NEWSY NOTES

(Continued from Page 12)

elegantly waved. Iris reticulata, blue with a yellow stripe, I have had for two seasons, and though the flower is small, it is one of the earliest to appear in Spring. The first always to bloom is Crocus susianus "Cloth of Gold," then follows Chionodoxa Luciliae "Glory of the Snow;" and then Scilla sibirica (Siberian Squill) opens its little blue eyes to the Spring sun. Iris reticulata is fourth, and then the season is open.

THE FARMERS' PARLIAMENT

Bravo, farmers! There are signs of a great awakening! All the speeches were good but the address by Mr. D. W. Ross, President of the Central Farmers' Institute, was especially good. I read it over twice, and I hope you will. What is more, I am going to cut it out of the good old "Guardian" and save it for reference. I remember Mr. C. E. MacKenzie giving us a dig for wasting our time in swapping yarns while the ladies were at work talking over the business of their Women's Institutes: and the dig was not unmerited. Mr. Ross's address would be a very good text next time three or four are gathered together, and should be analysed paragraph by paragraph: that would indeed be "adult education!" But keep politics out of the discussion.

In the meantime here is a quotation from the N.S. Farmers' meeting: and it is worth studying:

"If we are ever to make progress as a body representing agriculture we must get away from the idea that our unit of organization is only a Government bonussed live stock owning society; and we must develop the idea that the primary purpose of the unit . . . is to promote the welfare of the agricultural life of the province through education, for the purpose of building up rural fraternity, and social and economic organization . . ."

"We feel that we are within our rights when we point out that in our opinion one of the dangers of the day is in demanding and expecting too much of the Governments of the day. In the last analysis, if the agricultural industry of Nova Scotia is to be established on a satisfactory basis, it must be done by the farmers themselves through efficiency, economy, economic organization, and co-operative effort."

THREE THERMOMETERS

There has been much illness this winter, and as Spring with its uncertain weather approaches, it behooves all to take especial care of the most valuable asset that they have—their health. In this connection the magazine "Hygeia" advises every householder to invest in three thermometers.

The first in importance is the "fever" (clinical) thermometer. The temperature of the human body varies within certain very narrow limits in all climates and seasons. It averages 98.6 degrees F., sometimes being a little higher in the afternoon, or a little lower in the morning. When the body temperature does not fall below 99 F. at any time of the day, or when it exceeds 99.5 F. at times during the day, all is not well. It is time to go to bed, and to call in the family physician. The heat-regulating mechanism of the body is out of order, and this condition nearly always means that the patient is fighting an invading army of "germs." Often by neglecting a "feverish" cold, and trying to "work it off" by keeping at his usual tasks, the sufferer comes down with an attack of pneumonia. Rheumatism, inflammation of the nerves, of the values of the heart, and of the kidneys, usually take their rise from the ordinary febrile cold. Now you will see the importance of the "fever thermometer."

Second in importance is the room thermometer. For comfort and health the dwelling room temperature should be between 68 and 70 degrees F. Above this point the temperature is depressing, and sweating results, with a chill in prospect. Even more dangerous is a sojourn at a temperature slightly below 68, for example at 63, with insufficient clothing and exercise; especially if the humidity is high. When the air is really and appreciably cold, we protect ourselves with wraps, or take vigorous exercise; but a room just a little below the comfort point takes us off our guard and a chill results. Hence the importance of the room thermometer.

Unfortunately the room thermometer does not tell the whole story. In Spring the humidity of the air may be so high that a temperature of 65 to 68 F. may feel balmy and comfortable; while in winter when both temperature and humidity are low, it may be necessary to heat the room to 75 F. before one feels comfortable. In this case the drying of the mucous membrane predisposes the subject to catarrhal inflammation. The remedy for this is to have a "wet bulb" thermometer, or some form of hygrometer to measure the humidity of the atmosphere; and to maintain that humidity between 40 and 60 degrees, and that, by the way, is not so easy as it reads!

The last thermometer is the bath thermometer. The body is usually so sensitive to water much below or above 100 F. that an adult will not stay too long in too hot or too cold a bath. But such an instrument should always be used to test the water for bathing infants.

A CORRECTION

In last week's description of the "Nature Exercirculator," the fifth rule should have read: "(5) Members who have suitable matter (magazines, newspaper cuttings, or M.S.) are asked to include it in the Exercise, inscribing their names or it and withdrawing such contribution when it again comes round."

