Potato Sickness or the Magnesium Deficiency Disease of Potatoes

By R. R. HURST

Officer-in-Charge, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology

For the second year in succession many of our potato fields are suffering from 'potato sickness" or what is more correctly referred to as magnesium deficiency. The seriousness of this disorder varies according to the extent to which the conditions influencing its development are active, some fields being variously affected, others exhibiting severe injury. It is simply the reaction of growing plants to the lack of magnesium, one of the many chemical elements necessary for normal growth, this particular one being required for the production of Chlorophyll or the green matter in plants. This is an example of a class of plant ills known as deficiency diseases, as for further example turnip brown heart which is due to a lack of boron in the soil. Magnesium deficiency is widespread throughout the potato growing areas embraced by the Atlantic Coastal Plain, the Maritime Provinces being no exception.

• • •

Farmers will recognize the presence of this trouble by the general unthrifty appearance of the field. The foliage of affected plants is lighter in colour in contrast with the darker leaves of healthy plants. The lower leaves are affected first because their supply of magnesium is drawn upon by the new growth. In less pronounced cases only the lower leaves develop symptoms, in which case the plant does not suffer seriously.

• • •

In severe cases, however, losses are heavy, even up to one-third or greater of a normal crop. Such plants are strongly chlorotic and stunted, with some upward rolling of the lower leaves which are thick and brittle and also show a distinct bulging between the veins. These symptoms will be especially marked after a warm, dry period about mid-July. In due course these leaves die, turn brown, nearly always dropping off. Such defoliation may be very severe, leaving the plants weak and unproductive.

• • •

The history of deficiency diseases tells us that once established they continue to recur unless the missing element is provided.

• • •

Thus we are now faced with no alternative but to use magnesium. Failing this it is certain that many otherwise promising fields sooner or later will become useless for potato production. Magnesium is procurable in a number of forms, some being more readily available to the plants than others. For quickest response the water-soluble compounds are best, such as common Epsom salts, calcined kisserite and sulphate of potash magnesia. One or another of these chemicals may be mixed into the fertilizer at home or better still purchased in mixed goods. This is a matter of real importance and farmers would be well advised to give it serious thought when planning for next season's potato crop.

• • •

Dolomitic limestone contains magnesium in a form available to the plants over a long period of time. It might well be applied to soils at the rate of 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre, but this should be decided by soil tests for acidity.

• • •

Farmers finding their potatoes suffering from magnesium deficiency now should procure Epsom salts and spray it on the plants at the rate of ten pounds in 80 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture, being sure to dissolve the crystals first in hot water. Three or four such applications will be required for satisfactory control provided the plants are in a reasonably thrifty condition.

- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

ST. ODILE'S PROPHECY (4)

Last week I ran short of space and this series had to lie over. To resume, "The third period will be of the shortest duration and the victor will have lost confidence in his warriors. This will be called the period of invasion, because by reason of just retribution, the country of the conqueror, because of his injustice and his godlessness, will be invaded in all parts and laid waste." It certainly seems as if Hitler and his warriors were in dissension now, while the invasion is shaping up. The prophecy goes on, "Around the mountain torrents of blood will flow. It will be the last battle." What mountain? Will Hitler make his last stand at his eyoy at Bertchesgarten? "Nations will sing their hymns of thanksgiving in the temples of God and will thank Him for their deliverance. Because there will have appeared the warrior who will disperse the troops of the victor, whose armies will be annihilated by an unknown and great illness. The malady will discourage the hearts of his soldiers, while the nations will say "The finger of God is there. It is a just punishment."

Such, in brief, is the prophecy of St. Odile. We are, I take it, in the third period now (the "half a time" of Daniel 12, 7); but the war will not finish till next spring, after the Germans have had such a winter as never before. The warrior dispersing the troops has already appeared, in the person of Marshal Stalin, and considering the number of slain, it will be a miracle if some kind of pestilence does not break out. It may be recalled that during the last war an epidemic of "blood-poisoning" (from which I, for one, barely escaped with life), struck this country and was believed to becaused by putrefaction over in Europe. Then in 1918, an epidemic of influenza struck the exhausted and ill-fed populations everywhere and many millions died. However, as I have pointed out elsewhere, we must not expect prophesies to be 100 per cent correct, and so mankind may come off better than it deserves.

As to whether it is possible to fortell the future, here are a couple of modern anecdotes for those who are doubtful.

