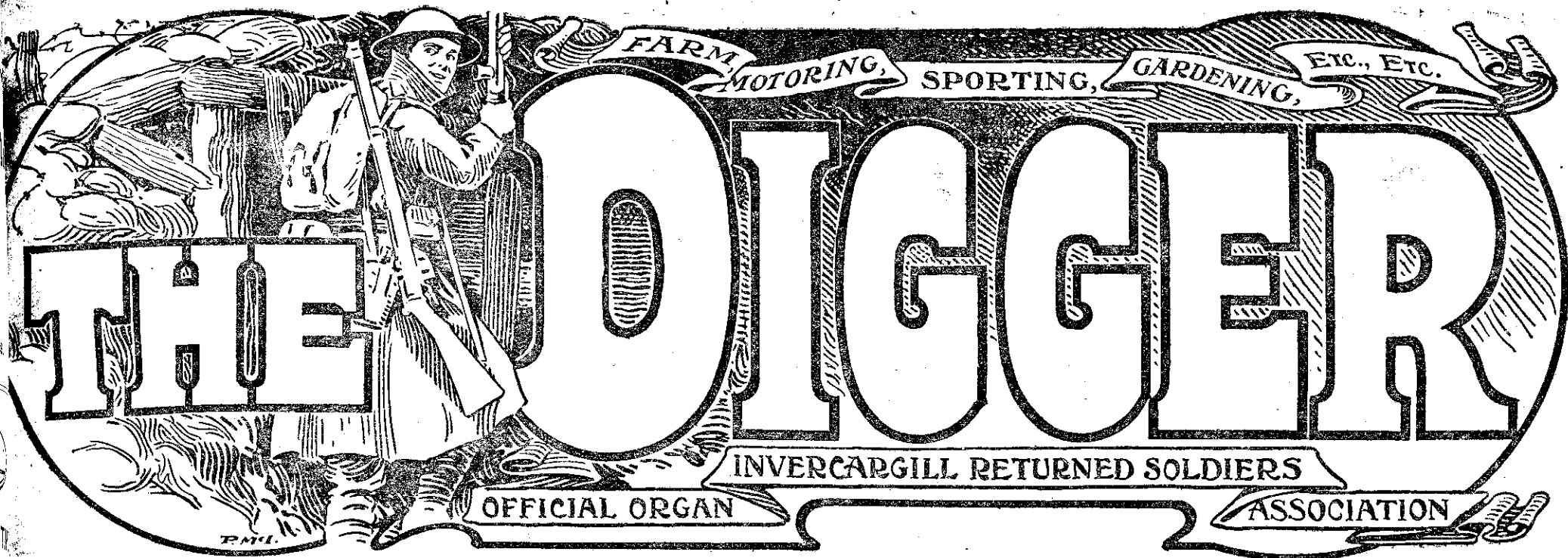




NO. 22.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1920.

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Good stock of—
CIGARS,
CIGARETTES,
TOBACCO, and
SMOKERS' REQUISITES
WAYS AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

Quick March, be in Line,

Take that Old Suit

to

A. MACKLAM.

Ladies' Costumes and Gents' Suits Cleaned
and Renovated.

(Opposite News Buildings.)

ALSWEILER BROS.,

HAIRDRESSERS & TOBACCONISTS,

WISH to notify the public generally that
they have always on hand a good
supply of all smokes, and other lines, such
as

RAZORS, PIPES, SOAPS, etc.,

and when a SHAVE or HAIR-CUT is re-
quired we solicit your patronage.

ALSWEILER BROS.,
Dee street,
INVERCARGILL.

LOOK UP!

W. E. Butcher's,

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISH-
MENT,

At No. 8, TAY STREET.

RETURNED MEN entrusting their or-
ders to my care may rest assured
that they will have the very best that
English Tailoring can produce.

F. Holloway & Co.,

LICENSED SECOND-HAND DEALER.

WHY THROW ANYTHING ASIDE?

WE LIVE OFF WHAT YOU DON'T
REQUIRE, AND PAY CASH
FOR SAME.

Bottles, Rags, Bones, Fat, Metals,
Gents' Clothing, Boots, Books, Old Bikes,
Go-carts, Ironwork, etc., Carts, Gigs,
Harness.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS!

Remember, it costs money to advertise
now, and it's up to the people of South-
land to remember us when there's any
business in these lines we've mentioned.
Our carts will call at your home on re-
ceipt of an order or a ring to 101 on the
phone.

PARIS LEAVE—SUMMER '18.

When the big stuff starts to drop
And machine-gun bullets pop,
Till the front seems just like hell for
all concerned;

When waist-deep in mud you plead
With the pair of mules you lead,
Ere you turn on all the adjectives you've
learned.

When your pack just makes you howl
Till you guess you'll "sky the towel,"
Go and draw your final kit at Peter's
store;

Change your khaki clothes and things
For a halo and some wings
In a land where diggers' feet are never
sore.

Don't forget that there's a chance
Of a wonder leave in France—
Leave that makes a fellow get to feeling
"bon."

Where you get the happy hand
And are taught to understand
Just the reason why the French are
boxing on.

Get the oil from one who's been,
Take the tip from one who's seen,
Paree leave's the tired soldier's only
bet;

All the folks are bright and gay,
All your troubles fade away;
It's the nearest thing to Heaven that
you'll get.

There are cafes by the score,
With an ever-open door;
You can pull on pints and watch the
People pass

'Neath the awning and the trees,
Where the waiters get the wheeze,
For they always see there's something
in your glass.

Oh! the steaks and pomme de terre
Simply make you cease to care,
In the restaurants along the boulevard.
There's no preference for ranks,
If you've only got the francs
You will find there's absolutely nothing
barred.

They will take you by the hand,
Show you through their wonderland,
All the glories past and present you will
see.

With a bunch of "jolie filles"
You will soon be quite at ease,
Though your knowledge of the language
ends at "oui."

Should there ever come a time
When the Diggers in the line
Chance to find their fighting spirit on
the wane;

If the M.O. knows his job
He will order that the mob
Shall go out to rest at Paree on the
Seine.

"Crank Handle," in the N.Z. Chronicle.

'MATHESON'S TEAS.'

THE Choicest of every housewife who
"knows"—

AND THE DELIGHT

of her family.

Don't be misled regarding the shortage of
good Teas.

OUR TEA DEPARTMENT

is still as capable as ever of supplying the
big demand for our excellent blends.

We are still receiving regular ship-
ments DIRECT from the growers—this
enables us to offer the

BEST TEA VALUES ON THE
MARKET.

Quality and economy considered our prices
are extremely moderate.

ONE TRIAL POUND WILL MAKE YOU
A CONSTANT PURCHASER.

MATHESON'S, LTD.

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Branches at:

EDENDALE AND WAIRIO.

'Phone—45.

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GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS COM-
PLETE,

DEE STREET.

SPRING OVERCOATS.

We are being asked now for the lighter
showproof Overcoats, and we are well
prepared with a splendid stock.

Please note, when comparing our prices
remember our Coats are not that cheap,
cotton quality that fade and go shabby in
a short time. Ours are mostly sixty and
seventy per cent. wool.

Hydrotite Coat, with pure wool Fleecy
lining, £8 10s.

Hydrotite Coat, sixty per cent. wool
(guaranteed), £6 10s.

Hydrotite Coat, seventy per cent. wool
(guaranteed), £7 10s.

Covert Coat, pure wool, £8.

Hydrotite Coats, all wool, good quality,
£5 15s.

Hydrotite Coats, nice grey, very dressy,
£7 15s.

Trench Horrockses, pure wool, £5 15s.

Trench Coat, special line practically
waterproof, £6 15s.

W. BIRD AND W. GEORGE.

TO PREVENT A COLD.

WEAR ONE OF OUR ALL-WOOL SWEATER COATS, IN GREY OR NAVY.

24/6, 25/6.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

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TAILORED SUITS

TO
ORDERAT
MODERATE
CHARGES.SUPERIOR—
MATERIALS
STYLE
MAKE
FIT
FINISH.NOTE:—Our SUITS-TO-ORDER are
built in our own Workrooms and are not
factory productions.

Price & Bulleid

LIMITED.

TAY STREET, INVERCARGILL.
AND BLUFF.

FOUNTAIN PENS.

THE kind that are always at your service; that never balk, splutter, or cultivate bad language. The tried and proved stalwarts of the pen world. You'll get them here

The Dedonne, Self-filler, 10/-

The Capitol, Lever Self-filler, 12/6.

The Conklin, Crescent Self-filler, 20/-

The Cameron Waverley, secure, Self-filler, 22/6; gold-mounted, 30/- and 35/-

The Onoto, Self Filler, 20/-

The Waterman, Lever Self Filler, 25/-

The self-filling principle saves bother and inky fingers and the quality of the above pens is beyond dispute. Post free anywhere.

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INVERCARGILL,
AGENTS.