Weaning Young Pigs

(Continued from Page 12)

Again we find many farmers weaning their pigs on boiled potatoes with little milk and little grain. This ration is also decidedly unbalanced. Potatoes are mostly starch with little protein. There is little bone or muscle building material in potatoes. They are too bulky for little pigs. The result is that pigs so fed become pot-bellied, weak or crooked in their legs, and generally unthrifty.

We find many cases where weaned pigs are fed largely on grains and mill feeds, in numerous combinations with or without milk and potatoes. Among these grains, and mill feeds, there are some which are too strong or heavy for the little pig to digest to advantage. I have particular reference to corn, barley, feed flour and white middlings or shorts. These feeds should be fed to weaned pigs with great caution. In fact, they should not be included in the ration of young pigs before the pigs are four weeks off the sow. I have noticed numerous cases where pigs have been crippled by three or more feeds of whits middlings or such heavy feeds. Oats, grouud or whole, are not the best for weaned pigs. They contain too much fibre, in the form of hull. From this statement it would appear that there are very few grains or mill feeds which can be used safely in the ration when weaning pigs.

There are two grain feeds which have proven satisfactory when used in the weaning ration. These are dark or germ middlings, and oat meal, or ground oats with the hulls sifted out. These feeds in combinations with skim milk and a little potatoes (boiled) will carry the weaned pigs through the critical period without danger of crippling or constipation.

In this province, most farmers believe that pigs cannot be raised without milk. This no doubt accounts for the practice of having the bulk of our pigs farrowed in the spring months when cows are freshening. This belief is based on the fact that we have no milk substitute produced on our farms, and we must admit that young pigs require either milk or a good milk substitute in the ration. This problem of replacing milk by other feeds is one which should receive greater consideration from our swine growers. Milk should not be the limiting factor, when producers determine the number of hogs they will produce in a given period. Grain and potatoes may be plentiful, yet many farmers believe they cannot keep any great number of pigs, because their milk is limited in quantity or because they have no milk at certain seasoned of the year. These statements bring up the questions what can we use as a milk substitute for weaned pigs? Oil-cake may be used to furnish the protein, but the protein is of vegetable origin, and does not equal such animal protein as we find in milk, meat meal or tankage, and blood meal. Here we have the suggestion for the most desirable milk substitute: blood meal. Blood meal is over 70% protein as compared with about 35% in oil-cake. The protein in blood meal is of animal origin, and more closely resembles the protein in milk than does the protein in oil cake. This blood meal is manufactured at all packing plants and costs about $2.00 ped cwt. at present. To supply the mineral elements such as the lime and phosphorus found in milk, we can use bone meal. Thus a combination of blood meal and bone meal will supply practically all the essential elements found in milk. Blood meal is laxative even to a greater degree than whole milk. Roughly we can use 100 lbs. of blood meal with 25 lbs. of bone meal. At present prices this 125 lbs. would cost less than 2c per lb., as bone meal now can be purchased at the packing plants for about $1.50 per cwt. The mixtured may be mixed in the proportion of about eight pounds to each 100 lbs. of grain, and about two lbs. to each bushel of boiled potatoes. If little pigs are gradually accustomed to this milk substitute before weaning, there should be no difficulty in bringing them along in good thrift with little or no milk. This blood meal mixture could be used to advantage in balancing rations in which potatoes predominate for fattening pigs or brood sows. We would have less crippling, fewer stunted pigs, and most important of all, fewer losses in pigs at farrowing time.

Swine growers should remember that pigs at weaning time have a very small stomach. For this reason they should be fed little and often, and only what they will clean up readily. The ration should not be dry or near dry. It should contain enough liquids to satisfy the pig's demand for water.

