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THE
"VIKING" SEPARATOR.
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The "VIKING" does the work properly
and quickly. It is simple, efficient, and
secures thorough separation. Has a
larger capacity than any other machine of
equal rating.

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Size A—15 gals. per hour, £9 10s.
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MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.

SOUTHLAND FARMERS' CO-OP.
ASSN., LTD.,

INVERCARGILL, GORE, WINTON.
Sole Agents for Southland.

NOT TOO OLD AT FORTY.

Men have been demobilised recently in
large numbers, and are returning from
military service to commence civilian life
again, and many of them are conscious
that they are several years older than
when they joined the army, and in not a
few instances have attained to middle age.
The prospect of success now largely de-
pends upon the spirit with which they
enter upon their new duties, and it may
be helpful for them to know that many
men won their way to distinction and
did their most valuable work after they
had reached middle age.

No one has so deeply influenced the
course of history as Julius Caesar, for
it is to him that we owe the Roman Em-
pire, and all that that Empire has meant
to Western civilisation, including all our
inheritance from the Old World. He is one
of the world's greatest men. But until
he was forty years of age his name was
overshadowed by that of Pompey, and he
was a politician rather than a soldier. It
was not till he was forty-two that he be-
came a general and was given the com-
mand of the armies in Gaul, by which he
is best known.

John Bunyan was forty-four before he
received a licence to preach, and was
forty-seven when he produced the first
part of his admired religious allegory, the
"Pilgrim's Progress." The now world-
famous Salvation Army was founded by
General Booth out of the East-end Chris-
tian Mission when he was forty-nine, a
Mission which he started when he was
thirty-six.

When Oliver Cromwell was thirty-eight
he was actually contemplating emigrating
to America as a farmer, and he was forty-
three when he raised a troop of horse in
Cambridge, and forty-five when he led his
men at the Battle of Marston Moor.

That monarch of the art of violin mak-
ing, Stradivarius, had reached his fiftieth
year before his hand and eye had acquired
supreme skill and freedom, and he pro-
duced his best instruments when he was
between fifty-six and eighty years of age;
for the violins made during these years
have all the grace and boldness of a Greek
frieze drawn by a master's hand.

Handel was forty-eight before he
published any of his great works, and was
fifty-six when the "Messiah," the grand-
est and most popular of his oratorios, ap-
peared.

There have been men who have done
brilliantly at a much earlier age, men like
Pitt, who was Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer at twenty-three and Prime Minis-
ter at twenty-four, and Robert Burns, who
wrote the "Cottar's Saturday Night" at
twenty-seven, and whose life ended at
thirty-seven; but the minds of the ma-
jority of men attain their full power only
by slow degrees, and many are the dis-
tinguished authors whose monumental
works did not appear till they had
reached middle age.

Dryden and Scott were not known as
authors until each was in his fortieth year.
Thomas Carlyle was thirty-nine before he
published "Sartor Resartus," and forty-
three when he produced his "French
Revolution." Richard Hooker was forty-
one when his famous "Laws of Ecclesiastical
Polity" were first published. Dr
Samuel Johnson was thirty-eight when
he announced the plan of his Dictionary
of the English Language, and was forty-
six when, after an heroic struggle
against penury, he succeeded in publish-
ing the work.



HORTICULTURE.

We are now at that time of the year
when there is not a great amount of sea-
sonable work to be done although about
a garden each week brings its own work
in the way of weeding, taking out annuals
that die off, cutting off dead tops, tying
and tidying up generally. Keep all these
things well up to the mark and a host
of work later on will be saved. A little
seed may also be saved from various
plants at very small trouble and will be
useful as well as give the pleasure that
"own sown" seed always does when after-
wards successfully grown and some varia-
tions from the seed parents obtained. This
especially applies to polyanthus, pansies,
aquilegias, and various annuals. Autumn
sowing involves a certain amount of
trouble as it sometimes hinders cleaning
up and digging, but the result in strong
growth and early flowering is a decided
advantage. Virginia stock will bloom
very early and viscaria and schizanthus
are especially useful. In the greenhouse
good varieties of schizanthus make lovely
spring pot plants.