MUTTON BIRDS!

MUTTON BIRDS!

LARGE SUPPLIES NEW SEASON'S
BIRDS TO HAND.

COOKED AND UNCOOKED.

Wholesale and Retail at—

LINDSAY & CO.,

TAY AND ESK STREET,
SHOPS.

NEW HATS

NOW SHOWING. Black, Brown, and
Mouse shades in

GENTS' VELOUR HATS,

Superior FUR HATS in assorted reliable shades.

TWEED HATS,

TWEED and CRAVENETTE CAPS.

LATEST COLLARS, WIDE-END TIES,
BOWS, and ENGLISH MADE
BRACES.

SPECIAL LINE

OF WIDE-END TIES all being cleared
now at 2/6 each. Worth nearly
double.

McNeil & Clark,

CLOTHIERS AND MERCERS

94 Deo St.

NEW ZEALANDERS IN ACTION.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

2nd FIELD ENGINEERS.

(Extract from "N.Z. Chronicle," Nov. 22, 1918.)

Ehoa,

How the time does fly. A fortnight has flittered since I last wrote. But in the interim momentous happenings have come to draw the glorious Peace nearer—the principal, of course, being the armistices with Austria and Turkey, and the victorious advances on the Western Front. Dame Rumour is at her best, and her ladyship has for us many reports, weird and wonderful, true and untrue, mostly the latter, of course. The statements anent an armistice with now lonely Germany are eagerly awaited, and Divisional notice boards scanned daily by excited Pig Islanders. I wonder how it will end!

This is hardly Company news, friend Ehoa, but you will pardon me mentioning what claims practically our whole attention. Being on Divisional Reserve, we are precluded from active participation in front line work, but we have been doing our share in erecting such essentials as baths, and repairing bridges and roads, water points and so forth. No. 3 Section have completed their laundry, and the Diggers can now rely on an ample stock of clean clothes—washed at their own factory.

We have had several changes of venue since I last wrote, but we are still fortunate in being able to reside in pretentious biviies. In the present "home" I believe the officers have some place. The furniture is of solid oak, and all beautifully carved. The maison boasts of two pianos, but it's rather a pity they possess no handles! Oh, but the conservatory! Just off the hall is a large glass building wherein grow beautiful palms and other plants. It also sports marble-topped tables, though they are rather out of season. It's some ranch believe me, Ehoa.

My comrades join me in congratulating Lieut. D. Doake and Sergt. J. Ward on being awarded the M.C. and D.C.M. respectively. Lieut. Doake gained his decoration for excellent work during hot fighting for a certain canal. The genial Joe has always discharged his duties efficiently, and his coolness under fire has always inspired the confidence of his men. Lieut. W. Hulbert has rejoined the Company. Driver W. Wapp carried away with him our best wishes and the best of luck on his departure for New Zealand. Kia Ora.

J.D.S.

AFFAIRS OF THE 1st L.T.M.B.

Things have been buzzing along on the chain-lightning principle of late, as compared with the snail-like progress prior to the whizz bang tactics employed by France's most gallant son, General Foch.

After your last notes of the Battery's doings, Havrincourt Wood and after occurred, and the Stokes did some good work against Jaeger position. Two corporals won the M.M. for good work. Both are popular with their mates and deserve their decorations. Bos'un, whose sole qualification to his nautical nickname is the possession of a cutty pipe of the ancient and honourable kind and baccy which beats the — brand, salvaged a huge Fritz dog and cart, used no doubt for machine-gun work. Fritz dragged the vehicle and a lot of Bos'un's friends' equipment out from the line.

RUGBY.

After some days of rest and quiet the men of the Division perked up a lot, and football was played in fields which had been fought over but a short time before. The 1st and 2nd Wellington Battalion match was a fast and attractive display of Rugger, the 1st winning well and deservingly on the play, 11-0. 2nd Auckland beat 1st Auckland easily by 13-0 (too superior all round), and then 1st Wellington beat 2nd Auckland, after a hard even game, by 8-0. This good and bright footy pleased the men immensely.

On a lesser scale we played and beat the 1st Field Ambulance after a hard even game which see-sawed a lot, 6-3; drew 1st West Coast 3 all in a game our men took too easily, and were getting well beaten at the end for their laziness; and then we beat a good Ruahine Company side by 9-0 in a bright, open game, where our men seemed to always be a shade the better on the play. In these matches Schofield (Wellington), J. P. Ryan (West

Coast), Yardley (Auckland), and Delaney (Auckland) showed great form. Billy Wilson (Wellington and West Coast) was great in the battalion games, but is always too well watched by his opponents; and, of our boys, McQueen and E. McCall were out on their own. It is wonderful, what with the hardness of trench life, how well and fast the men can play.

BACK TO THE LINE.

Then, on a sudden, news came through to be up and doing, toeing the ball along against the Hun in the game of war, where scrum and open movement, with life and liberty as the goal, are the attractions, and the spectators sit not on the bleachers. Leaving somewhere near Bapaume in the dark of an early morning, and travelling in motor transport (shades of past route marches!), we came to Bertincourt early in the day, and waited there until 5 p.m. in the evening. Got away on the march and wound round through ruined Metz and past Havrincourt Wood, where a little time before the Dinks had roughed Karl and Ludwig to some tune; then on up the long road just past the newly-acquired Trescourt, the way being congested with limbers and transport, and the noise and din being terrific. One officer's cart with chairs and tables was having a rough passage, but eventually got through and wended its way God knows whither, perhaps to Berlin. The night was made awful by bombing planes going to and fro (ours and Jerry's), and the searchlights gave a display, making the night weird in the extreme. After a while, with our ammunition ready and carriers for the same, we made our way to an assembly in newly-gained trenches, where Diggers were packed on the sardine principle. It was intensely cold, though gloriously fine (thank heaven), as compared with Passchendaele, almost the same time last year. A further wait, and we crossed the railway line the Tommies had cut in their small but necessary advance that day. Seeing the hard position they had won—through Karl's great switch just after our push—we gave them the glad hand for their one day's work.

We were set out in open order—both 1st and 2nd Brigades—on the rising ground just over the railway running between Cambrai and St. Quentin. About 5 a.m., in intense darkness, came the jump-off for an objective calculated to make Heiney turn bald did he but know the Pig Islanders were near and about to storm that quarter, the last of his chosen and hard-thought-out lines of defence. At the start we, with our gun, were behind 2nd Taranaki, but we were following a general mixture of N.Z.'s before we finished a few hours later. Belts of wire and hidden positions were responsible, but with all the mix the digger fighters kept on going in their happy-go-lucky way. There is not the slightest doubt that in this advance the officers and diggers combined, put up their most magnificent performance of the war. Auckland, racing along, collared a large number of guns, including a battery of 5.9's. They had to fight well for their booty, and retained same. Next day they fought their way over the Canal, through a hot village corner, and in general played havoc with Fritz in this game of movement.

I was going to write something about the "Stokes," but the infantry had things all their own way. The gun and team who were with West Coast had a hard time in a welter of machine-gun work for a couple of days, and later in the village approaching and verging on the only canal crossing. In our new advance the other day we saw evidence of Fritz's determination to let no one cross there. On our way we lost our carriers through wire and wounds, and later on (our second day) must have astonished Hun machine-gunners by roaming around in the early morning in front of the canal looking for West Coast. A machine-gun at length opened on us, and convinced us that just a little track over the ridge was a good spot. After that convinced us that just a little back over machine-gun emplacement he had commenced to build, though he had not quite completed the underground work. In the early advance on the first day an officer of ours chased a Fritz artilleryman round a ruined building into the arms of some astonished diggers, who grabbed the wily one and promptly executed upon the whizzbangy one the honoured order of rat-

ting. Looking across from a good position we had chosen for breakfasting, we beheld twelve Boches come across to surrender to a pair of diggers coming down the hill. The shovel-pushers kept their rifles ready, but Heiny wanted to finish war all right, and so, these two worthies rattled the prey and got beaucoup souvenirs. We missed by a whisker a possie which had had as luxuries a lot of cherry brandy and cigars, and we have not quite recovered from the disappointment. This strong point fell with much rejoicing to some signallers.

We were out for a short rest with the Dinks and a part of the 2nd Brigade, and, on the news of their evacuating a big strip of country, we moved on again after Hindenburg's men. The Dinks had given him "stomach" with a vengeance round the new country. We saw evidences of this in our journeying through some fine, almost unshelled, villages in a new sweet land which yielded up pumpkins and other vegetables in profusion. After the old world of the trenches and the novelty of being in practically virgin country, undisturbed by the contraptions of the war god, it is hardly a matter for wonder that the boys are so happy and feel a different set of men.

