

entirely decayed. If new tubers are formed they become infected, if infected at all, through contact with the decayed seed-tuber.

The disease is believed to be due to a bacterial organism. Its spread is brought about by sound tubers coming in contact with infected soil or infected tubers. The bacteria seem to be able to excrete a substance that dissolves the skin of the potato, and thus gains its entrance to the tuber.

In the tuber a dark line separates the diseased from the healthy portions. If the skin over the diseased part is broken, a white watery fluid may be pressed out. In later stages the entire tuber turns to a greyish, watery pulp. Dry storage will arrest the disease, the affected parts becoming corky.

Prevent the disease by sorting the seed-tubers carefully both fall and spring. Any tuber showing a trace of the disease should not be used for planting. Do not plant potatoes two years in succession on the same ground. Soil may remain infected, after a crop of diseased potatoes has been harvested, for three or four years. Careful seed-selection and rotation of crops will overcome the difficulty.



The right type. A 1013 kale-plant. Weight, 30½ lb.

#### KALE.

This is a most valuable crop for soiling purposes. Cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry relish it. Judging by the crops exhibited this year, it will grow most successfully in this Province. A few plants were weighed and showed a growth of from 27 to 31 lb.; 4,900 plants may be grown per acre. An easy calculation shows the immense yield possibilities of this plant. Very heavy crops were produced. We would recommend our farmers to try this crop. Manure or fertilize heavily. Ask for bulletin for particulars.