insects being all dead and the trees much healthier, there is no use in applying anything; and so it is not only the best, but the cheapest dressing that I recommend.

Fruit growers will be wise if they do not follow Mr. Felt's advice and spray when the plants are in full leaf a kerosene emulsion or any other kind of emulsion, as the leaves are the lungs of the plants and are extremely susceptible to injury. It is quite amusing to see spray makers and vendors recommending their particular sprays, because, forsooth! it sticks to the leaf, which is about the greatest fault it could have, as if it does so, it at once closes the pores of the leaf and so cripples the energies of the plant, which then gets into a constitutionally weak condition and a prey to every evil that comes along.

Mr. Felt recommends, like a good many people before him, the lime and sulphur spray, which, according to him, is a good deal of trouble to make. Personally, I have never seen any good whatever in this spray, and don't believe there is any good to be seen. I was brought up in a school which taught that lime was a thorough destroyer of vegetation, and that it is so I can thoughtfully endorse. It eats flesh the same way, as everyone knows, or should know, and how any one can recommend it to be applied to living plants is an utter absurdity, and simply proves that their practical education has been neglected. Woolly aphid is also exterminated by my system.

**HOW TO GROW AND MANAGE AZALEAS**

During the growing period the azalea should have a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees. Other conditions being favorable it will grow and bloom in a temperature any where from forty to eighty degrees, but these extremes are not recommended, particularly the latter, which is not only hard on the plant, but the plant is in such a hot, dry atmosphere that the red spider, which usually does not trouble the azalea, becomes its implacable enemy. When the presence of this pest is evident, spray with clear water or a weak solution of soap and water rinsing after with clear water or the top of the plant may be dipped in the water, which insures the thorough wetting of every part. During this period the plant should be given all the light and sunshine possible with fresh air whenever it can be given without a draft.

Liquid fertilizer may be given if great care is exercised. The great trouble with many amateurs is they think if a little is good twice that quantity is that much better. Many a man and many a woman has found it to be a fatal maxim when the plants became chronic dyspeptics, neither fit to live nor ready to die. For

liquid fertilizer use cow manure or guano. Use the latter according to directions on package.

To make liquid fertilizer from cow manure, fill a jar or pail full of manure, and pour enough boiling rain water over it to fill the receptacle. This will make a liquid strong enough to kill almost any plant. The color will be almost black. When ready for use add enough of this liquid to a can of water to give it a light brown color. Of this strength it may be used to give the plant a thorough soaking once in two weeks. If the room is of moderate temperature and the atmosphere kept moist, watering once in ten days or two weeks ought to be sufficient. But no cast iron rule can be made regarding the frequency with which watering may be done, owing to the extent to which conditions of soil, temperature and atmosphere may vary.

**The Blooming Period.**

During the blooming period the treatment is somewhat similar to that mentioned. Continue to give it light and sunshine. Liquid fertilizer may now be given once a week with a little closer attention to the watering. The plant will consume more now than during the growing period, and while it must not be kept wet, the soil must not be allowed to dry right out or the buds will blast and the bloom wither. If red spider is suspected, try to get a cooler situation, as wetting the leaves will not injure the flowers. If the atmosphere is dry, place a shallow pan of water on the radiator, the heater or in some place where the evaporation will be fairly rapid, say about one and a half pints in twenty-four hours for 1,500 cubic feet of air space.

After the blooming period is over the plant completes its annual growth and should now receive water less frequently. When the weather becomes warm put it out in the open air, a shady place on the porch where it will get only the early morning or late afternoon sun, will answer. Or it may be sunk in the flower border. When the latter is done select a place sheltered from the noonday sun—but not dense shade—and put half an inch of ashes under the pot to prevent worms entering at the bottom. Leave it here until about the first or middle of September, by which time it will have completed its annual growth.