The great systematist Linnaeus, whose work in classifying plants and fishes is well known, tells this in his autobiography. When he was at college, where he passed for a very mediocre student, a fortune-teiler told him: "You will become a Professor, you will make trips to distant lands, you will become the most celebrated man in the Kingdom." Whatever else she told him, this certainly came true!

Charles Dickens, British novelist, relates that he dreamed of a woman, wearing a red shawl, coming to his house and saying, "I am Miss Napier." He told his family of this and said: "Why Miss Napier? I don't know any Miss Napier." Several hours later, two friends came in, bringing a lady wearing a scarlet shawl, a stranger, whom they introduced as Miss Napier!

The British National Debt

The National Debt of Britain was inaugurated in 1694 by the issue of bonds for the sum of £1,200,000 for the purpose of carrying on the war against France. The war lasted from 1689 to 1712 and cost £72,000,000 altogether. (For convenience the present writer will hereafter use "M" to indicate millions). The conquest of Canada (1759-1761) added £62m., and in 1765 the National Debt had risen to £147m. From 1775 to 1780 the British and Americans were at war and the cost to the former was £121m.; there were of course other expenditures so that by 1797 the Debt stood at £413m. Then came the long tussle with Napoleon, from 1793 to 1815; that cost Britain £381m., and during the period from 1802 to 1816, malversation in Ireland swallowed up £63m. When we learn that the Debt stood at £900m. in 1816, it is plain that some of it had been repaid. Britain's wealth was growing. (From £490m. in 1702, the national wealth had grown to £2,400m. in 1816). A determined effort to reduce the Debt brought it down to £789m., but the Empire was taking shape, and by 1860 it had risen again to £826m. (The national wealth that year was given as £5,560m.)

By 1889 the Debt had fallen to £698m., while the national wealth had soared to £9,400m. The Debt was down to £651m. in 1914 and that was the last of the "good old times." In 1918 the Debt was £5,872m.: henceforth we must think in billions. Two years later it is given as £7,828m. and it hovered around those figures, sometimes a little less, till in 1938 it began to climb again. The last year for which I have the figures is 1939, when it stood at £8,279,839,000.

The national wealth must puzzle the statisticians, for in late years I can find no reference to it. The sale of all overseas investments, bonds, etc.; the cessation of nearly all productive industry; and the lamentably great destruction of property, must have taken Britain back to starting point, as far as wealth is concerned. But it is in such circumstances that Britain finds her soul, and the courage and tenacity of her people will ultimately bring the prosperity they deserve.

Odds and Ends

The verb "wrought." This word —wrought—is often used in the Scriptures, both actively and passively. It is a verb, always used in the sense of a past time. If you wish to quote your teacher, ask: "What is the present tense of the verb wrought?" You may quote for example, Numbers 23. Here is the answer for your own edification: "Wrought" is a very ancient (Archaic) form of "worked", and its present tense is therefore the word "work."

Metathesis. The old English of medieval times (1100 to 1500) had a singular custom of transposing letters—they called a bird a "bridd". When I went to school the custom still persisted: my schoolmates never said burnt, they said "brunt." This transposition is known to grammarians as metathesis, and the word "wrought" is an example of it. The letter "r" seems to be specially affected.

Sulphur for Gladioli? When I stored my gladiolus corms last fall I was not satisfied with their condition. The plants had been subject to thrips in the summer, and had some sort of a leaf disease, probably a Septoria. The corms looked rather soggy, too, and I thought they might mildew. I therefore got out the sulphur jar, and rolled them in sulphur before bagging them. (I keep the varieties separate, in little cotton bags). While working at them a gardener came in and told me that was the way to treat gladioli" and that he thought the corms would be dead by spring. However, I got to work early in April and dusted them off, planting them on May 13th, which was a week earlier than I generally do it. They all came up except four, and there is no sign of thrips nor disease so far (July 18).

How I planted them. I put them in a different part of the garden in a long row, and 18 inches apart. Then between them (in the 18 inches) I planted successional rows of radish, which are now cleared off, leaving the Glads in undisputed possession.