Daffodil and other spring bulbs may
still be planted as recommended last week.
Chrysanthemums require tying and at-
tention as the buds form, and a little
liquid manure in the case of pots that
are fairly well filled with roots, but not
too much or strong terminals are likely
to start where crown buds are desired.
Those grown as bushes for decorative pur-
poses and cut flowers do not require much
attention yet, but may be helped with a
little liquid manure if the growth is not
too soft. If Gladiolus the Bride (Colvil-
la) has become crowded, now is the
time to lift and replant. If you have not
got it, get it if you want good useful
white flowers at about Christmas time,
when it is especially desirable for church
decorating, etc. Good clumps will give
abundance of blooms.

Plant cabbages for succession and as
those planted at this time come in for
cutting green in spring, it is a good idea
to plant them at half a distance so that every
other plant can be cut and used as soon
as large enough to be useful. As cabbages
require earthing up to hold them against
the wind it is a good method to plant
them in a shallow trench. Sow some
lettuce seed in short rows for thinning
out so that some may remain in the rows and
others be transplanted which keeps up a
succession—they love rich soil. A little
spinach sown at about this time in good
soil in a sheltered spot is a delightful
change in the spring as well as specially
wholesome.

CARE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

An extensive scheme for keeping school
premises clean has been recommended
for the consideration of the Auckland
Education Board by the Education De-
partment. The scheme was briefly out-
lined at the last meeting of the board.
It contains suggestions as follows:—1. The
board to issue circulars to teachers,
strongly impressing the importance of a
high standard of cleanliness. 2. Delegation
of duties to school children. In addition,
the scheme provides the holding
of organised school lunches, and tooth-
brush drill after lunch. Consideration of
the scheme was deferred to permit of
members assimilating the same.

STRANGE DOINGS OF THE CANTER- BURY LAND BOARD.

Application was made recently to the
Canterbury Land Board by the soldier
settlers at Homebrook for the remission
of a half-year's rent. The request was
refused, the reason given being that com-
pliance would mean a further call on the
ratepayers, who had already treated the
soldiers liberally in the matter of gratui-
ties. The Christchurch executive of the
R.S.A. protested strongly against this
attitude, and pointed out that the Prime
Minister and the Minister of Defence had
stated that the gratuity was a free gift
by the people of the Dominion to the
soldiers, and that it would not in any
way interfere with the benefits of the
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act and
the Repatriation Act. The Land Board,
however, refused to give an assurance
that it would change its policy, and the
whole correspondence has now been for-
warded to the Prime Minister.

GARDEN NOTES.

CARROTS.

A USEFUL CROP FOR PRESENT SOWING.

Although young carrots are one of the
best of easily grown vegetables, the sea-
son during which they are available in
the amateur's home garden is unneces-
sarily short; so many people purchase
from the shops rather than make further
sowings after a certain period of the
year has passed, possibly because they
are unaware that good results may be
expected from seed sown in summer.
Providing suitable varieties are selected,
successful results are obtained by sowing
in March. This should not be overlooked
by those who at the present time have
narrow strips of land lying idle, such as
those recently vacated by early peas,
beans or potatoes for which the owner is
undecided as to the best and most profit-
able successional crop. If seed is to be
sown upon ground well manured for the
previous crop, nothing beyond digging
and the removal of all large stones will
be required.

Carrots grow far more quickly upon a
fairly firm than upon a porous bed of
soil. This should be noted by those
who intend preparing the bed and sowing
the seed the same evening. Many neg-
lect even moderate treading before draw-
ing the drills, an omission usually fol-
lowed by unsatisfactory results. Unless
rain is likely to fall shortly after the
sowing, the seed should not be sown on
dust-dry soil; rather than waste time
in waiting for rain, it is best to moisten
the drills thoroughly for a few minutes
before sowing. Cover the seed with only
a light scattering of fine soil, and distrib-
ute it evenly and thinly in the rows, not
so much to economise seed as to secure for
the young plants healthy, uninterrupted
growth.

When well through the soil, reduce the
seedlings where they are being crowded,
always giving a thorough watering
through a fine-rosed watering can after
thinning. The distance between the rows
need not exceed 4 or 5 inches, and when
the young plants are two inches high
they should be thinned out to one inch
apart; if, three weeks later, alternate
plants are withdrawn for use, those re-
maining will have grown to a very fair
size by the time they are required.

