

to boycott both the supply house and the new trucking firm, if any change were made.

Another man who felt the effect of union power was an able executive who was engaged for \$350 a month and commission to act as sales manager for a chain of bakeries. His appointment was canceled by a union chief, who said, "If that bakery chain needs a sales manager, we will supply him one of our men." The executive was dropped; the union had no man with training for the

position; the head of the bakery chain had to act as his own sales manager.

The end of the world does not appear to be impending in Seattle. Business picked up steadily throughout 1936 until the coast-wide shipping strike in November. But many business men say present conditions are curtailing investment. You hear on every side of large industries which intended to build plants in Seattle, but which have canceled their plans pending developments.



The English Craze for Mice

OVER 1000 people are breeding mice in the British Isles today and scarcely a week passes without a Mouse Show somewhere. So sensational has the craze become that a finely colored, unique specimen is worth up to \$750, with stud fees from \$50 up.

Prize mice come not only in black and white, but in red, chocolate, blue, cream, black and tan, fawn, lilac or champagne. The perfect mouse should be seven to eight inches long from nose-tip to tail-tip, the tail being about the same length as the body and tapering to an end like a whiplash. Eyes should be large, and the ears erect and wide apart.

Most mice breeders are primarily interested in exhibiting their pets at shows, with the chance of earning \$25 to \$50 in prizes. Many of the breeders, however, are doctors, who find

mice invaluable for testing food values. A mouse's reactions to food closely resemble an infant's, and are much quicker. Tested on a mouse, the effect of a change of nourishment can be seen in an hour, whereas it might not appear in a baby for a week, when grave mischief might have been done. Still another factor in making the raising of mice a "coming industry" is the demand for ladies' coats of mouse skins. About 400 skins go into a full-length coat, which sells for \$350.

Mouse breeding is an easy hobby, for mice, unlike rats, have no diseases; and they are cheap to feed. One Mousery fed 3000 mice at a cost of between 50 and 75 cents a day, on oats, raw eggs, milk and bread. But no cheese! — it overheats their blood. — *Adapted from John o'London's Weekly and Pearson's*