In addition to the above, special care shoud be taken in seeing that the weaned pigs have dry, clean quarters in order that scuffy skins and worm infestations may be avoided. In summarising, we may note that weaning time is the critical period in the life of the pig. A balanced ration must be fed, thus the pigs should be left on the sow as long as possible. They should not be weaned under six weeks of age Unbalanced rations will cause unthrifty pigs. Heavy feeds must be avoided. When milk is not available a good milk substitute should be used. The pigs shoud be fed often, and not too much at one time. They should have dry clean quarters. These suggestions are offered with the hope that they may be of some advantage to swine growers who have been experiencing some difficulty in keeping their hogs in a good thrifty growing condition.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.—(C.P.)—Hungarian partridge, liberated in the province a few years ago are finding this a long, hard winter. Staff-sergeant C. R. Wallace at the Department of National Defence Magazine alongside Bedford Basin, reports the birds have been coming in flocks for bread crumbs throughout the winter.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH *Silver Fox Farming*

J. D. Forbes, Manager of the London Fur Sales, has issued a report on the December and January silver fox sales, which is quite interesting. We quote: "The quality of the silver foxes offered this season was generally disappointing, although here and there attractive parcels of clear goods were to be seen. It has to be recorded that neither the Canadian nor the Scandinavian pelts taken as a whole, came up to expectation as regards clarity of color. If anything, the Scandinavian skins were (for the first time) frequently preferred. This is a matter of prime importance to the fox rancher, as the characteristics of good quality and clear color are essential if the public's interest in silver fox considered as a fashionable fur is to be maintained and extended.

The total number of pelts offered in London in December, 1934 and January, 1935, approximated 97,000. The total number offered in London December 1935 and January, 1936, was over 143,000, an increase of about forty-seven per cent. Despite this large increase in quantity the market demand remained remarkably firm seeing that about 75 per cent was absorbed at prices barely 10 per cent below last season's figures. This result is due to the sustained demand from all consuming markets and amply demonstrates the continued popularity of silver fox pelts."

The following prices are the highest received for any individual skin at the above four auctions. December, 1934, $147.50. January, 1935, $230. December 1935, $160, January 1936, $150. These figures are with the pound based at $5.00. The $230. price was for an extremely large three-quarters silver from the McLure and MacKinnon Silver Fox Farms Limited, ranch.

In an interesting article headed "The Domesticated Rabbit Skin", Charles E. Kellogg of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, says: "Rabbit fur is used more extensively than any other kind by the fur trade, because it is readily adaptable to imitation purposes. Fur designers and dyers have mastered so well the art of imitating other furs by modern methods of plucking, shearing and dying, that the pelt of the rabbit is being offered for sale under a variety of trade names.

It has been estimated that rabbit fur accunted for 50 per cent of the entire fur business of the United States during 1934. Between 45 and 50 million rabbit skins were dressed and dyed for making into fur garments and trimmings for women's coats, suits and dresses.

The total number of hatters and fur skins used annually is enormous. Import records show that 25,000,000 pounds or about 125 to 130 million raw rabbit skins come into the United States annually, Australia and New Zealand contributing about 55 per cent of this total.

It is estimated that 40 per cent of the raw skins come from domesticated rabbits, France furnishing about 60 per cent of these and Belgium 25 per cent.

The program used at the Milligan and Morrison Silver Fox Breeders Association meeting in New York, carried the following piece entitled: "Romance of the Silver Fox."

"In 1887 Sir Charles Dalton bred the first silver black foxes in captivity, on Oulton Island, which lies off Prince Edward Island on the east coast of Canada. A hollow log served as the kennel. These foxes were the Eastern Standard Silver Foxes. A few years later George L. Morrison, who lived in the Arctic Circle in Alaska, conducting a trading post, traded trinkets to the Indians for a few silver fox pups. These were developed and bred in pens at the back of his store.

This type of fox is known as the Interior Alaskan, and is a larger fox than the Eastern Standard. Immediately after this J. Edgar Milligan came to Alaska and the firm of Milligan and Morrison was started. These two men were among the best known breeders of silver foxes in the entire fur world. The Milligan-Morrison Silver Fox Producers Association has evolved as a result of the close contact and experiences of these gentlemen.

A few years later in Wisconsin other breeders began mixing breed or crossing the Eastern Standard with Peace River foxes. Thus was produced a new type of silver fox now commonly known as the Western Standard, which is larger than the Standard and about the same size as the Alaskan. This type is the fox marketed by many M. & M. members and also by Herbert A. Nieman and Company through the New York Auction Company under the trade-marked name of "Bred by Nieman." So at present there are three leading, distinct types of silver black fox marketed all over the world today—namely: Eastern Standard, Interior Alaska, and the Western Standard."