Suitable varieties for present sowing
are Early French Horn and Early Nantes.
It may interest readers who have experi-
enced considerable trouble through in-
sect pests attacking earlier sowing of
carrots, that sowings made now are
rarely troubled in this way; if old soot,
or one of the concentrated artificial
manures is liberally used after the plants
are a few inches above ground, excellent
roots will result.

TO PREVENT TURNIP FLY.

Divide the seed into two equal parts
and steep one part in water the night
previous to sowing; then next morning
mix both together, and to every pound
of seed add 2oz of flowers of sulphur.
This method will ensure two successive
growths, and it is seldom the fly will
attack more than one.

PRIME MINISTER AND THE MASTER BAKERS.

According to the master bakers, who
ought to know, it costs three halfpence to
deliver a 2lb loaf. The Prime Minister
was amazed at the statement, and other
people will have the same feeling. But
apart from the precise accuracy of the
figure one must admit that the delivery
of bread and of other household essentials
as now carried on is extraordinarily costly.
To suggest that the cost of deliv-
ery can be cut out by purchasing over
the counter is no solution to the family
woman who has no help and no prospect
of getting any. There would seem to be
a good opportunity for some smart busi-
ness man to organise the delivery of all
sorts of essentials. It would lead to econ-
omy if the baker would stick as close to
his batch as the shoemaker is supposed
to stick to his last, and let the distribu-
tion be undertaken as a separate business.
From the customers' point of view there
is no reason why one cart should not serve
a whole district, or why it should not
deliver bread from mBrown's bakery as
well as from Smith's and Robinson's.
Nor, for the matter of that, would there
seem to be any reason why the butter and
eggs should not come with the bread.
There is an opportunity here for some-
body to make a little fortune, and at the
same time save many people a lot of un-
necessary expense.

MOTORING NOTES.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transport,
in a speech at the annual banquet of
the British Society of Motor Manufactur-
ers and Trades, said: "In the great war
mechanical transport came to the front as
no other part of the great mechanism of
our armies came to the front. The in-
ternal combustion engine won the war in
the air; the internal combustion engine
was the heart and soul and vitality of the
tank; the internal combustion engine did
the transport on the roads, and whenever
there was real danger the internal com-
bustion engine did the transport on the
railways. It was the motor power of
the army; it was the handmaid of the
army, and without any doubt whatever,
without the internal combustion engine
we could never have won the war."

Is our Government in New Zealand giv-
ing any attention to the question of trans-
portation? They seem to have no sym-
pathy whatsoever with motoring and
mechanical transport on the roads, al-
though other countries, even before the
war, made transportation a science to be
studied by some of their ablest brains.

BETTER ROADS AND THEN THIS!

We must have better roads. We can-
not go on as we are now. The motorist
expects reasonable comfort and cost of up-
keep, and for this he is quite willing to
be taxed. Our roads must be made cap-
able of carrying the traffic and of carry-
ing it as economically as possible for its
users. With goods roads who would
hesitate to have one of these:—A real
cycle car; 3 h.p., two-seater. The ideal
country and colonial runabout. 95 guineas
complete. Such cars are being adver-
tised throughout Britain to-day. Why
not in New Zealand? Alas! Ye gods, our
roads!

RUSTY SPRINGS AND AGONISING SQUEALS.

How many motorists give any attention
to their springs. They are quite content
to endure the agony of squeaks and un-
even riding rather than give a little at-
tention to the springs. Jack up the
frame until the leaves are separated, then
brush the leaves thoroughly with kero-
sene and remove all rust. Then with an
old knife blade or such like instrument
insert a mixture of grease and graphite be-
tween the leaves. Also do not forget to
grease the shackle bolts thoroughly. This
treatment should be accorded to springs
and shackle bolts whenever they show the
first symptoms of becoming dry.

If the springs are badly rusted it is
better to have them removed from the
car, the leaves separated and thoroughly
cleaned from rust and dirt, and greased
with a mixture of grease and graphite be-
fore being greassembled.

There is a fortune for the man who can
invent a good mechanical device for oil-
ing car springs.

BUY NOW.