Further up and over a new river, the enemy resisted the advance, but the Maori-landers crossed the obstacle and they were relieved, and so ended the umpteenth stunt of the N.Z. Division, with a lot to spare over their ancient, sauerkraut-eating, slave-driving opponent. I saw for the first time people released from the clutches of the beast, coming into the safety of our lines, pleased beyond measure. We came back to rest in a town where Heiney used to quarter his troops for resting. No wonder stationary trench warfare used to suit the blighter when he had homes like this to come back to.

Oh, Bos'un lost the dorg, as Fritz must have found a mademoiselle and gone for a honeymoon, and the great Bos, who swung it well in Codford for a twelve-month, is back at the front again. Some of ours who left for the Tank Corps stunt came a g—t, and returned to the soldiers again.

A BRIEF HISTORY.

Our losses, thank goodness, have been light. We lost in the famous Mailly-Maillet stunt the good old skipper, who had guided and led the Battery from its formation at Armentieres in 1916. Then, Stokes was a mystic thing, and no end of curiosity was manifested about it. Captain Morgan gathered round him some great talent in N.C.O.s; and that Sergeant's Hunter, Bill Keywood, Nat Robinson, McCaw, and Bill Brierley, have recently gained their commissions is a thing in our records we feel proud of. All these were Gallipoli and Egyptian men from our force.

You know how the unit distinguished itself at Flers, when two guns retrieved for the Black Waten a critical situation, threatening to hold up the peerless Jocks. Then in Sailly and Fleurbaix in November-January, 1916-17, came the period of slamming old Fritz's line to pieces, rendering sniping a hazardous occupation for Fritz. Off to Le Bizet, where we gave an account of ourselves in trench work which the Hun was not slow to forget, then along to Hill 63 and Ploegsteert, where more important work was carried out, and Fritz's bombing always answered. Then we moved to Neuve Eglise, where we had a torrid trench-mortar war with the enemy, and, along with the 18-pounders, broke up an early morning raid on the 1st Auckland. During a rest which followed we specially rehearsed for Messines, in which action the guns were carried forward just behind infantry platoons, the infantry lending us special carrying parties, with six shells (about 75lbs) in sandbags swung over the shoulder. Thus, when the infantry had reached their objectives and dug in, plenty of bombs were available in case of counter-attack; a plan which has been followed with small variations ever since. Much more trench warfare again round Warneton was followed by the La Basse Ville stunt, in the awful mud. Had a rest, and then back for a short while until relieved. We moved into Watterdal, Belgian back area, for more rehearsals for pill-box attacks, as Passchendaele was pending. More good work was done at Passchendaele, where we lost, amongst others, a great N.C.O. in Corporal Jeffries, who was one of Skipper Morgan's most trusty N.C.O.s and an M.M. We had severe losses at Messines and Passchendaele, and the stunts were hard and the demands on everyone strenuous. At the Sugar Refinery affair at Colincamps, Corporal Stewart gained the D.C.M., Lieut-Col. Steve Allen requesting this for a fine shoot, in which he greatly helped the infantry, who were held up.

"Billy Popgun."

The Waimatuku River Board has decided to make application for the £8000 loan approved of by the ratepayers.

Cycle Sundries.

NEW GOODS.

B.B. AXLES—To suit B.S.A. Patt. Cycles
BALBS—5-32, 3-16, and 4.
HEAD BALL RACES.
QUICK-FIT BRAKES.
NEW DEPARTURE BELLS.
PRICE'S CANDLES—4lb and 10lb boxes.
CARBIDE—1lb and 7lb tins.
CHAINS, 1/2 and 3/4, 15/
CHAIN ADJUSTERS.
BLUEMEL'S CHAIN GUARDS.
CHAIN WHEELS AND CRANKS.
COTTER PINS.
HUB CUPS AND B.B. CUPS.
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MUDGUARD FLAPS, 2/6.
LUCAS ACETYLENE LAMPS.
Cheap OIL LAMPS.
LAMP BRACKETS and WERNER NIPPLE KEYS.
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OIL.
CYCLE OUTFITS—Round Tins.
BLUEMEL'S 15in CELLULOID PUMPS.
PUMP CONNECTIONS.
Gents' and Ladies' PEDALS.
PEDAL RUBBERS.
28 x 1 1/2 RIMS.
SPOKES—All lengths.
Gents' B90 Type SADDLES.
Ladies' 3-coil SADDLES.
B.S.A. Block and Flat SPANNER.
King Dick SPANNERS.
SPROCKETS—All sizes.
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TYRE LEVERS.
DUNLOP CYCLE TYRES AND TUBES. All sizes stocked.
OCEANIC CYCLE TYRES AND TUBES. All sizes stocked.

MOTORCYCLE SUNDRIES

NEW GOODS.

English DUNLOP BELTS; 1in, 2, and 3.
BELT FASTENERS AND BELT LINKS. All sizes.
BOWDEN WIRE AND CASING.
B. and B. CARBURETTORS, and all spare parts.
DUCKWORTH 1/2 and 3/4 CHAINS.
DUCKWORTH 1/2 and 3/4 CHAINS.
CHAIN CONNECT LINKS.
MOTOR CYCLE FREE WHEELS.
GOGGLES & GOGGLE GLASSES.
MOTOR CYCLE MUDGUARDS, with side flaps.
SWANDRI MOTOR CYCLE SEATS, guaranteed waterproof.
MOTOR CYCLE OUTFITS.
MOTOR CAR OUTFITS.
BULLDOG.
RIE NIE.
PATCHES.
MOTOR CYCLE OIL in gallon tins.
BLUEMEL'S 18in MOTORBIKE PUMPS.
PUMP CONNECTIONS.
MOTOR CYCLE PULLEYS.
SPLITDORF PLUGS.
LODGE WATERPROOF PLUGS.
A.L.A.M.
SPHINX PLUGS.
MOTOR CYCLE RIMS.
SPOKES all sizes.
BELT RIMS.
BROOKS' 170 SADDLES.
KING DICK SPANNERS—Three sizes.
SIDE CAR FOURTH ARMS.
SPEEDOMETERS, 28 x 3 Wheel.
DRUID FORK SPRINGS.
MOTOR CYCLE TYRES AND TUBES in all sizes.
DUNLOP BAR TREAD.
BATES 28 x 3 COVERS.
FEDERAL COVERS.
MOTOR CAR TYRES.
FIRESTONE TYRES, 30 x 3.
PETROL TAPS, COMPRESSION TAPS, INJECTION TAPS, and Quality.
TYRE LEVERS.
SCREW DRIVERS, PLIERS.
VULCANISERS AND VICES.
HIGH TENSION WIRE.
WIND SCREENS.
AND NUMEROUS OTHER LINES.

PRICES ARE RIGHT OWING TO
REMOVAL SALE.

Davies & Prentice, Ltd.

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WE CAN FILL IT.

WHEN you have a prescription to be compounded—remember, it is your privilege to take it to any chemist you prefer. A large share of the prescriptions written in this locality are brought to us, because our reputation as Reliable Chemists is established.

People know we will have all the ingredients called for, that they will receive careful accurate service, and that the prescriptions will be compounded at the lowest price possible consistent with quality.

NEIL'S DISPENSARY.

G. H. BROWN, Prescription Chemist,
(By Exam.), Manager.

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Lowest Rates
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Prompt Cash.

COPELAND'S.

STORE IS FULL OF WARM
WOOLLEN GARMENTS
FOR SOUTHLAND WEATHER.

Our BOXED SUITS in the Famous—
ALL-WOOL COLONIAL TWEED
are far the nicest Tweed seen to-day.

Our Motto—
"A SQUARE DEAL ALWAYS."

COPELAND'S,
36 DEE STREET.

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.
HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.
HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.
FOR COUGHS, ETC.,

—Use—
KIWI COUGH DROPS.
EUCALYPTUS TABLETS.
ACCIDULATED FRUIT DROPS.
GINGER AND BUTTER NUGGETS.
ALMOND AND BUTTER.

All 1/4 per lb.

—At—

RICE'S,

LEADING CONFECTIONERS,
DEE STREET.

"DOC" OF THE Y.M.C.A.

A visitor to Invercargill just now is Doctor Lawrence, commonly known as "Doc." He came up to "The Digger" office the other morning arrayed in the splendour of a Stone's directory. "Doc" is a D.D., so has had some experience in handling a "directory." He came from Blighty on the good old Paparua, and will be well known among the boys who travelled on that boat and were around Hornchurch. "Doc" is one of the men the Y.M.C.A. neglected to hold on to. His capacity for understanding men and making friends in quick time are characteristics essential to the successful prosecution of Y.M.C.A. work. The Paparua magazine speaks well of "Doc's" work as follows:—"As usual the Y.M.C.A. people have not forgotten us. It's not their way. The Y.M.C.A. representative, the Rev. Dr. Lawrence is a prominent figure among us—in more ways than one. From the Casino of this month came weighty remarks, deep laughs, and heavy thuds; in fact he is a very solid person from all aspects. His dugout is on the starboard side, near the entrance to the promenade deck mess-room. There, during shop hours, one may get a book from the library of some 150 volumes, cigarettes, a set of boxing gloves, or chessmen, and, if desired, some sound advice. All over the ship are articles stamped with the red triangle—games of all kinds, draughts, quoits, boxing gloves, dominoes, chess, books, and music. Of all the 75,000 sheets of writing paper brought on board, many have done yeoman service under the pens of budding artists, mathematicians, and story writers. A Bible Class, under the able leadership of Sergt. Lopdell (Invercargill), is in full swing. Some services are held twice on Sunday—afternoon and evening—and are largely attended. Our future future M.A.P. have ample opportunity of developing their powers of oratory, for debates are on the boards, and a bank for such as possess surplus cash is also a feature of this estimable institution; and the Rev. Lawrence himself, possesses a fund from which he gladly assists the needy—a fund of good humour, and kindly advice." "Doc" was also known as the Y.M.C.A. king.

