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250 ACRES in the famous Drummond district; 30 acres in turnips and grass, 10 acres ridged turnips, 35 acres stubble, and balance 1, 2, and 3-year-old grass. Well fenced, subdivided, and watered. This is a good all round farm and will carry between 400 and 500 sheep, and 25 dairy cows and horses, besides cropping. Good sound five roomed house, 6-stall stable and loose box, barn, shearing and implement shed, cowbyre, etc; 1½ miles from school, post office and telephone. This is a really good farm and well worth inspecting at the price asked—£21 per acre. Terms: say £1000 deposit, and balance in five years at 5½ per cent. interest.

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LAND AGENT.

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THE SPORTS HARLEY.

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Enclosed single drive chain oiled by engine.

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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.

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MY IDEAS OF ECONOMY.

THE BETTER HALF GIVES SOME TIMELY ADVICE ON THE ONE AND ONLY WAY TO SAVE.

"A woman's idea of economy," said the mere man, "is to feed on tea and buns for a week or so in order to buy a hat."

I admitted to myself—not to the mere man of course, for men have such good memories for admissions of that sort—that there might be some truth in this statement. But it only goes to show that women consider clothes a little more important than food, whereas a man will wear the same old hat for umpteen centuries, so long as he gets his steak and potatoes every day.

WOMEN HAVEN'T ANY SYSTEM.

"A woman's idea of economy?" said somebody else, to whom I went for an opinion.

"Women have no real idea of economy. They do without things they want badly (I should say things they need badly) one year, and find themselves forced to get it the next year when the price is twice as high. Then they rush to bargain sales, and buy things that are reduced, not because they need them, but because they are reduced. Then they buy cheaply and often, instead of paying a good price and making a thing last."

Women do not look far ahead enough in their spending. That is why they buy cheap things. They look at the price of an article instead of the quality. Of course, I know that the woman striving to make ends meet often feels herself forced to buy cheap things, but if she is wise she will get the very best quality she is capable of.

AN ECONOMICAL SCHEME.

A friend of mine buys her clothes in the most systematic manner. She always makes up her mind definitely first what she wants, then she waits for the sales and gets it. She never allows herself to be over-ruled or advised by the shop assistant.

"At a sale," she always says, "the assistants try to sell you what they want to get rid of, not what you need."

Before she buys anything, no matter what it may be, she divides the price of it by the number of times she is likely to wear it.

"See this navy costume," she said to me. "It is very plain, isn't it? Its style does not date it in the least. I bought it two years ago, and I have worn it practically every day since. I paid ten guineas for it. The price nearly broke my heart at the time, but I kept my eyes rigidly fixed on the future, and by my method of dividing the number of times I wear a thing into the price, that costume has only cost me about three-pence a day."

ECONOMY TO BUY THE BEST.

"I remember buying a very cheap costume once. In six months it was a shiny shabby wreck. I asked my dressmaker if she could turn it for me. She shook her head. 'The material would not stand it,' she told me. 'It wouldn't be worth spending more money on.' That cheap costume cost me fivepence a day more than my ten guinea one."

"It is the same with gloves. I can make a pair of good gloves last two years, and I always choose my gloves so that I can wear them with any costume. Shoes, too. I bought a cheap pair of shoes at a sale one day, and when the soles were through I took them to be mended. The cobbler shook his head."

"Them uppers couldn't stand a new sole," he said. I'll do them if you like, but—"

"I wasn't going to pay five shillings to have a sole put on uppers that wouldn't stand the strain, so I sold those shoes to the rag and bone man, and vowed a vow never to buy cheap shoes again. They are always dearer than a good pair, which will mend over and over again."

THE SECRET.

And it is even more economical to buy the best quality you can afford in food, too. I used to buy cheap food, until I realised how much I threw away every day. The children could not eat the stuff I bought very often. The cheap stuff went bad more quickly than the more expensive kind. Then it wasn't so nourishing. To pay the highest price one can afford for food often saves a doctor's bill.

And the economical housewife is the one who pays attention to little things.

I contend that if the housewife were more systematic about her spending, she would have very much less worry and more time to herself. No business is run without some rough sort of schedule and some rough sort of plan of expenditure. So why should the business of nearly every woman's life be run without system? Have a system of expenditure, and stick to it, and you will have begun to learn the secret of economy.

GARDEN NOTES.

THE POTATO.

