

# How to play Bridge AUCTION and CONTRACT

by Wynne Ferguson

Author of "PRACTICAL AUCTION BRIDGE"

ARTICLE No. 3

In what way does this expert differ from any other auction player? Has he more imagination, more courage, more resourcefulness, more originality? What particular quality makes him stand out among his fellows? If there is anything that we don't know about him, we usually subject it to a close examination and analysis, so let's do the same with the expert. Let us place him under the microscope and let his lens magnify his tactics. Let us observe and analyze his bidding and play.

The following hand is illustrative of the writer's contention that, in the language of sport, the expert "has everything."

Y : A B : Z :

Hearts—A, 10, 5, 7  
Clubs—Q, 8, 7  
Diamonds—A, K, 10, 5  
Spades—K, Q, 8, 7

No score, rubber game. The expert, Z, dealt and bid one diamond, a perfect example of the four-card suit bid in preference to the no trump. The singleton club is a danger spot in no trump because a good player with a set-up club suit and a head would pass the no trump. In this particular hand, A had a six-card club suit and his partner the ace of spades, so that a no trump bid by Z would have failed to make the contract by one trick. Z, however, possessed the first requisite of the expert: good judgment; so he bid one diamond. A passed and Y bid two diamonds to give his partner another chance to bid. B passed and Z now had to do a little thinking. Y's bid of two diamonds indicated a weaker hand than his partner's, so Z could improve his game by another suit. This suit could be either hearts, hearts or spades.

The expert figured that his partner had two diamonds merely to you can't help but obtain a club bid from him because it is just as difficult to go game at clubs as it is to go game at hearts.

Solution to Last Week's Problem

Hearts—K, 8, 7, 3, 2  
Clubs—none  
Diamonds—none  
Spades—A, 10

Hearts—Q, 6  
Clubs—K, 10, 4, 2  
Diamonds—none  
Spades—Q

There are no trumps and Z is in the lead. How can Y Z win five of the seven tricks against any defense?

Solution.—Z should lead the deuce of spades. A must play the queen and Y should play the ten, thus allowing A to win the trick. B should discard the seven of clubs. A now has the choice of two leads: (a) He may lead a heart or (b) a club.

(a) Suppose A decides to lead a heart. If he leads the six of hearts, Y should play the king and lead back the deuce of hearts, which A must win. On these tricks Z should discard the five of clubs and the four of spades. A is then obliged to lead a club up to the ace queen in Z's hand. On the first trick of spades, Y should discard the ace of spades and thus all of Z's cards are good. If, at trick two, A leads the queen of hearts, Y should lead the ace of hearts. If A then leads another heart, Z should lead the ace of hearts. If he then leads a club, all of Z's cards are good, Y discarding the ace of spades as before.

(b) Suppose A leads a low club at the first spade trick. He must then lead hearts. If he leads a low heart, B will win the trick with the nine and make his diamonds. If Y leads the king of hearts, A should play the queen and thus enable B to win the second heart trick. Played in this way, Y Z can win three tricks.

False Solution: Suppose Y wins the first spade trick. He must then lead hearts. If he leads a low heart, B will win the trick with the nine and make his diamonds. If Y leads the king of hearts, A should play the queen and thus enable B to win the second heart trick. Played in this way, Y Z can win three tricks.

This is a good example of not allowing an opponent to force the lead in one's hand when by so doing one holds the trick. If A then leads another heart, Z should lead the ace of hearts. If he then leads a club, all of Z's cards are good, Y discarding the ace of spades as before.

## Soviet Government Turns to Arctic for Chemicals

Russia in its quest for chemicals has invaded the Arctic.