More Trouble. Years ago I got some seed of "Ryder's Universal Pea", from England. It is a good wrinkled marrow pea, of a medium late type, with seeds nearly as large as cherries. About six years ago it began to be troubled with a kind of blight which was identified by Professor Hurst of the Laboratory, Charlottetown, as Ascochyta Pisi, the leaf-spot of garden pea. The two following years it was just as bad, so I gave up growing peas for the time being, but retained the seed. I had grown the peas on wire netting, and supposed that the disease was carried over either on tendrils which clung to the netting or else on the seed itself. In any case, I argued, the spores or seeds of the disease are short-lived, a year probably being their limit, so I stopped growing peas for two years. This year I again planted the old seed. It came up all right and there is no sign of the Ascochyta, but—

There is another disease. On looking at the peas today I found a number of leaves with little round spots, like heaps of dark brown snuff, on their under surfaces. I identified them as **Uromyces Pisi**, the "Rust" of garden peas. The trouble about this disease is that it is carried over by some other plant and I don't know which one it is.

Arezzo in Italy has just been captured by the Allies. This ancient town is famous as the place where the system of musical notation known as the Tonic Solfa had its beginning. Guido of Arezzo, a Monk of the 11th century, is credited with the invention of the musical stave with its lines and spaces. He further chose names for the notes of his scale, calling them ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, from syllables in a Latin hymn to St. John. (The "leading note" appears to be absent.)

Modern Solfa. John Curwen of England, modernized Guido's system, calling the notes doh, ray, me, fah, soh, lah, and adding the note te, which led to doh octave. These names were shortened to their initial letters, and a method for keeping time by means of vertical strokes and dots, completed Curwen's system. This took form in the earlier half of the 19th century and it immediately became very popular in England.

Advantages and Disadvantages. One advantage of the Solfa system is that with a few weeks' practice any child can strike an interval as correctly and even more confidently, than an adult after as many years at the staff notation. One little girl, in a school on this Island, became so expert, that she sang a new tune correctly as I chalked it on the blackboard. (I also found that rural choirs did not depend on the music for a new hymn or selection, but acquired it by singing the notes just a fraction of a second after the organist played them; that is, they learned "by ear"). Another advantage is, that expensive "plates" are not required in printing Solfa music, since it can be set up with printer's type; and so the music is comparatively cheap. Solfa music is difficult to play, except on solo instruments like the violin, cornet, etc.; it is at a disadvantage on the organ and piano, so that it will never supplant the Staff notation. In all other respects it is superior, and while some musicians shy at it, I feel sure they "don't know what they're talking about!"

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox Farming

Last week we published the first installment of Dr. E. Rendle Bowness' paper read before the Ontario fur breeders meeting in June, entitled The Pearl Platinum Fox. Today part two appears and this concludes the history of this new species as outlined by the Doctor. We would suggest to all fox breeders, as we did last week, that they clip this article and preserve it for future use. It is quite possible that this year, next year or perhaps the year after, all of us will be breeding these animals to some extent either large or small, and Dr. Bowness' information will be found most valuable if that is the case.

PART TWO

Now, for explanation purposes, let's imagine that you and I are the owners of a ranch of Standard Silver Black foxes and that we have decided to go into the new types and have chosen the Pearls. We purchase a male and two female Pearls and mate these together, naturally all the pups will be Pearls. Of course, we want to spread the Pearl blood through the ranch as rapidly as possible and we mate the male to three or four Standard Silver Black females. The pups from this Pearl to Standard Silver Black matings will all be Standard Silver Blacks in appearance, but each one of these pups will carry the Pearl factor in its make-up. Let us call these pups the first generation carriers rather than the term half bloods, which is commonly used, but which you will see later has no reference to quantities of inheritance.

We will keep all the Pearl pups from the Pearl females that we need, that is, probably most of the females and as many males as we consider necessary. We will keep all these first generation carrier females that are in good physical condition, and we will keep a first generation carrier male for insurance. We'd be smart if we mated some of the Pearl female pups to some of our Standard Silver males, but we're not and we'll mate them back to the half-breeders, which are Pearl males, and the litters produced will be all Pearl pups.

We get all the first generation carrier females but two mated to Pearl males and they produce roughly 50 per cent Pearls and 50 per cents pups, which are Standard Silvers in appearance but carriers of the Pearl factor. Now, if we were to follow the fractional system, which considered the first generation carriers as half-bloods, then the unmarked pups out of this next generation should be three-quarter bloods. Actually, they only carry the Pearl factor, just the same as their mothers did, and they in turn will not produce any more pups on the average that show the Pearl coat than will the first generation carriers on half-bloods.