There is no question about the unwisdom of the old-time practice of placing the tubers in a heap and allowing them to become sprouted into a tangled mass of shoots. This is not to be thought of in these days, except where ignorance of the proper method prevails. The up-to-date method is to place the seed tubers, after they have been lifted and before growth starts afresh, into shallow boxes. The kidney tubers are placed on their narrow (or heel) end across the box until it is full, and the round ones with the parts containing the most eyes upwards in a similar fashion. These boxes are then stored in a cool, light shed, with plenty of fresh air, where frost cannot reach them. This plan prevents premature growths, and ensures strong, plump, healthy tubers, with two or three dark green sturdy shoots. There is no exhaustion of the tubers and production of a lot of thin growth, as in the case by the old method of bagging or placing in heaps. The boxes are easily made. They only require to be 2in or 3in deep, and where space is limited if four short pieces of wood are cut, say, about 6in in length, and one nailed in each corner, and another small piece nailed across the top at each end, the boxes may be placed one above another as high as you wish, and light and air will not be interfered with. After severe frosts are past they may with advantage be placed in some dry, sheltered spot outside. They will then require no further handling until they are planted in the rows. Still another advantage is gained by this boxing. When only one, two, or not more than three eyes are produced a much finer crop of tubers is given than a plant would produce that was reared from one with many eyes or sprouts, as would be the case if they were left in heaps or in bags. Small sets about 2in long are the best. These will then require no cutting, though I think a small piece off the heel of each set is advantageous. In the case of large sets, it would be a waste of material to plant them whole; indeed, it would be a disadvantage, as two eyes are quite enough. The rest should be all rubbed out, as if allowed to grow there will be more tops than tubers. Planting should take place when the sprouts are nice and plump and green, and after the heavy frosts are past in August.

THE PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES.

For the sake of those who are starting off with a newly-planted orchard, we will start with one and two-year-old apple trees. It will be found on examination of the young trees that some have only one stem, with a few weak off-shoots at the top. On no consideration should these be left. They should be headed back to about 12in from the ground, to force strong growth for the formation of the future framework of the tree. Short stems possess many advantages over tall ones. If the trees are too leggy, do not hesitate to head or cut them back at the first pruning. They will, if well cared for, send out three or four strong shoots. Or they may arrive with a good head formation. The single stem must have been planted a year to form the head, consequently it should not be pruned so hard back as those planted with heads already formed the first season. In all cases trees must be harder pruned the season of planting. The previous season's growth should be cut back to about 6in to 9in, according to the strength of the wood, when the same-sized tree planted this season should be cut back to what is generally termed the fourth eye, or about 4in in length, and always to an outside eye, excepting in the case of a few kinds which have a straggly habit, such as the Hawthornedens. These should be cut at an inner eye, as the angle they form depends largely upon the variety, and one must be guided accordingly. Stout and strong-growing kinds should not be pruned so hard back as weaker kinds, and the pruning upon each individual tree must be done according to the strength of each shoot or branch, to maintain an evenly-balanced tree. Many young trees will send up one or two strong shoots quite out of proportion to the remaining shoots. To prune all these side-shoots at an equal distance would be aggravating and increasing the trouble. Where weak growth occurs, and it is desired to get up a good stout growth to fill in a weak side or space, prune back the weak growth to one or two eyes, and leave the stout shoots to perhaps about 6in to 12in, as the case may be. The weaker the growth the harder the pruning. To secure the continued stability of the tree it is necessary to prune the main arms fairly hard at the second winter's pruning. By this, if the trees have done well, fruit spurs will be forming, and a little fruit may be taken from the trees without injury. The third season (and for several seasons) pruning should not be nearly so hard unless the growth is weak.



HORTICULTURE.

Continuing with hardy plants, French Honeysuckle (Hedysarum), a perennial with erect spikes of pea like flowers, very good for cutting. There are various species, the best being Coronarium, growing to three feet or more with crimson flowers, the variety Album having white flowers, easily grown from seed.

Mellenium, hardy perennial with yellow flowers similar to small sun flowers and quite a number of varieties growing to about three feet.

Leraceum (giant parsnip) a strong perennial with noble foliage and tall heads of white flowers suitable for large clumps.

Heuchera. A perennial giving slender graceful spikes covered with small flowers very decorative for cutting, especially the crimson varieties, but not wholly hardy.

Candytuft (Iberis), both annuals and perennials, the perennial varieties making fine evergreen clumps suitable for rockeries.

Iris. These are so well known, and in so many species that but short reference is necessary unless a full descriptive list is given. They are divided generally into flag and bulbous. The Kaempferi or Japanese varieties have fine foliage and large beautiful flowers in many colours and are quite easily grown in deep moist soil but require plenty of room. There are other varieties also well worth growing for their foliage. Stylosa might be especially mentioned as its foliage is good and very decorative for cutting. Its lilac blue flowers on stems less than a foot high are greatly used for cutting in winter and early spring, but should be cut in bud and opened in water as they are too waxy and fragile for carrying.

Lithospermum is a sweet shrubby perennial with blue forget-me-not flowers, especially suitable for rockeries.

Paenony. This is a grand old flower with showy foliage and magnificent blooms in considerable variety both in colour and form, suitable especially for large shrubby borders where they need no attention. Creamy white crimson and various shades of pink. There are two distinct sections, the herbaceous and the tree, which are more or less shrubby. The herbaceous require no attention. The tree varieties are very beautiful but require shelter and cultivation. A somewhat new race called Imperial Paenonies have charm and beauty, being semi double, having shell-like guard petals of pleasing artistic tints filled with yellow cream or white centres.

Pentstemons are not grown now as they used to be, but are very effective in large borders. They exist in great variety of colours, and good varieties in many colours can be raised from a packet of good mixed seed. Perennial Phlox. These like pentstemons are not greatly grown now although there are many very fine varieties to be got including some excellent whites.