"Cheero," says—

This fellow named Lawrence, they say,
Was a "Doc" of divinity gay;
As this proved a sore, he went to the war
As G.O.C., Y.M.C.

SOLDIERS!

The Invercargill Municipal Library are anxious to have a complete file of all publications on transport, or others published by the soldiers. It is fitting and in the interest of all concerned that this file should be obtained, and copies from soldiers will be greatly appreciated. All copies should be accompanied by the sender's full name and address, and will be acknowledged through the columns of "The Digger." We have undertaken to help the librarian in this matter and would appreciate the action of returned men in helping to bring it to a successful issue. Copies can be forwarded to "The Digger," Box 310, Invercargill, or to the Public Library direct.

WAR TROPHIES.

In addition to asking the loyal co-operation of all soldiers for transport publications for the public library, we are anxious to receive on behalf of the Southland War Museum a collection of trophies. It is very important that nothing be lost that will be in any way a war trophy. Southland soldiers have played an important part in the war and we must preserve, for the benefit of those who follow, some thing of a tangible character.

Every part of the Dominion is seeking a collection of trophies and we must not be behind. Numbers of articles which have been brought from the battle front are being lost sight of, and we would be glad to receive anything at all. Name and address must be sent, also full particulars of article, where found, stunt, etc. Articles can also be displayed in the museum and remain the property of the sender, but can we, as representing Southland soldiers, make a direct gift to the people. Trophies can be sent to "The Digger" office direct, box 310, Invercargill; or to Mr Crosby Smith, Athenaeum Buildings, Dee street, Invercargill.

It is estimated that at the present rate of consumption Britain's coal can last only about 500 years.

RETURNED SOLDIERS AND RAILWAY EMPLOYMENT.

The position regarding employment on the railway of returned soldiers is very unsatisfactory. A man sought employment in the Railway Department and after working some time was told to be medically examined. He was classed as medically unfit and rejected by the Department. Now why is this penal clause directed against returned soldiers? A civilian can secure employment on much more favourable terms than a soldier. The following correspondence is published for general information:—

RE EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SOLDIERS.

Dear Sir,—Some two or three days ago a case dealing with the employment of ex-soldiers by the Railway Department was brought before my notice, and I am forwarding it to you in the hopes that it will be given every consideration at Headquarters, so that the practice adopted, may be, if possible, put a stop to.

The case is as follows:—

A. — was discharged from the N.Z.E.F. on the 8th June, 1919, and last week applied to the Ways and Works Department of N.Z.R., at Invercargill, for the position of blacksmith striker. A. — is a blacksmith by trade and being out of work it would be far better to take the position of striker than be idle. He has an excellent reference from his late employer, stating that he is a thoroughly competent, trustworthy, and honest worker. On applying for the position he was told to start the following morning, which he did, but after he had been working for an hour and a half to two hours, his foreman, on learning he was a discharged soldier sent him along to be medically examined. Owing, however, to varicose veins, and the sight of one eye being affected, he could not pass the medical test, and so was discharged. although the employment he was seeking was only casual.

I understand that the person who has not been a soldier, when applying for casual work, does not need to be medically examined, and it is apparent that the ex-soldier is penalised for serving his country. I might state further that he was discharged from the N.Z.E.F. as a fit man and draws no pension whatsoever. I trust, sir, that this matter will be given every consideration, for it is very apparent that this practice is adopted throughout the whole of New Zealand, and so much affect considerable numbers of returned men.—I am, etc,

L. S. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

RED TAPE.

The following correspondence is published for general information. Particular attention is drawn to the 3s stamp required.

War Expenses Office,
New Zealand Military Forces,
Wellington,
July 29th, 1920.

W.R.B./F.P.K.,
187 Earn street,
Invercargill.

In reply to your letter of the 25th inst., with reference to warrant for 14s I have to state that there is no trace of same having been received in this office.

In order that the matter may be further investigated please forward your latest pay book, also complete "form of declaration" herewith.

The matter of multi allowance mentioned by you is receiving attention and you will be further communicated.—I am, etc.,

(Sgd) A. JAMIESON,
Officer-in-Charge, N.Z.E.F. War Accounts and Records.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

(Insert place of abode and occupation).

I, (Reg. No.) name,

..... of

Address, do solemnly

and sincerely declare that I have not negotiated warrant for 14s (fourteen shillings) posted to me on the 23rd day of January, 1920, to No. 15, Nelson street, Invercargill, by the Officer-in-Charge, War Expenses, Wellington, and I agree to indemnify the Defence Department of New Zealand against any loss which may be incurred in consequence of re-issue of above named warrant for fourteen shillings.

(Affix 3s Stamp.)

and I make this solemn declaration con-

DIGGERS!

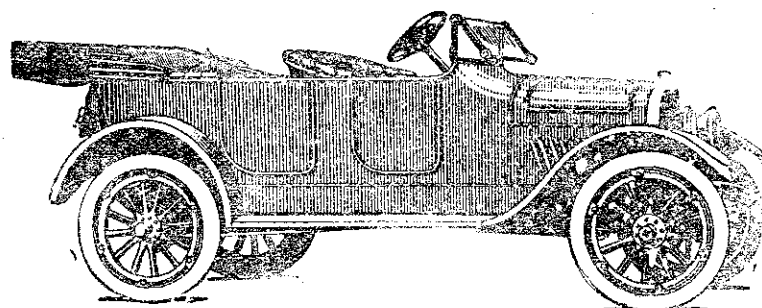
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scientifically believing the same to be true,
and by virtue of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908.

Declared at
This day of
one thousand nine hundred and
before me.
Justice of the Peace,
or Solicitor,
or Notary Public.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

A boarding-school boy wrote to his uncle for financial aid, and then, feeling rather nervous about the impression his letter would make, added this postscript:—

"P.S.—Dear Uncle, I am so ashamed to have to ask you for this money that I have run after the postman a long way to get it back, but could not catch him. My only wish is that you will never get the letter now.—Your loving Nephew."

The uncle replied by return post:—
"My dear Nephew—I am hastening to make you happy by telling you that your wish was granted. I never received your letter."

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INVERCARGILL.

N.Z.R.S.A.**PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.**

1.—To ask the Minister of Defence whether he intends taking steps during this Session to secure full payment of gratuity to those members of the N.Z.E.F. who were unfairly deprived of a portion of the gratuity because they were returned to New Zealand for a period on duty furlough.—(Mr S. G. Smith, M.P.).

Reply.—The Hon. Mr Coates replied that it was not proposed to provide for any gratuity to be paid to members of the N.Z.E.F. for any but overseas service, the only exception to the rule being in the case of members evacuated sick or wounded from an actual theatre of war and returned to New Zealand as unfit for further overseas service, the period for which the gratuity payable should not be less than eighteen calendar months. The term "theatre of war" would be as defined in regulations approved from time to time for the issue of war medals, and in the case of members who died while on active service beyond the seas the period should not be less than two years.

2.—To ask the Postmaster-General:—1.—Why the military censorship of private correspondence is still in operation. 2.—Whether it is a fact that letters so censored have been suppressed without notice to the sender. 3.—On what grounds are letters being censored.—(Mr Howard, M.P.).

Reply.—The Hon. Mr Coates replied:—1.—That the censorship was not under the control of the military authorities. The control was some time ago transferred to the Crown Law Office. 2.—That letters censored had been dealt with as found necessary for the purposes stated in three. 3.—That the censorship was continued for the time being in order to enforce the terms of the Treaty of Peace with regard to enemy monies and properties, and for the prevention of evasion of these terms and also to prevent evasion of the conditions of the law as to trade with countries lately enemies of Great Britain.

3.—To ask the Minister of Defence whether he will give instructions that every returned soldier who dies in the Dominion shall have a befitting funeral, and that the Government pay territorialials for attendance at funerals as firing party, where a sufficient number of territorialials to form a firing party is available.—(Mr T. E. Seddon, M.P.).