This is the time of year when females are carrying their young, that the diet must be very carefully watched and diet deficiencies should be made up where they exist. Food should contain Vitamins B, G and D. B is found in beef liver, hearts, egg yolks, yeast and some leafy vegetables. These with calcium phosphate, the principal constituant of green bone and minerals contained in milk, together with cod liver oil and tomato juice added to the practical diet of meats and cereals, should take care of the situation.

In a few weeks the snow will have vanished from many of the fox pens and it is then that the ranchers must be very careful to see that there is plenty of drinking water. In fact fresh drinking water should be given to the foxes even when snow is on the ground if they will drink it.

The importance of a plentiful supply of water to the pregnant female cannot be too strongly emphasized. The diet should also contain a certain quantity of fresh meat as it has important qualities that cannot be offset by the cold storage varieties. Care should be taken, however, that no marked change in diet occurs prior to whelping or during the last stages of pregnancy. Females carrying their young are extremely sensitive to radical changes of any kind.

Noises in the ranch, loud talking, roughness in handling the female, sudden fright, in fact anything out of the ordinary routine of the ranch may cause abortion or be the means of frightening the female so that she will destroy her young.

The majority of the pups will be born within the next six weeks, which will be the crucial time and will be reflected in the December 31st balance sheet for loss or gain.

An article in the February Silver Fox says in part: "New uses for silver fox fur and a steady consumer demand have helped the fur trade to keep pace with the young and rapidly growing fox farming industry in the United States. In less than fifteen years the annual crop has increased from 6,000 pelts in 1923 to more than 170,000 pelts in 1934.

This season's pelting, which started in November and will last through the winter months, very likely will produce a crop slightly larger than last years, according to Frank G. Ashbrooke of the Bureau of Biological Survey. "Virtually all of last season's pelts which brought the fox farmers $7,114,500. were disposed of by the fur trade before the present pelting season got under way," said Mr. Ashbrooke.

About half of the pelts produced in the United States comes from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, according to Mr. Ashbrooke. In general silver foxes are being raised for fur in the northern tier of states from New England westward to Oregon and in the colder parts of California, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Each year the pelt crop of the U. S. fur animal station, Saratoga Springs, New York, is graded in order to get information on skins produced under controlled conditions. Heredity, feed, sunlight, climates and methods of handling are studied to learn what part they may play in causing tinged or brown colored pelts. These sell for less money than the better grade pelts. Tests at the station show that tinge can be controlled to some extent by placing the foxes in furring sheds five to six months before pelting. In these sheds the animals are protected against excessive sunlight which is apparently one of the causes of tinged fur.

Dr. Ronald G. Law has resigned as Director of the Ontario government Fur Farms and has accepted a position with a large public utility corporation. This will be a distinct loss to the whole fur farming fraternity, as Dr. Law from time to time made valuable contributions to fox literature.

NATIVES BOAST SECRET SOCIETY

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea, Feb. 27—(C.P.)—Survivors of an ancient native cult which practised canibalism and blackmail have been discovered by scientists returning from an expedition to the interior of New Ginuea.

The society, known as the Duk Duk Secret Guild, while robbed of its earlier evil name by British government administrators and police, still is a bad influence through encouraging natives to extravagance and indolence.

Duk Duk gatherings are still held secretly in parts of the island. Women are excluded, and members are summoned by masked messengers to the meeting-place. The society originally provided rough justice throughout the island, but after falling into the hands of a few persons it became an instrument of personal spite. Blackmail was one of its most lucrative activities. Only the wealthiest members of the tribes belong to the society, and must pay a heavy initiation fee.

Workings of the society are being watched closely by the Australian government, as a result of reports of government agents and explorers.

SUNGLO

BREEDING RATION to Foxes until mated, 1/3 Ration; 2/3 Meats

After Mating, feed GESTATION and WHELPING RATION 1/3; meats 2/3. Of meats, start red meats 1/2; Offal 1/2, and increase offal to 2/3 and reduce red meats to 1/3 by one week before first vixen is due to whelp.

A second feed a day of fish is good, feeding a light feed of 2 or 3 ozs.

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What Every Fox Rancher Should Know

QUESTION—What is the cause of a young female eating her pups immediately after birth?

This a very broad question and deals with the loss of pups in general, concerning which there are many contributing factors, and is also associated with the poor development of pups after birth and during the entire period of growth.