We couldn't get one of the first generation carrier females to mate to a Pearl and we had to use the first generation carrier male with her. Now, as both the male and the female have characters both for Standard Silver Blacks and for Pearl, we can expect on the average that she would produce a litter in which there was one Pearl pup and two pups that were Standard Silver in appearance but carriers of the Pearl factor. Of course, we can recognize the Pearl pup without any difficulty, but for breeding purposes we can't tell the difference between the pup that is pure Standard Silver and the two pups which are Standard Silver in appearance but are carriers of the Pearl factor. Thus, if we mate those three pups to Pearls next year, two of them will produce litters with roughly 50 per cent Pearls in them and one litter will not have any Pearls in it.

The other first generation carrier female that we couldn't get mated in that first year to either the Pearl dog or the first generation carrier male, was eventually mated to a Standard Silver Black male. Because the male was pure Standard Silver Black and the female carried both Standard Silver quality and the Pearl factor, the pups will be just the reverse of where you use the Pearl male with her sister. In other words, there will be two pure Standard Silver Black pups and two Standard Silver Black pups in appearance that carry the Pearl factor. Again, there will be no way of telling them apart and as you want to produce Pearls, you will either have to keep all of them to be sure or flip a coin and let luck decide whether you pick the pups carrying the Pearl factor or the pure Standard Silvers.

Now we have considered all these mating set-ups from the male side but you can reverse it and work the same thing from the female side inasfar as the inheritance is concerned. The chief thing to remember is this, if a pup is Standard Silver in appearance but carrying the Pearl factor, it will reduce as many Pearls on the average as any other Standard Silver appearing carrier. In other words there is no difference between half-blood or a three-quarter blood in their ability to produce Pearls. Neither is there any difference between the so-called quarter-blood and the half or three-quarter blood. However, you must remember in the case of the quarter-blood litters some of the pups will not be carriers of the Pearl factor and you cannot tell it by their appearance.

Now, you and I have done pretty well in introducing the Pearls into our Standard Silver herd. The production has been good and we are now looking around for further worlds to conquer. Some of our neighbors have been raising White Faces in with their Silver herd and while they were quite pleased with the White Faces they obtained, they felt that the unmarked pups in the litters were not so good as they could be and were pulling down their average price somewhat. We got the bright idea to introduce the white marked foxes into the Pearl part of our herd and produce white-marked Pearls or Pearlatinas, as they have been called by the York Fur Farms, the first people to raise them. We know that all the marked foxes will be Pearlatinas and all the unmarked ones will be pure Pearls when we get them bred far enough along. This will be the answer to the lower prices for the unmarked foxes where White Faces are used. Of course, in our discussions we apologize to those breeders who are raising white-marked Standard Silver foxes and whose unmarked Standard Silvers are just as good as any Standard Silver in the country. No offense meant.

Actually, while this seems to be a little more involved from a breeding standpoint, the same principles that applied when we crossed Pearls with Standard Silvers apply when you cross White-marked with Pearls. We mate a White-marked Silver male to a Pearl female and the first generation carriers will be roughly 50 per cent White-marked Standard Silver appearing foxes carrying the Pearl factor and 50 per cent Standard Silver appearing foxes, carrying the Pearl factor. The next year we take one of these first generation carriers that are white-marked and mate it to a Pearl and the offspring will be 50 per cent Standard Silver appearing foxes, either marked or unmarked, carrying the Pearl factor and the other 50 per cent will be pure Pearls, and if we're lucky one of them will be a male with white markings on a Pearl colored coat. This White-marked Pearl or Pearlatina mated to the Pearl foxes will produce roughly 50 per cent Pearlatinas and 50 per cent straight Pearls.

We found that the Pearlatina operation didn't hurt very much and the next thing you and I are interested in is introducing the Standard Platinum into our Pearl herd. We make up our minds whether we want a Quebec type, a Norwegian, a Colpitt or a Cody and we find the same principles that were involved in obtaining Pearlatinas applies exactly the same here. In the first generation from the Standard Platinum mated to a Pearl female, we get a Standard Platinum fox carrying Pearl factors. We then mate this carrier to another Pearl fox and lo and behold we are fortunate enough to get among this next litter a Glacier Blue. The Glacier Blue when it is mated to other Pearls, will produce nothing but Glacier Blues or Standard Pearls. The first man to produce a Glacier Blue was George A. Callbeck and the year was 1943. Several breeders are producing them this year.