Reply.—The Hon. Mr Coates replied that the Government would provide funerals for deceased returned soldiers at the expense of the State provided death from war injuries occurs while under medical treatment or within twelve months of discharge, and at all times in cases of indigence. Military honours were accorded to all veteran soldiers whenever these could be provided from the permanent establishment, R.S.A., territorialials, or cadets. The Government was not prepared to offer payment to territorialials to attend such military funerals as it was considered that the attendance of special paid escorts would be but an empty and unworthy honour.

4.—To ask the Government whether they will this Session amend the Pensions Act to provide pensions for orphans. (Note.—The existing law provides for the payment of a widow's pension being continued to her children after her death, but no pension is payable to orphans in the case of both parents dying at the same time, or of the mother dying before a widow's pension has been granted to her.—(Mr Veitch, M.P.).

Reply.—The Hon. Sir W. Herries replied that the proposal of the Hon. Member would be considered in connection with the amendment of the Pensions Act to be submitted this Session.

5.—To ask the Prime Minister whether seeing the large amount of land speculation carried on in New Zealand during recent years the Government will consider a graduated stamp duty according to length of time held and where speculations proved.—(Mr Powdrell, M.P.).

Reply.—The Right Hon. Mr Massey replied that the Hon. Member's suggestion would be referred to the Finance Committee.

6.—To ask the Minister of Lands whether he will have Section 28, Block 10, Woodlands Survey District, which the Otago Land Board has recommended the Government to make available for settlement, offered for settlement at the earliest possible date so as to allow the occupiers to make use of the coming spring and summer.—(Mr Malcolm, M.P.).

Reply.—The Hon. Mr Guthrie replied that this section was permanently reserved for scenic purposes. The question of making it available for settlement had already been considered and it was proposed to introduce special legislation this Session to remove the reservation to enable the land to be leased.

7.—To ask the Minister in charge of the Repatriation Department whether he will

introduce an amendment of the law to provide for trainees under the Repatriation Act being paid bonuses granted to other workers under Awards of the Arbitration Court.—(Mr Savage, M.P.).

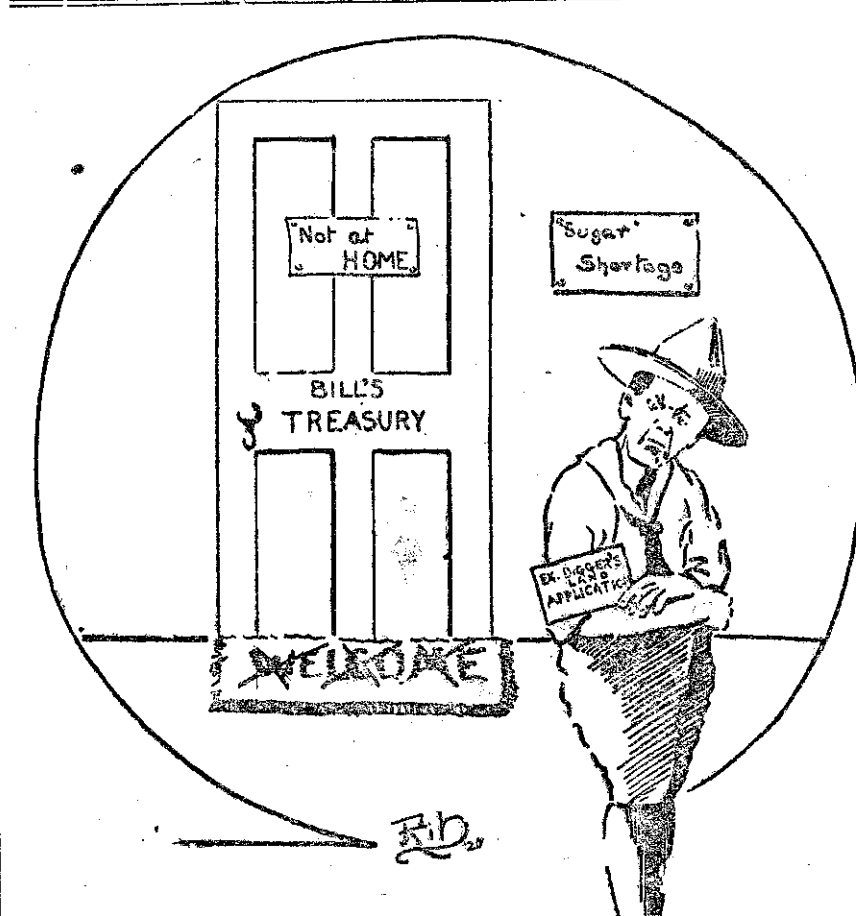
Reply.—The Hon. Mr Guthrie replied that it was not proposed to take any action in the direction suggested. The amount of wages paid to each trainee was reviewed quarterly by a local committee comprising a representative of the trade union concerned, the Repatriation Department and the employer. An increase of 5s per week is usually granted every three months and this did not affect the subsidy paid by the Government, but went to increase the trainee's income, whose interests were thus fully protected.

8.—To ask the Minister of Finance whether in preparing his budget he will endeavour to repeal the provisions which compel the farmer to pay income tax on the revenue derived from land in addition to land tax on the same land. (Note.—In addition to the double taxation one income tax on land is a grievous one to small farmers as apart from the tax it necessitates his keeping books and furnishing returns, which give much trouble).—(Mr Malcolm, M.P.).

Reply.—The Right Hon. Mr Massey replied that under the present provisions of the Act the revenue derived from land unless it was in excess of five per cent. of the unimproved value of the land was not chargeable with ordinary income tax. The whole question would be considered when the Financial Legislation of the Session was being dealt with.

9.—To ask the Minister of Lands whether he will state why the 150,000 acres of Crown Lands in the east Taupo district, east of Otague and Waimihia, are not placed for selection by returned soldiers and others who are willing to take up these lands, which are very suitable for settlement.—(Mr Jennings, M.P.).

Reply.—The Hon. Mr Guthrie replied that presumably the block referred to was the Otague Loan Block, which, however, contained approximately 15,000 acres, not 150,000 acres. This block had now been advertised as open for application by discharged soldiers, on Monday, 23rd August, 1920, and the plans were being printed and would be available in a few days. The block had been subdivided into 25 lots, the total area being 15,000 acres, and the sections ranging from 496 acres to 1097 acres.



Temporary Suspension of the D.S.S. Act.
A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

SOLDIERS MEMORIAL.

At a public meeting in Lawrence recently it was unanimously decided that the local fallen soldiers' memorial should take the form of public swimming baths, as an adjunct to the Peace Garden, with a suitable tablet bearing the names of Lawrence district men who had fallen in the war. The Deputy-Mayor (Mr Winn), who presided, considered the baths would be a handsome and lasting memorial—one that would not only be a benefit to the community from a health point of view, but also would also afford our children an opportunity of learning to swim. Mr H. Blair, a returned soldier, said that at a recent meeting of their Association the suggestion that the memorial should take the form of baths was put before them and unanimously agreed to. He was sure the returned soldiers would be satisfied with the erection of a swimming bath, and

the erection of a tablet showing the names of those who had fallen would be a lasting tribute to the heroism of those who had made the supreme sacrifice.

R.S.A. STOCK DEPARTMENT.

At a general meeting of the Northern Wairoa Soldiers' Association at Dargaville, a strong committee was formed to make arrangements to start a stock department on the association's account. The secretary was instructed to write to other associations in the north of Auckland recommending a similar procedure.

An ocean steamer of the first class, going at full speed, cannot be brought to a halt in less than three minutes. In the meantime she will have traversed a distance of about half a mile.

CLUTHA R.S.A.

The usual monthly committee meeting of the R.S.A. was held recently in the Association Rooms, Clyde street, Balclutha. Present: Messrs Russell (Chairman), Parr, Jordan, Little, Walter, and Weir. Apologies were received from Messrs Jardine and Stokes.

Accounts amounting to £33 7s 3d were passed for payment.

Mr W. Smail was elected an honorary member of the Association, and four members were admitted to active membership.

The social committee submitted a report of their activities to date, and made several proposals for increasing interest in the social welfare of the members of the Association. An endeavour is being made to secure a piano for the rooms, which if successful will prove a great asset. The committee are increasing in popularity, and promise to be a source of great enjoyment during the remainder of the winter months.

The secretary reported having journeyed to Milton in connection with the finance of the branch of the Association there. It was eventually decided that the Milton sub-association be allowed a rebate of 1s on all renewals paid, and 2s on all new members secured.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the war gratuity is taken account of as income in connection with old age pensions, and the following motion was adopted:—"That this Association considers that war gratuity should not be included as income when assessing income to determine eligibility for old age pensions."

The secretary reported that as a result of a deputation waiting upon the Farmers' Union, that body was making an inspection of the Clifton Settlement, and would, if the result of the inspection justified it, take concerted action with the Association in connection with matters on the settlement.

Correspondence in connection with the D.S.S. Act was received. It was decided that future meetings of the committee be held on the first Saturday in each month.