In the first place pregnant females should have the opportunity of taking the maximum amount of exercise. This is more important with adult females than with young pups. If there should not be sufficient large pens for all the females in the ranch, female pups should be put in the smaller pens.

Many pups are crushed at birth due to lack of tone of the muscles, the female not being in proper condition to expel the pups normally. To maintain the condition and tone of pregnant females a good quality of meat should be fed, preferably freshly killed beef, and liver should form a reasonable percentage of the meat ration. Avoid feeding meat that has not been properly stored; all stored meat should be properly ventilated. Avoid also feeding meat that has been refrozen and thawed several times.

Nephritis is a menace to pregnant females in general. This condition is altogether too prevalent amongst all classes of silver foxes in captivity. Any fox breeder who is feeding an excessive amount of meat to pregnant females is very liable to induce this distressing malady, which will undermine the condition of both the mother and pups. A milk diet has at all times been recommended for pregnant females suffering from nephritis. As soon as the weather permits pregnant females should be fed a certain amount of milk.

During pregnancy there is an increased breaking down of the blood cells with a corresponding increased amount of bile, which is liable to lead to a jaundices condition if allowed to accumulate in the intestinal tract. Bran, alfalfa meal, or some other roughage should form a portion of the diet to avoid constipation and accumulation of the bile in the system. One-eighth of an ounce of bran and one-eighth of an ounce of alfalfa meal, or the equivalent amount of some other roughage, should be fed daily to each female.

Many pups die at birth because of improper development and there is evidence to show that many females become pregnant and for some reason or other the foetus dies without being actually expelled and is absorbed by the system. To insure a proper growth and development of the foetus the rations should be supplemented with vitamins A and D. It would be an advantage to fox breeders to feed in the neighborhood of one eighth of an ounce of a good quality of cod liver oil daily to each female, but this warning must be given, when cod liver oil is fed it tends to make that ration a scorbutic ration, therefore in order to counteract infantile scurvey and tail trouble, which is undoubtedly the cause of many fatalities amongst new born pups, when cod liver oil is fed, lemon juice should be added to act as an anti-scorbutic agent. While vitamin C, the anti-scorbutic agent may be present in canned tomatoes, tomato juice, according to how it has been prepared, the most reliable source of vitamin C is a good quality of lemons. It would pay fox breeders to feed the juice of one lemon to at least ten females, and better still to only five.

Many pups are lost at birth through milk fever, which in many cases is caused by a lack of a proper hide circulation. To guard against milk fever fox breeders should make a practice of feeding at least one-eighth to one-quarter of an ounce of dried brewer's yeast daily, or the equivalent amount of fresh yeast, also they must take precautions to insure that there is an abundant supply of some form of iodine, feeding either potassium iodide, kelp, dulce, or some other substance that is known to be rich in iodine.

Respectfully submitted,
G. ENNIS SMITH,
Superintendent.

Experimental Fox Ranch,
Summerside, P. E. I.
February 25, 1936.

RABBIT PESTS DESTROY TREES

(By The Canadian Press)

REGINA, Feb. 27 — Saskatchewan's rabbit pests have another black mark against them—destruction of trees, the farmers' windbreaks. Small fruit trees have also been destroyed.

Ash, elm, poplar and pine especially attract the rabbits, who strip the bark. Several solutions have been tried by farmers to resist their attacks. Liberal use of axle grease spread on trunks and stems has proven most successful.

Specially prapared poisons, using strychnine as a base, have been placed with some success in feeding grounds, but rabbit "drives" are proving the most effective method. A high chicken-wire corral is used to trap the animals which are driven from cover by beaters.

Farmers' Co-op. Business in Canada

When the Agricultural Economics Branch was established within the Dominion Department of Agriculture in 1929, the object of one phase of its work was to study the farmers' co-operative movement. To that end, under joint arrangement with the provincial governments a survey of existing organizations was undertaken in 1931, with the expectation that such a survey will be made annually or at intervals of a few years. The information thus obtained forms the basis for a permanent record of co-operative activities, and Publication 481, "Farmers' Business Organizations in Canada, 1935," just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, supplements and brings up to date the information contained in Bulletin 173, previously published. The contents of the latest publication are based on information received from farmers' business organizations in Canada in 1933 and 1934 and summarize the business activities of co-operating associations during the crop years of 1932 and 1933.