To get the information on the first breeders of Pearls, we contacted most of the present breeders of Pearls, some by personal interview and the more distant ones by letter. Among the questions that we asked was this one, "What improvements are you endeavoring to obtain over the qualities shown in your present herd of Pearls?" Most of the replies stated that they were looking for the same improvement in color, volume and texture that we were seeking in the Standard Silver Black foxes. Another point that was in general agreement was that the underfur should be kept a clear blue with no hint of brownish discoloration. Another was that as the biggest market for these pelts would likely be the jacket and coat trade, it would not do to get too heavy a volume of fur and it would be best to avoid the shaggy type.

There was a marked disagreement as to the amounts of silver that Pearls should have. One group thought that the Pearls should not be silvered right up to the ears, but should retain the Pearl-colored, unsilvered guard hair in the neck to make this coloring more distinct to the prospective purchaser of this type of fur. The other school of thought felt that the more silver that could be gained the better, even to the point where the blue color would be more or less covered in the body and only show on the tail, head and legs. It is true that at the moment the more heavily silvered varieties are commanding the best price, but it has been pointed out that when trade is again resumed with Europe, that they prefer the three-quarter silver type, rather than the full silver in the Standard Silver Black fox and undoubtedly would prefer something similar in the Pearls. Thus, it is up to future markets to decide definitely which type will be the more valuable.

One difficulty expressed by some, but not by all the ranchers was, that the Pearls tended to produce small litters and their best production of Pearls came from mating Pearl males to the first generation carriers, which had considerably bigger litters and often more Pearls in those litters than where two Pearls were mated together. We know that this difficulty does occur in some of the Pearl mutations, where they have been bred together to a point where the litter size is falling. However, there are other types of Pearls where this inbreeding was not so intense and the litter size is keeping up quite well.

The wise rancher who has a type of Pearl that is not producing too good a litter size when bred true would be well advised to mate the Pearl females to Standard Silver Black males and the Pearl males to Standard Silver Black females or the first generation carriers for two or three years until enough new blood has been added, so that the final offspring will regain full litter size. This is a difficult thing to do, especially today when Pearl prices are probably at their highest, but we are not in the fox ranching business for today alone and we must think of profitable production for the future. We think that small litter size in the Pearls will practically disappear in the next three to five years because much new Standard Silver bred blood is being introduced as these Pearls have been sold all over the country, and it won't be long until you will be able to buy Pearls to mate with your animals that will have little or no close connection insofar as breeding is concerned. That is happening today and in another few years will be most marked.

It is further recommended that where you are mating Pearl foxes to Standard Silvers that you grade the Standard Silvers carefully and only use those that have a clear, light colored underfur. This is most necessary because off color that might be permissible in the Standard Silvers, spoils a great deal of the beauty of the Pearl fox when it is present in the underfur.

We are most grateful to the number of people who contributed so freely and helpfully in the preparation of this article. The searching of ranch records and memories for authentic information on the first beginnings of this mutation and the work, for work it is, in placing it all on paper so as to be completely understandable, is no idle task in these busy days. Our thanks go to Gordon Stright, Little Shemogue, N. B., William Goran & Sons, Gilbert Plains, Man.; E. S. Mason, Killarney, Man.; M. H. Teskey, Killarney, Man.; H. M. Boyd, LaRiviere, Man.; J. K. Aylwin, North Kildonan, Man.; C. D. Lang, editor, Fur of Canada; George A Callbeck, Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association; Harry J. LaDue, editor, American Fur Breeder, and Russell Gilroy, Oakville, Ont.

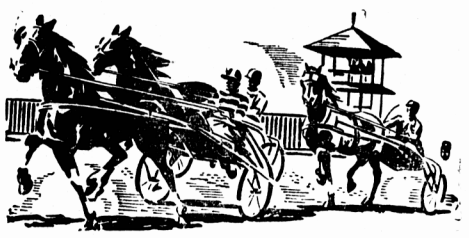
Special mention to Mrs. C. P. Mansfield, Westbero, Ont., who not only provided all the breeding records of their Pearl foxes, but whose criticisms of the subject matter were most helpful; Roland J. Murray, Fredericton, N. B., whose clear and understandable description of the dispersion of Standard Silver carriers of the Pearl factor from his ranch has added much to the history of this breed; Mrs. Elsie E. Cherry, Golden, Colorado, who gave us the picture of the origin and development of these foxes in the United States; E. M. Taylor, York Fur Farms, Fredericton, N.B., who supplied breeding records and helpful suggestions on the preparation of this article; F. George McLeod, Provincial Fox Field Man for New Brunswick, whose independent information filled in many gaps in this history; A. Russell Colpitts, Salisbury, N.B., who in reply to our inquiry wrote, "I believe we are the biggest breeders of Pearls in Canada today. That should answer your question as to what we think of them"; and lastly to E. L. Christie, Killarney, Man., who wittily observed, "Some say Pearls are not as easy to raise as other types of foxes. I can't say that they are not. I have lost pups from all types."