The secretary was instructed to call a general meeting of members for Saturday 14th inst.

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SIR JOHN MILLBANK, a successful, but stern judge, quarrels with his only son,

JACK, who leaves his father's house to fight his own way in the world; and whilst serving with the Australian contingent, under the name of Dick Foster, he meets, and falls in love with

KITTY, the adopted daughter of Sir John. However, Sir John has arranged for her marriage with

LORD HAVERHAM. In a moment of despair, Kitty writes to Dick, asking him to meet her in the Blue Room at Rivercourt Mansions. At the appointed hour, Lord Haverham goes to the Blue Room to write some letters, and, unbeknown to the guests, Sir John meets him there. An altercation arises between the two men, resulting

in the accidental death of Lord Haverham. Later, Dick arrives in the Blue Room, is caught and accused of murder, and found guilty. Whilst passing the sentence of death, Sir John recognizes the prisoner as his own son Jack! A few days later, Sir John interviews the prisoner at his private residence under escort of the warders, and tells him he will have to serve at least three years' imprisonment. Just as they are leaving, Dick with the assistance of Kitty makes his escape, and that night they decide to drive into Wimmerleigh; but the car breaks down, and they are forced to accept the hospitality of

BEAUMONT CHASE, a millionaire. The following morning, Dick had informed him that Sir John had hosted during the night and taken his daughter away. Dick, believing this story, leaves that morning for Wimmerleigh. Kitty goes down to breakfast, and is cross-examined by Mr Chase, but on his promise of assistance tells him the whole story. At a fabulous price Mr Chase engages the services of

MR PELHAM WEBB, a clever but unscrupulous detective, to find Dick Foster, and extracts a promise from Kitty not to attempt to see or write to her lover until a year has elapsed. Pelham Webb discovers Dick, and unbeknown to Beaumont Chase, takes him to the latter's residence where he is installed as gardener. Sir John and Kitty arrive at Beaumont Hall, and Beaumont Chase loses no time in asking Sir John for the hand of his daughter. Sir John consents. That afternoon Kitty receives news that the gardener is seriously injured.

The concluding paragraphs of last week's instalment, reprinted to refresh readers' memories.

"Too late!" cried the judge furiously. "What do you mean by that, sir?"

"I mean, Sir John, that a father's authority over a daughter ceases at the hour she becomes a wife."

"A wife! Bah! She is no wife! I forbid the marriage, it cannot take place!"

"You are mistaken, Sir John," replied the clergyman gravely; "the marriage has already been solemnised. That man and that woman are now man and wife, and no power on earth can put them asunder."

THE MAN ON THE MOTOR CYCLE.

There were few people in the church to witness that tragic and dramatic scene, but all such as were present turned their gaze upon the old judge.

His tall, commanding figure, and above all, the expression on his stern old face, compelled the attention of all.

Even the young bride was for the moment forgotten.

At the priest's solemn words Sir John Millbank flung up his hands, and an inarticulate cry broke from his lips.

Then he stood motionless, only the muscles of his face working convulsively, a stark look of horror in his eyes.

For a moment or so he remained in that attitude, his hands upraised, and then suddenly the tall figure lurched forward and fell with a heavy thud to the floor of the church.

Several persons sprang forward to the assistance of the stricken man, but the first to reach his side was the young girl who had just been made a wife.

Beaumont Chase, at the first interruption of the proceedings, had put his arm firmly round Kitty, and there had come a fighting look into his somewhat drowsy eyes.

He had the air of one who means to defend what belongs to him.

He was still holding resolutely the trembling form of his young wife when Sir John fell.

But instantly she broke from him, and, dashing past the clergyman, who was standing bewildered, utterly at a loss to know what to do, she fell on her knees by the old man's side.

"Daddy!" she cried pitifully. "Daddy! Oh, what can I do?"

All was bustle and confusion. Other persons hurried into the church. Among these was Mr Frank Montague, the judge's private secretary.

"Oh, Monty!" cried Kitty, immensely relieved to see him. "Daddy is ill. What are we to do?"

Mr Montague, in his quiet way, took command of the proceedings without fuss. The stricken man was lifted tenderly and carried into the vestry. Then a doctor was sent for.

While they were waiting for the arrival of the medical man, the old judge reclined in a chair, breathing heavily.

His head leaned back, and his face seemed to have altered. All the power and strength had gone from it, and it wore an expression of vacancy which was pitiful to witness.

Kitty knelt by his side, holding his hand.

A little apart, Beaumont Chase stood watching her. His usually smooth brow was wrinkled into a frown of annoyance.

He was vexed beyond measure by this unfortunate incident. He had arranged his plans so carefully, but one thing he had forgotten. He ought to have taken steps to have Judge Millbank's movements more closely watched. The judge's early departure for London had put him off his guard. He thought the old man had lost his nerve had had decided on flight. Why had he gone to London? And above all, why had he returned at such an inconvenient moment?

He could not answer either of these questions, and Mr Chase was always irritated by anything he could not understand.

His sole desire now was to get away with his wife as quickly as possible, but he feared a scene with Kitty if he suggested their departure before the doctor had given his verdict.

So he waited, growing more and more impatient every moment.

Suddenly he turned abruptly to Mr

Frank Montague, who had been conversing in low tones with the clergyman.

"You came down with Sir John from London?" he observed.

The private secretary nodded.

"By road?"

"Yes; our car is outside."

"Can you suggest any explanation for this sudden seizure?"

Mr Montague looked grave, and did not answer for some moments.

"Sir John has been very excited all day," he said at length. "After his interview with the Home Secretary this morning—"

"The Home Secretary?" exclaimed the millionaire, unable to conceal his surprise.

"Yes; the interview took place quite early this morning. You are no doubt aware that Sir John has never really been himself since the trial, some months ago, when a young Australian soldier was convicted of murder."

"Oh, yes," replied Chase, concealing his interest as well as he could. "A man named Foster, wasn't it? Sir John told me all about it. I have his full confidence. He has been staying at my house, you know."

The private secretary bowed.

Chase, after a pause, spoke again.

"I knew he was interested in the case, but I did not know he was seeing the Home Secretary."

"Yes; the interview lasted nearly two hours. Sir John made a statement—it must have been a very important statement with fresh evidence."

"Why?"

"I judge by the result."

"And what is it?" said the millionaire, giving the other a quick glance.

"Richard Foster has received the Royal Pardon, and he is to be liberated at once," said Mr Montague quietly.

Beaumont Chase's hands gave a nervous twitch, and a gleam of fire came and went in his slumberous eyes, but in no other way did he betray his emotion or the secret thought which leapt to his mind.

"The Royal Pardon! Foster released! There could be only one explanation of that—Sir John Millbank had confessed."

As this conviction came home to him, Beaumont Chase drew a deep breath.

"Jove!" he muttered to himself. "The old boy has got it. I thought I had him in my power. I thought I could make him do anything I wanted. I pictured him broken and shivering with fear lest I should raise my fingers and condemn. And all the time he was fighting! He did the one thing that could beat me. Had he been five minutes earlier at the church he would have won. It has been a deuce of a near thing! And now to get Kitty away."

He had scarcely formed this resolution when the doctor arrived.

The medical man announced that the judge had had a stroke, and prescribed that he should be taken to his home as speedily and as quietly as possible.

Beaumont Chase at once offered the loan of his house, but at this point Mr Frank Montague intervened.

"Would it not be best if he went to his own home in London? The car is ready, and the journey could be accomplished with comfort and speed."

The medical man assented.

"It is certainly advisable that as soon as possible he should be in his own home, in the midst of familiar surroundings. He is now suffering from the shock occasioned by the partial loss of his mental faculties. But, if kept quiet and tended by those he cares for, he will probably recover to a considerable extent."

Mr Montague, therefore, had his way, and the judge was led carefully out of the church.

He was able to walk now, though unsteadily and leaning heavily on the arm of his private secretary; but his once fine old face still wore that pitifully vacant expression.

Kitty kept close to him, and he retained a tight grip on her hand during the short journey from the church to the car.

When the judge was seated, Kitty stepped forward as though to take the place by his side.

Immediately a hand from behind closed firmly on her arm and held her back.

She turned and looked up with a startled glance, and then she stared at him as though at a stranger.

"Let me go!" she said breathlessly. "Don't you see? Daddy wants me. I must go with him."

A wave of anger swept through the man, but he kept his temper, and when he spoke his voice was quiet and gentle.

(Continued on page 6.)

FURNITURE!

WE HAVE THE STOCK IF YOU HAVE THE DESIRE, COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF AND GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

IF WE HAVE NOT JUST EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT WE CAN MAKE IT FOR YOU AS WELL AS ANY, AND CHEAPER THAN MOST.