**The Resting Period.**

When the plant has completed its yearly growth and has commenced to take its periodical rest it may be set away on some back shelf, where it will be out of the way, but not entirely forgotten. During this period it should not lose its leaves, although it will be a complete standstill. Water should now be given sufficient once in three weeks should be sufficient if the temperature is not over sixty and the atmosphere moist. About the last of November begin to look for new growth. Most sorts do not start until about the new year, but some varieties are earlier than others, and at the first sign of returning animation bring to the light and water more frequently.

If at any time the azalea should lose its leaves in considerable quantities it is a danger signal which must be lightly regarded. The indicator points to too much water or poor drainage, and the matter must be remedied at once. The azalea's demands are few but they are imperative.—C. M. Bezzo.

**THE ACANTHUS**

Though plants possessing handsome foliage are by no means rare in the garden during the summer months, many of them soon begin to wear a shabby and battered appearance, and the perennials, whether they be shrubs, grasses, or herbaceous plants, that retain beauty of foliage throughout the summer, autumn, and well into the winter do not form a long list; and for this reason, if for no other, the acanthus well deserves a place of honor in all British gardens. Many instances occur where plants of noble beauty of form are scarcely noticed because of the thoughtless way in which they are crowded among common and ignoble things, or are seen as single specimens in a starved and well-nigh moribund condition. Among plants so situated the acanthus may often be observed looking the picture of misery, though when well grown in rich soil and in a suitable position its beauty of foliage and flower renders it one of the most attractive objects it is possible to conceive. The common acanthus is a native of Southern Europe, but through the south and west of England and in Ireland it is practically hardy and is never badly injured by the frost. If well planted in rich, porous soil in the first instance and carefully looked after at the outset, for growth during the first few years is by no means rapid, it will require no further attention when once well established, but will gain in strength and beauty year by year. These plants produce the best effect when boldly grouped in semi-wild spots and permitted to spread at will, the handsome broad, arching, deeply-cut leaves being most ornamental at all seasons of the year and the tall spikes of white and rose flowers adding an additional charm to fine, full-sized specimens. Along the shores of the Mediterranean the acanthus luxuriates in many a shady dell, spreading wide masses of its noble foliage on all sides, and there are few finer effects than that of their clustering flower-spikes and giant leaves in half-wild spots such as they love so well. In Devon, Cornwall, and the majority of the southern counties they are perfectly happy, forming huge clumps many feet across, with flower-pikes often over six feet in height thickly studded with blossoms. A pretty picture is presented by a large example of *Acanthus mollis latifolius* associated with giant gunneras and vigorous plantain lilies (*funkia*) by the waterside, while close at hand colonies of the tall Japanese anemones are white with bloom. Grown in company with such plants

and with a semi-wild environment, its beauty is better appreciated than in the herbaceous border, and isolated specimens in conspicuous sites on the lawn have an excellent effect, and the informal charm of the foliage proves a welcome relief to the masonry of terraces if it be planted in front of such. It is also useful for vases, for conservatory decoration, as it remains ornamental for years with little care, and will live in dark houses where little else than ferns will flourish.

**Soil and Culture**

While generally of slow growth, the family is by no means uninteresting even before the flowering stage is reached, for the handsome and picturesque leaves that are each year put forth are sufficiently attractive in themselves to invite attention. Nearly all the species are vigorous and robust, and for this reason require adequate nutrition, succeeding well in strong, fibrous loam, in which they find ample provision for their requirements, and even in a clayey soil they may often be seen in good health. Being naturally such a strong grower, the acanthus needs rich and deep soil, and a depth of at least three feet of well-manured loam should be given to plants. In this they will quickly make themselves at home, and in the course of time splendid clumps four or five feet across will be formed which will surpass the majority of so-called sub-tropical subjects in their stately grandeur. On a sunny slope of a lawn, planted in the foreground, in a position at once sheltered and well drained, a group of acanthus forms a pleasing picture. In almost any situation where a good depth of soil is provided for them there need be little fear of success, and if they are properly planted in the first instance they will remain in good health for years if undisturbed. When they are once firmly established they will increase annually in their noble beauty, and a group of fine specimens ten years or so of age will form one of the most attractive features of the garden. A good effect is also obtained where the arching, glossy leaves fall over a half-buried rock. Almost all the species are practically hardy or quite enough so to endure an ordinary winter without being harmed, and even if the leaves are damaged in sharp weather the roots escape. Still, in the case of exceptionally fine examples it is advisable to give some slight protection, as a very severe winter might possibly prove fatal, and such a plant is not easily replaced.