Auriculas. These are easily grown and are always admired. Fanciers are always interested in the florists type which have self-coloured flowers with distinct edges, but the more beautiful type of garden culture is the Alpine Auricula which have a wonderful variation of form and colour and can be obtained in great variety from a packet of good strain of seed. The seed should be sown in boxes as it germinates slowly, very irregular seedlings appearing over a period of six months or more.

Polyanthus. These now are in such variety and of such beauty that no garden should be without them. The improvement has been so great of late years that there is no comparison between the new strains and the old varieties of years ago. The latest flowers are of enormous size in large trusses on stems sometimes a foot high. The colours most admired are the endless shades of yellow, from the deepest gold to pale lemon with eyes of equal variation, from orange scarlet through all shades of orange and yellow. They are also varied in form almost as much as in colour. Whites are also in great variety in form and the colour, shape and size of the eyes. Blues are more delicate but are to be had in rich and beautiful shades never dreamed of years ago. Some very crimson and laced varieties are also to be had. To get the best results seedlings should be used every year as although they can be well cultivated by division, and a particularly fine variety can only be perpetuated that way, the same size of bloom and richness of colour is rarely obtained after the second year.

A ton of water taken from the Atlantic Ocean yields 31lb of salt, as compared with 187lb from the same quantity of Dead Sea water.

MOTORING NOTES.

THE AMATEUR MOTOR-CYCLIST.

By this time you will have got used to the driving and oiling of your machine. Of course, as to how much oil to give your engine, that depends on the type of engine, its horse-power and many other things. The maker will tell you approximately how much to give, together with the brand of oil which best suits his engine. It is cheaper to buy oil in the gallon drums, if you have a big machine, rather than in quart cans.

Suppose you are using your machine daily, wet or fine. If she is in good condition, you need not do much more than fill up with petrol and oil, and give a hasty look round with the oil-can in wet weather.

Every week you should oil hubs and cycle parts thoroughly. Your belt should be inspected and taken up if necessary; the chain should be looked at, and, if necessary, removed, cleaned with paraffin, relubricated with graphite, and replaced. The front driving chain from the engine to the gear box should be kept correctly adjusted. This is done by slackening the gear box supporting nuts, and gear lever adjustment and sliding the gear box backwards. When the chain is sufficiently tight, clamp the gear box nuts again. This may or may not have thrown the gear lever out of adjustment; if it has, place the lever in neutral or "free" and adjust the rods till the engine or back wheel revolves quite freely. This is rather a ticklish job on account of the small amount of movement of the rods.

If "sight feed" lubrication is fitted, i.e., when the oil for the engine is allowed to drip through a glass tube, the tube should be taken out and cleaned if it is oily inside.

WON'T SHE START.

Up to the present we have just considered a well-behaved machine. But sometimes they can be just the very reverse, as all motor-cyclists know.

You take her out of the shed, and run or walk smartly with her down the street holding up the exhaust lifter. Upon leaving that drop she should start up and roar away, leaving you behind if you are not careful.

But if she doesn't start, even when you have flooded the carburettor, something's wrong. Take the machine back into the shed, put it up on the stand and commence operations.

There are several questions which must be looked into. Is she getting petrol? Is the petrol being turned into gas? Is the gas being compressed in the cylinder? Is the electric spark there to fire it?

Inject a little petrol into the cylinder and see if she will go then. Three things may happen. She may go perfectly; she may give a few kicks and stop, or she may refuse to go at all.

If she goes perfectly nothing more need be said.

If she gives a few kicks and stops suddenly, it is probably the petrol supply. "Tickle" the carburettor and see whether petrol comes out of the top of the float chamber. The petrol pipe may be stopped up or the gauze filter may be choked. There may be a drop of water in the carburettor jet, or a speck of dust, or a small piece of fluff. See that the throttle is open and not stuck; sometimes that slides jam.

If she refuses to go at all, the fault is probably in the ignition. Try another sparking plug—keep a good one handy. The cable may be defective—see that it is not burned through anywhere. A spare length of cable is handy to have about. Don't blame the magneto unless you are sure it is nothing else.

THE MAGNETO.

This is usually regarded as a box of mysteries by most amateurs. But there is no need to look upon it in that style. It is a wonderful thing, and as a rule it is not advisable to interfere with it. Note carefully the makers' instructions as to oiling—some magnetos don't require oiling at all. And in any case don't oil points and cause trouble.

Normally they are closed by a spring. When the time for firing the gas in the cylinder comes they are separated by a cam. There is not space here to describe the full electrical working of the instrument, but it will be sufficient to say that when the points are closed there must be good electrical contact between them. Therefore, keep them clean! And when they open, they must do so decisively—therefore, see that they open sufficiently to allow the gauge in the magneto spring to pass easily between them.

The current for the plug is collected from a brass ring (which revolves with the magneto) by a short carbon rod, pressed on to it by a spring. Keep both ring and brush clean, and the magneto will give you no trouble.