An asphalt plant, scheduled to produce this year more than a million tons of concentrates, used chiefly for fertilizer, was recently opened in the Khibiny Mountains, according to Basil W. Delgass, former vice-president of the Amtorg Trading Company. He says in reporting Soviet scientific explorations for industrial and engineering chemicals, Society Journal of the American Chemical Society, that the factory is beyond the Arctic Circle, eighty miles north of the White Sea, and approximately 100 miles inland from the Arctic Ocean. He goes on:

"Huge stones, remnants of the glacial periods, block the entrances to the valleys. The peaks are covered by perpetual snows, and dreary tundras lie for hundreds of miles around. The cost of the plant is \$5,000,000 gold rubles (about \$2,500,000) and it has a scheduled production of 1,100,000 tons in 1931, 2,000,000 tons in 1932, and 3,000,000 tons in 1933. Part of the asphalt produced is exported to Europe, and it is rumored that negotiations are being conducted with a view to exporting asphalt concentrates to the United States.

"An appropriation of 60,000,000 gold rubles has been recently voted by the Council of Peoples' Commissars to construct other plants in this region."

Russian engineers designed the new project, but American specialists were also consulted.

The problem of production of superphosphates in Russia is far from being solved, we are told. In spite of all the technical help received by the Russians from Germany and extensive study of the process in the United States, superphosphate plants in Russia do not work satisfactorily.

Difficulties which the Russians are encountering in the operation of some of their chemical factories were revealed in the recent trial of several engineers in that country. Mr. Delgass observes: "Of course no trials can help," he adds, "when there is a lack of knowledge, and where untrained men are appointed as managers of chemical plants."

## Plot That Failed

"Takin' 'im to the 'ospital" announced the woman to the passengers of the bus, as she gave a frightened-looking boy by her side a vigorous shake. "Dunno what boys are comin' to nowadays, I'm sure. Can't trust 'em nowhere. Nobody needn't shrink away as if they was afraid of gettin' the 'im," she continued, glancing at a timid-looking man who had shifted his seat. "I never heard of 'ow 'smaller' dominoes was catchin'."

"Swallowin' dominoes!"

"Set 'im to mind the baby for ten minutes," explained the woman, "and 'o gets doin' some conjurin' tricks with the dominoes, and boils the double-five by accident."

The timid man expressed an opinion that the consequences were likely to be serious.

"An' so they ought to be," snapped the woman; "it'll larn 'im better, 'praps."

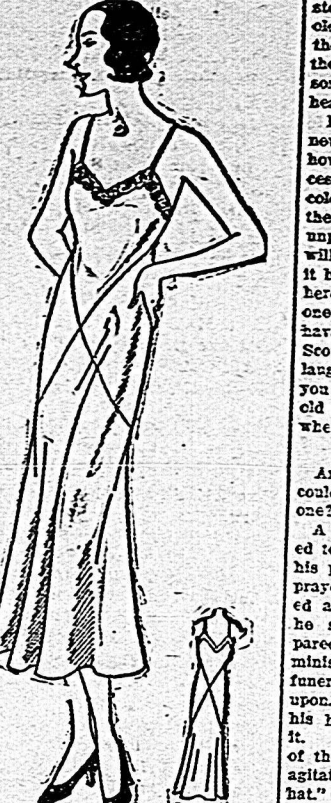
"What makes me so wild, though," she added, "is that 'ow 'appened to me an' my 'usband 'ad mapped out that we was goin' to get the expenses back at five-an-three at threepence a time, an' now if this 'ere little wretch ain't been an' broke up the only set we know the backs of!"



Memphis, Tenn., zoo officials would like to congratulate Venus and Adonis as the parents of a son and heir or a bouncing baby daughter, but they jealously guard their 75-pound offspring and the officials are still guessing.

## What New York Is Wearing

By ANNEBELLE WORTHINGTON  
Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished with Every Pattern



Costume slips just rebel at being straight any more. They persist in being cut on the bias. And how utterly slimming to the figure.

Note: It's sleekly moulded line to well below the hips. The hem displays a comfortable circular fullness. The diagonal line of the upper edge is interesting for the V-cut dress neckline.