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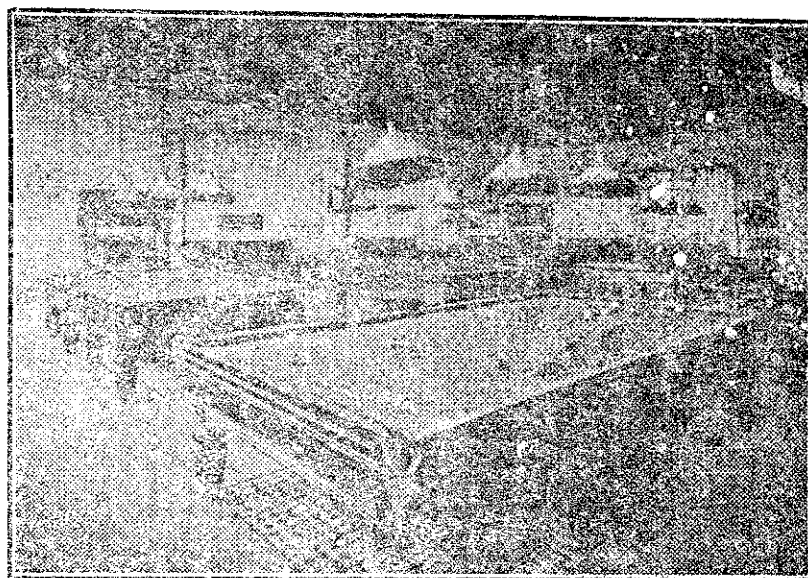
(Next Price and Bulleid.)

CIVIC BILLIARD ROOM.

NEWS OFFICE BUILDINGS, DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

(Above "The Digger.")

EVERY ATTENTION AND CIVILITY.



BILLIARD NOTES.

WHEN THE REST IS USED.

When the balls are close to the right top cushion, the stroke becomes far more difficult, as the rest must be used. With a left-hander, of course, the stroke necessitates the use of the rest. For the same reason, when the stroke is played into a baulk pocket down either side cushion, one pocket will be the easy one, and the other the difficult one. When the stroke is played along the top cushion, the balls can be got at quite easily and the rest is never required.

A further variation of these in-offs, which are made by getting the object-ball out of the way by the assistance afforded by the angles of a pocket. The balls are so located that a line passing through their centres would, if continued, meet the angle of the side cushion at a point near the fall of the slate. A full contact will cause the object-ball to strike both the angles. The cue-ball, following on, will also strike the opposing angle, but instead of being also thrown on to the upper angle, the side with which it is laden, and which has been strongly developed by reason of the full contact between the balls, will carry it into the pocket.

A KISS IN-OFF.

A position for a kiss in-off. The cue-ball should be struck above the centre and with plenty of right-hand side, running side off the cushion, and a fullish contact should be made with the object-ball, after gently rebounding from the top cushion, will meet the cue-ball which is running up to the top cushion after having hit the side cushion. In order that the shot

may be successful, the kiss between the two balls, which takes place more or less in the jaws of the pocket, must be a very thin one. A very slight kiss will cause the cue-ball to fall into the pocket, but should the kiss be at all pronounced, the stroke will fail. As a rule, one-eighth of a ball contact, and sometimes even less, will spoil the shot, and herein lies the difficulty with strokes of this nature; for whereas it is necessary for a kiss to take place, only a very thin kiss will send the cue-ball into the pocket. The size of the pocket has a very great bearing on this delicate little shot, and some kiss in-offs that, comparatively speaking, are easy enough on tables with big pockets are very difficult indeed on tables with very tight pockets.

AN IN-OFF PLAYING ACROSS THE TABLE.

An in-off made by playing across the table. Although a stroke of this nature requires some judgment in aiming, there are often two chances of getting the shot, as in many positions it may be by the cue-ball, striking the object-ball either in a direct line after rebounding from the side cushion, or via the top cushion.

A similar shot is also on when the cue and object-balls are in a like position on the top cushion instead of the side cushion. In this case the in-off can be made by playing down the table and up again. This stroke is, however, far more difficult than the one across the table, for, owing to the greater distance the ball has to travel, a greater nicety of judgment and correctness of striking is demanded.

For your Garden Seeds, Plants and Trees, go to

TINY DANIEL

Albion Buildings, Dee Street, Invercargill.

Southland Floral, Plant, and Seed Supply,

JUDGMENT.

(Continued from page 5.)

"He will be cared for, dear. He will be well looked after. But you cannot go with him!"

"I must—I tell you I must!"

Kitty was desperate and almost hysterical.

At this moment the doctor, who did not quite understand the situation, stepped forward and addressed Beaumont Chase.

"If at all possible, it will certainly be advisable for this young lady to go with her father. He is deeply attached to her. That is obvious, although he cannot express himself. In such cases the patient is greatly benefited by the company and the care of those whom he loves. I should certainly advise that this lady goes with her father to London and stays with him for a time, unless there is any serious obstacle—"

"There is!" snapped Beaumont Chase, unable any longer to control his vexation. "This lady is my wife, and it is my pleasure that she should remain with me."

The medical man, utterly taken aback, withdrew hastily, mumbling words of apology.

"Now, Kitty, dear," said Chase, making a great effort to speak gently, "come with me. You are only agitating Sir John. cannot permit you to go with him, and if you make a scene you will only distress him to no purpose. I am trying to be patient, but I must make you understand, I am your husband, and I expect your consideration and, if necessary, your obedience."

The last word was a mistake. It stung the girl like the lash of a whip, and she shrank back with a little shuddering cry.

Then she faced him, and her eyes were flashing.

"It is true, I am your wife," she said impetuously. "You have got your way, and I am tied to you for life. Oh, don't think I have forgotten it already! But my dear daddy is more to me than fifty husbands. He is ill! He wants me! When he was strong and powerful he gave me everything. Do you think I will desert him now that he is broken and weak and ill? Do you think I will let him die when there is a chance that I can nurse him back to health and strength? No! I am going with him, and when he no longer needs me I will come to you, if you want me, and not an hour before!"

She turned swiftly and was about to enter the car, but, quick as she was Beaumont Chase was still more rapid in his movements.

A faint titter of amusement from the small crowd of lookers on added to the rage which consumed him, and, with a muttered oath, he sprang to Kitty's side and flinging his arms about her, lifted her bodily in his arms.

"Now drive on!" he said savagely, addressing the chauffeur of the judge's car.

It was at that moment that the chuck-clack-clatter of a rapidly moving motor cycle was heard coming along the quiet country road.

The thing whirled round the bend and came upon the scene in a cloud of dust.

Outside the church it stopped, and a young man fell off.

He strode forward, wiping the sweat from his face with an oil-stained hand.

It was Dick Foster.

(To be continued.)

SOLDIERS AND INCOME TAX.

In reply to an inquiry by the secretary of the N.Z.R.S.A. as to whether ex-soldiers of the N.Z.E.F. are liable to the payment of income tax on pay received by them beyond the Dominion, the Commissioner of Taxes states that the only portion of an ex-soldier's income which is exempted is his military pay earned outside New Zealand; in all other respects no distinction is made with regard to income tax between soldiers and other taxpayers.

RETROSPECTIVE ALLOWANCE.

A demand was made by the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' Association recently that retrospective of all allowances and pay be made by the Government to soldiers of all ranks, so as to bring about a uniform standard for the whole war period. The secretary has just received from the Minister a reply to the effect that the Government has already decided that increases of pay and allowances shall not be made retrospective beyond the dates already authorised. "I regret to inform you that it is not intended to vary this decision," stated the Minister.

An imitation soap, formed of soft white clay, lime, and ash, is being manufactured in Russia.

The Nature Column.

("Student" will be pleased to receive notes on any branch of Natural History. Observations on birds, insects, plants, etc., will be equally welcome. If using a pen-name, will correspondents please enclose real name and address.)

Our correspondent "Tadpole's" remarks published in this place last week open up a subject which has been keenly debated by eminent naturalists. The Lamarckian theory that an animal can pass on to its offspring acquired characteristics is not now held by so many biologists. One of the main difficulties in the way of explaining the survival of the fittest, is the fact that in some animals highly specialised organs exist which would be of little use until fully developed. These organs have been explained on the hypothesis of internal causes producing them by a series of quick changes. Most gardeners are aware that many plants exhibit this peculiarity. For instance sports from roses are not uncommon. The new variety having new qualities quite different from the parent. For instance a dwarf rose may take on a climbing habit. The colour of butterflys can be striking, altered by altering the normal temperature of the germs or the pupae. Electrical shocks will also cause such alterations. Changes can also be made experimentally by change of diet. It is also noticed that caterpillars will vary according to their food. Pigs fed on the leaves of a certain mimosa lose their bristles, and when feeding on a certain root they lose their hoofs. The intestines of rats fed on milk are very much modified. This all goes to show a certain adaptation to surroundings. The whole matter is wrapped up in the questions concerning embryology and heredity. And it cannot be said that the Lamarckian theory is yet out of court. We know next door to nothing about the causes of certain features being handed on from parent to child. The greatest bar to the theory that acquired characters may be handed on is the fact, that even in the young female animals the eggs are all formed and unlikely to be affected by changes after the animal grows up. We know, however, that certain diseases contracted by the adult can be transmitted to the offspring, and if one acquired character can be so transmitted why not another? Of late years research into the character of some of the little known glands of the human body, such as the pituitary and adrenal glands has produced some startling results, and the Lamarckian theory may yet come to the front. In the mean time it may be said that in general, a species may survive only if it is fitted to cope with its environment.