The records obtained from farmers' business organizations at present on the active list show that during the latter part of the last century and up to 1915 development of co-operative enterprises in Canada moved slowly. The records of the Agricultural Economics Branch show that of the companies at present active, 139 were established during that period. During the next decade and up to the present time, organization in business by farmers has made steady growth in numbers, membership and business. Co-operative organizations now hold an integral position in the movement of farm products to market and the purchase of farm supplies, and they have gained an important place in the field of Canadian business. The activities of the larger organizations, such as the wheat pools, live stock and fruit co-operatives have reached a high state of development, and have received world-wide recognition. In addition to these there are hundred of comparatively small organizations which are working quietly and effectively in serving local areas.

Nations Sound Their Outlook For Alliances

(By The Associated Press)

ROME, Feb. 28 — Mussolini is wooing Hitler, hoping for a return of the once intimate Italo-German relations to offset the Franco-British understanding.

Diplomats of many countries admit they are watching the development because of its possibily far-reaching results. Thus far Germany "isn't having any," preferring to remain neutral and keep on good terms with Great Britain.

Mussolini recently sent Consul Scarpa to Germany to keep in touch with Hitler and his lieutenants. He has no official standing, but is remaining in Germany indefinitely. Il Duce likewise sent Renato Ricci, undersecretary of education in charge of the fascist youth movement, to Germany to make a tour of Germany's youth training centres.

An Italian close to the government said that Italian newspapers have received instructions to handle the German situation with kid gloves. They were told to play up the third anniversary of Hitler's regime in a sympathetic light. They were also ordered to eliminate dispatches from other capitals criticizing Germany.

A high German official outlined the Italo-German position of the moment thus:

"At the beginning of the War German feeling was distinctly anti-Italian. Now this feeling is much changed. Germany is neutral. She has no intention of getting into the camp of the sanctionists. She wants Italy to continue strong and be an influence in Europe."

A German who was recently received by Mussolini said Il Duce emphatically told him: "Go back to your country and say that Germany must be with us. Otherwise the other nations will crush her."

Nearly half a hundred anti-war pacts have been signed and sealed by Europe's chancelleries and still the negotiations continue.

In most of the treaty negotiations since Versailles, France has played the biggest part. Beginning with her alliance with Belgium shortly after the War, and ending with her new pact with Soviet Russia, Paris has attempted to build a wall of sacred paper around Germany for her own security.

France's Pacts

An unbroken chain from the English Channel to Asia has been forged by France, either directly through treaties with other nations or by her allies' treaties with other friendly powers. Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Russia, Poland, Greece, Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan are linked to France, either directly or through a common ally. Great Britain has promised her friendship to France although she has signed no treaty. France hopes Italy will return to her camp when the war with Ethiopia is over.

Austria will be indirectly but strongly linked to France, diplomats believe, if Vienna agrees on the proposed five-power Danubian pact with the tricolor's military allies, the Little Entente. So will Hungary, it is hoped.

Iraq is believed to be ready to join Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan in the Mid-East Entente, and the fact that Iraq and Arabia a few days ago signed a mutual assistance pact encourages that belief.

Strenuous efforts are being made to steer Bulgaria into the Balkan Entente.

Yet, with such an impressive chain extending from continent to continent, France has given no intention of relaxing her efforts to forge additional links. She wants to get the Baltic states, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, firmly linked up with Moscow and to break Germany's new-found hold on Poland.

"If even part of our chain holds together," said one French diplomat, "we'll have peace in Europe for 50 years. But we have few illusions. We'll keep right on arming ourselves."

BRIDGE CLUBS PROVE COSTLY

(By The Canadian Press)

CABRI, Sask., Feb. 27—A total of $2,172 was the cost of running ten modest bridge clubs in Cabri's annual bridge tourney this winter, according to Mrs. C. V. Wickstrom, one of the players. The figure was reached after a check of 24 meetings held during the season.

Food forms the major expense item. Under this head was included cake, cookies, cream, coffee, pickles and candy. Water, costing five cents a pail in Cabri, was also an expensive item.

Mrs. Wickstrom, in presenting the figures, commented that "these are modest little clubs with no drinks or smokes, no expense account for lights, cards, wear and tear on furniture and clothes, to say nothing of that on nerves. Bridge players turn the wheels of industry to the tune of many thousands of dollars annually."

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