And the small cost and the easy manner in which it is made will surprise you.

Style No. 3348 may be had in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches bust.

Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards 35 or 39-inch and 1 1/2 yards lace banding. It will make a most acceptable "shower" or Xmas gift.

Crepe de chine and flat crepe are most popularly used.

## HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving the number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

## Reminder

A middle-aged suburbanite, overtaken on his Saturday afternoon stroll by a young married friend, whom he knew was taking a memory-training course, inquired what progress he was making.

"Doing fine!" was the reply. "Fill your pipe from my pouch and I'll tell you while we perambulate."

But the last word was hardly uttered when he made a right-about-face and returned on his tracks at the double. In the evening the middle-aged one called to return the pouch.

"Thanks," smiled the owner. "I suppose you wonder why I left you so abruptly. Law of association—worked beautifully. The word 'pouch' followed by 'perambulate' reminded me of something."

"Important?"

"Well—yes. Don't breathe a word to the wife. I'd left the perambulator outside the tobacconist's, and the baby was in it!"

## In Father's Footsteps

The vicar called at the home of one of his parishioners, and for a while was left in the room with the pride of the family.

He patted the little fellow's head affectionately, and said by way of making conversation: "You look a good little boy. I suppose you always do what your mother tells you?"

The boy stopped tinkering with the family wireless-set, and said: "Yes, vicar, and so does daddy."

## SUSPICION

Suspicion is the companion of mean souls, and the bane of all good society.

The skipper of the Annie Laurie engaged at the last moment before sailing from Aberdeen two deckhands, Mackenzie and McCraig. Mackenzie had a good character, a fact which the "Old Man" was always rubbing in to McCraig, who hadn't. "Aye, aye," was invariably the latter's dour comment.

Soon the smack encountered very dirty weather and Mackenzie, coming up to swab the deck, was swept, bucket in hand, into the mountains of sea. McCraig, having witnessed this catastrophe, sought the skipper.

"Ye ken you mon Mackenzie—him w' the gud character?" he queried.

"Weel?"

"Weel; he's awa' w' your bucket."

An explorer travelling in Africa came upon an elephant, which was in acute pain. Regardless of danger, and with considerable difficulty, he extracted a thorn from the animal's foot. Years afterwards he visited a circus where the chief attraction was the performance of some trained elephants. One of these, in the act of performing his trick, was suddenly trumpeted shrilly and charged towards the auditorium. Pandemonium ensued, but the crea-

## Stories—Ancient and Modern

By TANTALUS in "John O'London"

I make no apology for including amongst this selection a few stories that may not have the lines of a 1931 model. For some old stories have the bouquet of a good old wine, and age cannot wither them nor custom stale. Besides, there is always the chance that someone, somewhere, may not have heard them all!

Perhaps a funny story should never be written down at all, for how uninspiring even our most successful piece of drollery appears in cold print! Yet, given the time and the place, maybe that even the most unpromising of these that follow will set the table in a roar. May it be so! There is, at least, variety here, something for everybody, for one man's joke is not another's. I have known quite a lot of people—Scotsmen mainly—who refuse to laugh at this. "Question—How can you make a Scotsman happy in his old age?" Answer: "Tell him a joke when he is young."

## The Wrong Hat

And talking of Scotsmen, how could one begin better than with this one?

A worthy Scot had been persuaded to become an elder. Mistaking his power to produce the extempore prayer sometimes called for, he posted a prayer in his tall hat so that he should never be caught unprepared. Very soon after this, the minister was late in arriving at a funeral, and the elder was called upon. He hurried into the hall for his hat, and bowed reverently over it. And then to the astonishment of the mourners, he cried out in agitation, "Gudness, this is no' my hat."