**Propagation**

All the species may be readily increased by division, and it is best to divide in the spring when the plant is just commencing its growth. They may also be propagated by seed, which should be sown as soon as ripe in sandy, porous compost, and will germinate in a short time. The seed is best placed in gentle heat until the young plants are about an inch or two high. Another method of propagation is by root-cuttings, but this system, while providing a most prolific source of supply, will tend to considerably weaken the established plant from which they are taken. It is well to place young plants, which have been raised to increase the stock in nursery beds for a year or so, after which they may be planted out in their permanent positions. It is always advisable to plant in the spring in order that the examples may be able to become firmly established in the ground before the coming of the winter frosts. In autumnal planting the roots never have time to work deeply into the soil before the winter is upon them. In Paris, where the acanthus is cultivated largely for the market, fine plants are grown to a useful size in a few months, and are in great demand as window plants.

**Well-known Species**

The following are the best known species: *Acanthus arborescens* is a native of Arabia, and is one of the finest plants of that dry and arid land. It is a tall, evergreen shrub, very prickly and spiny, growing rapidly during the summer and bearing large leaves about a foot in length and 4 in. in width, bright green in color, with whitish veins, and long-harp spines. In the spring cylindrical flower-heaps appear. The blossoms open first on the lower portion of the spike, and last a long time in beauty. It ripens seeds in July, and these grow easily, as will those of every other species of acanthus. It does also grow readily from root cuttings. It is a very interesting plant of recent introduction, but is too tender to withstand the winter in the open. *A. Coroli Alexandri* is a native of Greece, and is one of the latest hardy kinds. It is a dwarf grower, bearing a few narrow leaves, which attain a length of about 16 in. and a breadth of from three to four inches in a loose cluster. In the spring it produces dense spikes of white flowers suffused with rose, on stems from a foot to 18 in. high. *A. Canadabrum* is a plant of uncertain origin, but a strong grower, with leaves of an intense green. It flowers in the autumn. It is very handsome in bold masses, and succeeds well in a moist spot even when in partial shade, and is decorative grouped at the foot of limestone boulders in the rock garden. *A. cardifolius* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It bears blue flowers in August and grows to a height of 3 ft. It is too tender for open-air culture except in the warmest spots in the British Isles. *A. hispanicus* is a Spanish plant of medium growth rarely attaining a greater height than 2 ft., and has broad, deeply-cut leaves of glistering green. Its flowers are white. It is an old species that has almost died out in many gardens. *A. longifolius* is a very free-growing species, with tufts of radical leaves, narrow and arching, from 2 ft. to 3 ft. long. The purple-rose flowers are surrounded by reddish bracts,

and are borne on short spikes 2 ft. in height in the early summer.

*A. mollis* is the common Italian species, with very handsome, deeply-cut, arching leaves, from which it is said that the capital of the Corinthian pillar was copied.

*A. mollis latifolius* is a variety of the last named, but larger and handsomer, with great glossy leaves of a rich green, which often remain in perfection through the winter. The tall flower-spikes, frequently over 6 ft. in height, are borne in July and August and are closely set with white and rose blossoms. It is also known as *A. lustranicus*.

*A. niger* is an uncommon species from Portugal, with shining, dark-green leaves 3 ft. in length and spikes of purple and white flowers borne at the close of summer.

**EASTER FLOWERS.**

Easter is a festival which seems not to have been properly observed unless church and home have been decorated with beautiful and seasonable blossoms. This association of Easter-tide and flowers grows stronger from year to year, and with each new season the markets are taxed more and more to fill an increasing demand. Many persons willingly deny themselves little luxuries for weeks ahead that they may be able to purchase some potted favorite for their homes at Easter.