To the above mentioned people may we say simply, "Without your help this article could not have been written."

Some of the ranches where the mutation occurred:

*1928—Willis Pauley, Little Shemogue, N.B.
*1929—Gordon Stright, Little Shemogue, N.B.
1929—Ritchie Fur Farm, Golden, Colorado.
1932—Mrs. Elsie E. Cherry, Golden, Colorado.
1932—Wm. Coran & Sons, Gilbert Plains, Man.
1934—York Fur Farms, Fredericton, N.B.
[illegible]sa Currie, Fredericton, N.B.
1935—E. L. Christie, Killarney, Man.
*1935—Art Hebner, Gilbert Plains, Man.
1933—C. H. Grant, Debec, N.B.
*1937—Mrs. Loretta Allen, Nourport, N.S.
1938—A. L. and C. P. Mansfield, Westbero, Ont.
*1938—H. M. Boyd, LaRiviere, Man.
1939—E. S. Mason, Killarney, Man.
*Date not definitely established.

OLD HOME WEEK
AND
Provincial Live Stock Exhibition
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
August 15, 16, 17, 18



Four days that will be packed with excitement and entertainment. The Maritimes' greatest outdoor celebration.

VAUDEVILLE ACTS

Including the sensational aerial act

AMERICAN ACES

RUTTON'S DOGS,
World's Greatest Dog Show

AL, LIBBY AND BETTY,
Sensational Bicyclists

LADDIE LAMONT
In Two Humorous Acts

LOU SKUCE
The Lightning Cartoonist

THE GRAY FAMILY,
Singers, Dancers and Revue Artists
Without Peer

KING OF THE STILTS

GENTLEMAN SINGER

ORCHESTRAL BAND AND
OTHER FEATURES.

GORGEOUS SCENERY

OUTSTANDING EVENING
SPECTACLES

Our Evening Shows will be on a par with anything we have ever shown—

COLORFUL
VAUDEVILLE GALORE
SINGING
DANCING
BEAUTIFUL REVUE ACTS
SUPERB LIGHTING EFFECTS

Evening's entertainment within the reach of all and should be seen by all.

4--Afternoons' Racing Card--4

Canada's sportiest harness event, featuring 12 or more great races for combined purses, prizes and premiums of over $6,000. The pick of Canada's racing stables. British Consols Trophy for leading driver.

Provincial Live Stock Exhibition

Featuring Prince Edward Island's finest horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Over $4,000 in prizes and premiums. A prize list that will bring together the cream of the live stock in the Garden of the Gulf. See them judged daily in outdoor arena fitted with seating accommodation. Don't miss this great show. Everybody will be there. Come along.

BILL LYNCH'S 1944 MIDWAY

Bigger and Better than ever

ADMISSION FREE TO MAIN GROUNDS AND MIDWAY AND LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION

Popular prices for Grand Stand and Bleachers—Adults 75 cents, plus tax, children 50 cents, plus tax, afternoons for horse racing and vaudeville. EVENING SHOWS, 35 cents, plus tax, children 25 cents, plus tax, for Vaudeville. Season tickets $3.00 tax included.

LT.-COL. D. A. MacKINNON, DSO,
President.

J. W. BOULTER
Secretary.

Spinning and Weaving

Send us your wool to be spun into yarn and woven into blankets. The size of the yarn in single is medium and the sizes in the doubled and twisted are fine, medium and coarse. The charges for spinning are 24c a pound for single and 30c a pound for doubled and twisted. Dyeing costs 25c a pound extra.

The charges for weaving blankets are $2.25 each laundered and $2.50 each laundered and napped.

Wool for spinning and weaving must be washed and all dirt and burrs picked out.

We are buying wool daily, washed, and are paying the highest market prices. Freight is paid on 160 pounds of washed wool for custom work only.

Wm. Condon & Sons

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

"But, mother, I can't take the chance—there's so many 'men wanted' in those Guardian Want Ads!"