A party of clergymen, having lost their train, remained overnight at the local inn. Expecting no other visitors, the landlord put them in the Commercial room because it was the only room with a fire. After a meal they were chatting merrily round the hearth when a traveller popped his head in, and on seeing the unaccustomed assembly was about to withdraw hastily. The situation was explained, and before long the late comer had joined in the talk. The conversation turned to dreams, and one of the persons related how he had dreamt he was in heaven and how lovely it was. Then the traveller said, "I had a similar kind of dream, but unfortunately I found myself in the other place." "Oh," said one, archly, "what was it like there?" "Well," replied the traveller, "something like this: I couldn't get near the fire for parsons."

## Cottonseed Added to Compost Spurs Mushroom

Geneva, N.Y.—Supplementing the compost generally employed in the growing of mushrooms with moderate amounts of cottonseed meal has given striking results in the way of increased yields, in tests carried on at the State Experiment Station here by Professor F. C. Stewart.

The tests were made in the greenhouses, where the mushrooms were grown under the greenhouse benches. While the yields obtained in the station tests were not what might be expected under ideal conditions, they served to give some idea of the results that might be obtained with composts prepared in various ways.

"The striking results obtained in these experiments indicate that cottonseed meal may have an important place in mushroom culture," says Professor Stewart. "Success with mushrooms is uncertain, particularly among amateur growers. It is quite possible that many failures are due to defects in the compost which might be remedied. In our experiments cottonseed meal has been mixed with the manure at the beginning of fermentation in the proportion of about six-tenths pounds to 100 cubic feet of unfermented manure, or from six-tenths to eight-tenths of a pound per cubic foot of compost ready for the beds. It remains to be determined what quantity is best to use."

## Something Wrong

A certain farmer is somewhat deaf and not particularly disposed to generosity. When a man with whom he had some business to discuss called on him recently, however, he produced a bottle of whisky as a means of helping that business along pleasantly.

"Say 'When,'" he remarked to the visitor, holding the bottle over one of the tumbler and placing an ear-trumpet in position.

He poured a few drops into the glass and watched his guest as a cat watches a mouse. No sign being forthcoming, a few more drops trickled into the glass. Still that wish-for-when failed to come along.

At last the farmer lost patience. Jamming the cork into the bottle and throwing his ear-trumpet on to the table, he exclaimed:

"Hang the thing! I gave 'three-pendation for that ear-trumpet only a month ago, and I can't hear a blessed word with it!"

## Keeping the League

London Morning Post (Cons.).

Britain's contribution to the League of Nations in 1932 was no less than 3,466,499 gold francs, or about \$690,000. As a considerable number of nations have ceased to pay their subscriptions, we take it that as usual Great Britain is carrying the baby, and we ought seriously to consider whether it is worth carrying any further. If it were wound up, we do not believe that the dove of peace would moult one feather; but it is to be continued the British Government should insist on a reorganization of its financial basis. We cannot think it fair, for example, that the United States should be able to go in and out as a sort of honorary member, without contributing, as far as we know, a single dollar. If the League was set in motion to further the cause of the League, some of the cost should come out of the American Treasury.

## Tell World By Advertising, Advises Prince of Wales

London.—In a recent address before the Travel Association the Prince of Wales urged the nation to tell the world that Great Britain "is still alive" and able to take advantage of the most modern methods of advertising.

"Too little is known abroad of what Britain and Ireland have to offer," the Prince said, "while there is too much talk of financial and industrial difficulties which we have in common with every other country, are suffering."

"If we always stay at home and try to eke out a livelihood by taking in each other's washing, I am afraid it will be a precarious livelihood for the whole world."

The Prince said he desired to acknowledge the aid of the foreign press associations and foreign correspondents in London in distribution of information about Britain. He also said he hoped the volume of British news to South America would be increased.

## Had to Break the Date

Again... those monthly pains! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieves those headaches and aural cramps. Try it before you break another date.

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# MACDONALD'S

## Fine Cut

Canada's Finest Cigarette Tobacco

with ZIG-ZAG papers attached

In 10¢, 15¢, and 20¢ Packages

## Owl Laffs

350,400 Chances to Make Good in 1932!