The Easter Lily is queen of the flowers at this season and her pre-eminence is never questioned. The popularity of the Lily for church-decoration never wanes, but rather grows greater and greater from year to year. Lily culture has become a very important department at all modern conservatories and the greatest care is taken that the plants shall bloom just at the proper time.

The Rose is another flower that is always a favorite and for which there is always a steady demand at Easter. This year very large orders are being taken for the various varieties. Carnations of every shade and color hold a high position in the popular esteem, not only on account of their natural beauty, but because of the exceptionally long time that they keep fresh and sweet.

One of the loveliest and sweetest flowers that is procurable at Easter are the English Violets. There are many who would prefer a bunch of Violets to a dozen of the choicest roses procurable. If it is allowable to speak of fashionable flowers, the Violet is greatly in vogue at present. Another great favorite is the Lily-of-the-Valley with its pure white blossoms. The delicate perfume is more suited to the house than many others, so this Lily and the English Violets are sold a great deal together for personal use.

The great masses of flowers raised at this time are intended for church decorations. All the above flowers find a place in the altar decorations, as well as the Hyacinths, the Tulips, the Arolias, the Daffodils, the Primrose and the Spireas. Hundreds of these blossoms, potted and cut, are used to beautify our holy churches for the grand festivals.

A look through the hot houses of any of our florists just now is enough to make one decidedly envious. Everything is at the height of its beauty, creating a most beautiful effect.

**HOT BEDS AND COLD FARMERS.**

The best way to have early plants such as cabbage, tomatoes, celery and lettuce, it is to start them in a hot bed. The hot bed may be easily and cheaply made and should have a place in every garden. For the hot bed make a frame four feet wide and as long as desired. This can be made of one by six-inch planks, nailed at corners and placed in the ground, the north side of the frame extending four inches and the south side two inches above the level of the ground.

Dig the pit two feet deep, taking pains to have the lower portion a little wider than the top. The heat is best generated by fresh horse manure, which is allowed to ferment. Put the manure in small heaps and keep it damp with water. Hot water will start fermentation quicker. Stir the manure heap frequently with a spade to start decomposition. When the manure begins to heat, put it into the pit, about 18 or 20 inches deep and tramp well. Cover this with about five inches of good garden soil. Put in a thermometer and when the temperature reaches about 85 degrees F. plant the seed.

The bed may be covered with ordinary glass sash for this purpose. It should, however, be left open in warm weather. When sash is not available, cloth will answer for a cover fairly well.

The cold frame is made like the hot bed, except that the former has no artificial heat. The cold frame is simply a bed with good, rich, mellow soil arranged so that it can be easily covered with sash or cloth cover in cold or disagreeable weather.

It is advisable when tender plants, such as tomatoes, are forced, to start them in the hot bed, then transplant them into the cold frame. This hardens them and prepares them for the trying ordeal of transferring to the open ground where they are to stand. By means of the hot bed and cold frame tomatoes may be safely transplanted when they are in bloom.

Lettuce may be grown during the winter in hot beds. It may be started in the hot bed and transplanted in the open ground if desired.

When a number of hot beds are needed, as for the market garden, care should be taken to have them arranged in rows, conveniently located with reference to barn and garden. It is also necessary to have a southern exposure so that there will be a large amount of sunlight for the young plants.

**SPRAYING DEMONSTRATIONS**

Mr. R. M. Winslow provincial horticulturist, has issued the following circular to the fruit-growers of the Islands District:

A series of spraying demonstrations with evening talks on "Practical Commercial Spraying" has been arranged for the districts of the Islands and on the E. & N., as follows: March 15, Duncan, in Mr. Duncan's orchard.

March 15, Nanaimo, in Mr. Mottishaw's orchard; lecture in Nanaimo town hall.

March 17, Gabriola Island, in Mr. W. T. Shaw's orchard; lecture in School house.