Are you expecting to get a British or
Continental car soon? If so, read this
sample of an advertisement as appearing
in a Home newspaper at the beginning
of 1920:—

Four 18-h.p. De Dion chassis have actu-
ally been delivered, and the bodies are
complete, at the coach-builders. Price
£1300. First four cheques secure.

My advice to prospective buyers is to
purchase a good American car NOW.
They, too, are steadily advancing in
price. There are too many rich profiteers
in England to-day to allow the colonials
to get any British cars for quite a long
time to come yet.

Some ruling prices of cars in England
to-day:—15 h.p. Wolseley, complete,
£800; 15-9 h.p. Arrol-Johnston, complete,
£625; four-cylinder 20 h.p. Minerva
(chassis), £990; 25 h.p. Crossley (chassis),
£950; six-cylinder, 24 h.p. Delage (chas-
sis), £1800; 12 h.p. Rover (chassis),
£600; six-cylinder Rolls-Royce (chassis),
£1575; four-cylinder 13.9 h.p. Renault
(chassis), £580; Oakland "six," complete,
£550; Buick "six," complete, £700; Hup-
mobile, complete, £675; Essex, complete,
£670; Fiat, 10-15 h.p., complete, £630.

LARGE GROUP OF SUNSPOTS.

Mr G. V. Hudson, of Karori, reports
that a large and very complex group of
sunspots entered the sun's disc on Mon-
day afternoon, and is now favourably
placed for observation. Mr Hudson
states that the length of the group,
which at present is considerably fore-
shortened owing to the curvature of the
sun's surface, must be over one hundred
thousand miles.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

252 ACRES LEASEHOLD. Rent £36
16s per year; 16 acres oats, 10
acres ridged turnips, 65 acres turnips
and grass; carrying capacity 300 head-
ing ewes, cattle and horses. Buildings:
Four-roomed house, dairy, stable, barn,
cow shed, shearing shed and sheep yards.
Railway 2 miles, school 1 mile, P.O. 2
miles. Price £7 per acre. Owner would
exchange for a small dairy farm or town
property.

160 ACRES FREEHOLD.

20 Acres oats, 20 acres turnips, and a
few acres maiden bush; balance grass.
Four-roomed house, 8-stalled cowshed,
Rail six miles; school and post office 1
miles, one mile to factory. Price £10 per
acre. Owner would exchange for a town
property.

If you wish to sell, purchase or exchange
a property in any part of New Zea-
land, communicate with me.

F. H. TUCKER,

LAND AGENT.

THE SPORTS HARLEY.

THE SPORTS HARLEY.

THE MOTOR EVERYONE IS TALKING
ABOUT.

THOROUGHLY up-to-date in every re-
spect. The Harley is an opposed
twin of 4½ h.p. with plenty of ground
clearance.

Three speed gear-box and clutch running
in oil.

Enclosed single drive chain oiled by
engine.

Perfect Mechanical Lubrication.

Induction pipe heated by exhaust gases
together with dust proof carburettor.

Perfect front and rear springing with
wide mudguards. 26 x 3 Tyres.

It is sturdily built and has opened its
career by establishing numerous records.

A SAMPLE MACHINE ON VIEW.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WILSON FRASER,

DEE ST., INVERCARGILL.

FOR SALE.

OTAITAI BUSH (opposite Riverton Race-
course)—84 acres, at £30 per acre.

EAST ROAD (handy to town)—32 Acres
at £60 per acre.

FOREST HILL—173 Acres at £7; 420
acres at £5; 270 acres at £7. On easy
terms.

ROSEDALE (North Invercargill)—15
Acres at £35; 9 acres at £40; 7½
acres at £45. The cheapest suburban
land on the market to-day.

WOODEND—Handy little dairy farm of
66 acres, together with all necessary
outbuildings; handy to factory and
rail; at £30 per acre.

HOUSES AND SECTIONS for sale in all
localities.

WM. TODD & CO., LTD.,

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All Classes of Repair Work undertaken.

First-class Workmanship guaranteed.

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**HOP SHANDIES AND SODA FOUN-
TAIN DRINKS.**

They Gladden.

Save money by buying your sweets direct
from the manufacturer.

WOOLLETT AND CO.,

Confectioners and Soft Drink Specialists.

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