There are 365 days in 1932, with sixteen waking hours in each and sixty minutes in each of these hours. If our arithmetic is correct, that gives each of us 350,400 waking moments in 1932. In any one of which we may stir our ambition, may hear the call to higher ideals, may feel improvement or in any of which our machinery of thought may evolve a splendid idea—may set us on the road to the heights of success.

Each of these moments, tiny segments of eternity, is a portion of our life, each a potential crisis for better or worse in our life—they seem many in their total of a lifetime—yet how swiftly we pass through them—we pass, note, the moments do not.

Wouldn't it be well to make 1932 count more in the use of these precious fragments of our lives than we've ever done before?

## Classified Advertising

AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR  
List of wanted inventions and full information sent free. The Ramsey Company, World Patent Attorneys 275 Bank Street Ottawa, Canada.

SHIP US YOUR POULTRY AND EGGS. Absolutely highest market prices paid. Cheques remitted immediately. Cages loaned. Write for quotations and send a trial order. ROSEBUD POULTRY AND EGG COMPANY LIMITED, MONTREAL.

REPAIR HELP WANTED  
ADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT sewing at home, good pay. Work neat, cheerful. Write for particulars. National Manufacturing Co. Montreal.

## HIDES - FURS

HIGHEST PRICES PAID  
TRY US  
William Stone Sons Limited  
Ingersoll, Ont.

## Canada Silk Industry

For five years in succession the silk industry of Canada has shown increases in the value of production. Even in 1930, a year of slackened trade generally, the output of the silk industry rose by over 20 per cent. Silk manufacturing is one of the newer industries of the Dominion and the rapidity of its growth has been remarkable. Records are available since 1917, and in the intervening period the value of production has risen by over 650 per cent.

The growth of the industry has been well sustained throughout the 13 years, although there have been some fluctuations. In 1917 the value of production was \$2,372,000. By 1929, when prices were at their height, it had risen to \$26,675,751. In the next five years there were fluctuations, and in 1932 the value of the crop was \$14,476,950, and in 1933 it rose to \$17,968,588. In the five years between 1925 and 1930, it will be observed, the value of the product was more than trebled.

The Canadian silk industry is divided into two distinct branches, real silk and artificial silk. However, owing to the fact that there are only two plants in the latter section, the particulars for the artificial silk industry are not available separately. In 1930, in the two branches of the industry together, there were 25 plants in operation, all of them in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The plants in Quebec numbered 15, with only one plant producing artificial yarns, the larger part of which was used by the same firm for weaving artificial silk fabrics. In Ontario there were 10 plants, one of which man factored only artificial silk yarns, which were sold to hostess and knit goods mills and to producers of silk fabrics.

## Power of Gold

Three golden waves, spreading over the world from new discoveries of this metal to work vast changes in economic history, were traced by Mr. Roy Glenday, British economist, before a recent meeting of the Royal Statistical Society in London. The beginning of the modern industrial world, at about 1520, when the Spaniards discovered the enormous stores of gold in South and Central America and began to bring this metal back to Europe. This gold was the stimulus of geographical and scientific discovery and of industrial development during the next two centuries. The second golden wave of stimulation to industry is dated as beginning about 1850, with the discovery and rapid mining of the gold deposits of California and of Australia. The third wave began about a half-century later, as a result of the gold discoveries in the Klondike and South Africa. One reason why these three periods of rapid rise in gold production were so effective as stimulants to business all over the world was that on each of these occasions large parts of the earth's surface were still undeveloped and waiting to be exploited, especially in North America. The gold could be used at once to build ships and railways, to found new cities and to open up new lands to agriculture and to industrial civilization. No such unexplored lands are left now, so that another great gold discovery, even should it be made, probably would not revive world business as definitely as happened after the other three.

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