March 18, South Salt Spring, in Mr. Hudson Ed. Lee's orchard; lecture in school house.

In each case the spraying demonstrations will start at 2 p. m., the boat connections, etc., permitting; evening meetings at 7 o'clock. I will bring the spraying pump I have been using this year in this district, and will also provide spraying material such as I use. In the afternoon the making and application of Bordeaux mixture, lime-sulphur, arsenate of lead and aphid sprays will be demonstrated. We will make this very practical, and the efficiency and economy of each spray and pump will be shown and discussed. In the evening the discussion will centre on the different types of pumps and apparatus, their cost and efficiency, and conditions under which each is best. This will be followed by a talk on a simple spray routine sufficient for the needs of each district, and a practical discussion on all sprays necessary for our use.

Your are cordially invited to be present and to take part in this discussion.

Please note that the evening talk and discussion to be held at Duncan on the 15th March has been cancelled, and the afternoon demonstration will adjourn at 3.30 to the agricultural hall for a talk and general discussion.

**A FEW FACTS ABOUT POTATOES.**

(W. J. L. Hamilton, South Salt Spring, British Columbia.)

Although everybody grows potatoes there are a few interesting facts about them that are not generally known. To obtain an early crop of potatoes, not only should an early variety be chosen, but the tubers should be exposed to the sun under glass until they have turned green, and until the sprouts on them are an inch or more long. The longer these sprouts are the better, if the sets are carefully handled so that they are not broken off. This sprouting has the effect of developing a number of short joints on the young shoots and, as the young potatoes form at the joints, it stands to reason that the more joints, we have underground, the heavier the crop will be. If, after planting, the potatoes are earthed up, more younger tubers will form, but as these do not develop until the plant has made considerable growth, the ensuing crop though heavier is later than if the plants are not earthed.

**Potato Culture in Ireland.**

In Ireland where the labor is not grudging, I have seen very fine crops of potatoes grown in wet boggy land by the following method:

After being plowed, the land is marked out in strips alternately four feet and two feet wide. Straw manure is spread on the four-foot strips, and on this manure, the freshly cut potato sets are evenly distributed, at from twelve to eighteen inches apart, according to the variety of potato used.

The soil from the two-foot strips is then shovelled all over the four-foot beds, covering the potatoes to a depth of three to four inches. When the potato tops have grown a few inches above the soil, the bed is given another top dressing of the soil from the two-foot strips, which are by this time converted into deep trenches.

Good crops are obtained in this way, and a second crop is obtained from the land at the same time by inserting cabbage plants two feet apart along the edge of the trenches at about the level of the manure. These generally also yield a fine crop. By further deepening these trenches, can be converted into drains, whereby the land can be easily reclaimed. This hint may be worth noting, although I doubt if the method would become popular in this labor-saving country.

**Growing Early Potatoes in Cellar.**

New potatoes in small quantities can be produced early in the year, when they will fetch fancy prices, by the following method:

Fit up a number of wide shelves in a dark cellar and on these place two inches of almost dry soil. Select good-sized tubers and half imbued these in the soil, setting them two and a half to three inches apart. Sprouts will shortly form with small potatoes at their base. The tops of these sprouts should be nipped off with scissors. The small potatoes can be gathered and marketed when about the size of a large walnut. Several crops will be born before the bed is exhausted. The cellar must be perfectly dark. A very slight sprinkling of water may be given carefully from time to time to the potatoes, though too much does harm.

In fertilizing potatoes, sulphate of potash and not muriate of potash should be used, as the latter tends to make the potatoes waxy. If nitrogen has to be supplied, nitrate of soda is preferable to ammonia salts. As a rule, however, this is not needed, especially if potatoes are planted on a turned under clover sod, which gives nitrogen equal to about fifteen loads of barnyard manure per acre. As potatoes like a strawy manure, this clover particularly suits them and it has another beneficial effect in that its fermentation produces a slight acid reaction in the soil which has a tendency to check potato scab.