Cretinism is the name of a disease which if unchecked leads to deterioration of the mind and distortion of the features and deformity of body. The immediate cause of the disease is the interference of the normal function of the thyroid gland which is found in the neck. This gland exercises a wonderful control over normal growth. It is found that the administration of thyroid extracts cured the above disease. This suggested experiments on some animals. Most people taking an interest in natural history know that frogs begin life as a tadpole. The tadpole has a head with branching gills, a body, and tail, but no limbs. Gradually legs sprout, the tail and gills dwindle, and finally he is frog with legs and lungs. Feeding thyroid extract to tadpoles, cause legs to appear and the gills and tail to abort prematurely. The result being dwarf baby frogs. The suppression of the thyroid gland in tadpoles did not prevent them from growing, but they never turned into frogs, and remained very large tadpoles. The most interesting experiment, however, was performed on an animal something like a newt. The newt is like a frog but has a tail. The animal on which the experiments were performed is called the axolotl, and lives in Mexico. This animal does not leave the water as do newts, and was placed in a special class called pereinibranchs, from the fact that the gills or branchiae last through life. This animal had years ago experimentally been forced to use its lungs and had been changed into a sort of newt. It took from twelve to sixteen weeks to bring about the change. Putting these facts together it was deduced that conditions prevailing in Mexico caused the suppression of the complete metamorphosis of the axolotls. It occurred to a Mr Julian Huxley, of Oxford, that in view of the experiments on frogs, a diet of thyroid might hasten the change in the axolotl. The experiment was tried and in about three weeks the change had been effected. Whether the hastening of maturity in human beings, by means of thyroid extract will ever be of use remains to be seen.

In German East Africa a soft shelled running tortoise has been discovered. This animal is described as smart in its movements as a lizard. Owing to its softness it can squeeze into crevices and thus escapes from its enemies.

DRAUGHTS.

(By F. Hutchins.)

PROBLEM 22.

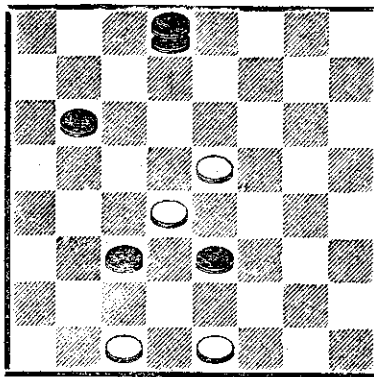
(From the "Draughts World.")

By S. E. Cousins, Northampton.

BLACK.

Black 9, 22, 23, King 2.

White to play and win.



WHITE.

White 15, 18, 30, 31.
The finish is very fine.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 21.

Black 4, Kings 3, 20.

White, Kings 10, 12, 27.

White to play and win.

10.15, 4.8a, 15.19, 8.11, 27.32, 11.16, 19.15, White wins.

(A) 3.7, 15.11, 7.16, 12.19, 4.8, 27.23, 8.12, 23.27, 20.16, 19.15, 16.20, 15.11, 12.16, 27.25. White wins.

The Invercargill Draughts Club meets every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon and evening in the Athenaeum smoke room. Visitors cordially invited. Mr Munro, one of the leading players in the Timaru Club, paid us a visit last week and played some interesting games with some of our members.

The following shows a long waiting shot from Drummond's First Edition, 1838.

DOUBLE CORNER.

9.14	24.19	11.16	22.18	9.13	18.9
22.18	8.12	29.25	7.11	18.9	11.18
5.9	27.24a	4.8	26.22	5.14	21.14
25.22	16.20	18.15	3.7	22.18	10.17
12.16a	31.27	1.5	30.26	13.17	Black wins.

(A) This move is rarely played. If 24.20, 16.19, 23.16, 8.12, and we have the "White Doctor" opening.

(B) Losing move.

7.3	8.15	25.21	14.10
8.12	24.27	30.26	5.9
3.8	31.24	21.17	24.19
18.22	22.26	32.27	27.31
24.19	29.25	17.14	10.7 A
15.24	26.30	26.22	

Ultimately drawn.

(A) A finely contested game.

(B) Quite as strong as the usual routine 11.16

(C) A strong move, and introduced by Freedman against Jordan.

VAR. 1.

24.19	19.16	8.11	7.2
15.24	11.15	10.7	11.15
28.19	16.12	15.19	2.7
23.32			

"What Lack of Consideration!"—"It is a shame," said Mr Wonder as he borrowed a lead pencil from his wife, "that people have so little compunction about wasting other people's time." "Why! what is the matter?" "A man has just insisted on interrupting me in the middle of a game of checkers in order to pay some money he owed."

Problems, solutions, and criticisms to be addressed to Draughts Editor, Box 310, Invercargill.

Archbishop Mannix, interviewed in London, said that a great deal of Mr Hughes' hostility toward him was due to the fact that he helped to defeat conscription and save democratic Australia from military despotism. Quite so! But the men who manned the fire-step know that the "Aussie" who was already there and had been wounded had to proceed to the war zone before he was fit because there were no others to take his place. These are the men who saved "democratic Australia." Mr Archbishop? About the time of the battle of the "Scarpe to the sea" and prior to Fritz's "big push" should have been enough to make any man blush who sheltered behind defeated conscription legislation. Little wooden crosses and the nobles of Australia's manhood. These are the men who saved "democratic Australia."

Passing Notes.

BY JACQUES.

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can.—Pope.

A rather good story is told of a local citizen. Some little time ago his wife, careful of her country's greatest present need, introduced a young immigrant to this part of the vale of tears. An old friend and frequent visitor had called in just at the critical time, and at the expectant father's request, stayed awhile to help him forget his anxiety. At length the nurse—to whom the head of the house was as yet unknown—entered with the cheerful information that all was over and that it was a "most lovely boy." "And," she added, pleasantly, "I could have picked you for its father, anywhere; it is a very miniature of yourself." But, alas, she had addressed the wrong man!

Which somehow—though why, I don't know—reminds me of another story. A kindergarten mistress (an old maid by the way) was in the habit of referring to her flock as "her children." Meeting on a crowded tramcar one day one whom she thought she recognised as the father of some of her young charges, she accented him: "Pardon me, sir, but aren't you the father of three of my children?" One swift glance at her homely features, and then the startled and startling reply: "God forbid!"

I note a slight passage-at-arms between "A." and "The Grouper" re Joseph McCabe. As the correspondence was prompted by a former note of my own, I feel that I may, with propriety, take part in it. With "A." I admire (though not, perhaps, to the same extent) Joseph McCabe's wide knowledge, brilliant eloquence, and polemical skill, but when "A." would have us acquit the redoubtable Joseph of all taint of dogmatism, I join issue with him. McCabe is unquestionably dogmatic at times. I could give many instances of his failing in this direction, but one may suffice for the present. Perhaps "A." will have noticed, with myself, that in his debates on spiritist matters McCabe's usual method of disposing of scientifically inexplicable phenomena is to airily ascribe them to telepathic sources or agencies. This would be eminently satisfactory, no doubt—only telepathy has no more scientific basis than spiritualism itself. They are both within the category of "Not Proven"—with the evidences rather in favour of the latter. But so persistent was—and is—Joseph McCabe's dogmatic use of the telepathic broom to sweep away spiritist and other difficulties that a writer to the British press was some time ago provoked into offering Joseph McCabe—or any one else—a considerable sum of money (£1000, I think) for proof of telepathy under test conditions. That money has never yet been claimed, but Joseph continues working the unprovable telepathic argument for all that it is worth—and much more. Which, friend "A.," is dogmatism—or a very near relation of it.

Mr Compers, replying to Senator Harding, said recently that "organised labour was ready to meet the political party half way in achieving permanent tranquility." Assuredly a most excellent proposal, only—well, when it comes to deciding exactly where the half-way peg shall be placed "permanent tranquility" will have a bad time. In these matters we are all poor judges of distance.

Which, in a roundabout sort of way reminds me of the story of—well, here it is: Pat had for some time been "going strong" on the whisky, and so the priest called on him and lectured him on the evils of intemperance.

"I don't say," he concluded, "that you should deny yourself the harmless luxury of an occasional glass; it is in the excess that the evil lies. What you should do, Pat, when you feel inclined to conviviality, is to fix a limit; drive in a peg and say: 'Thus far shall I go, and no farther.'"

"Faith, Father," said Pat, contritely, "that is just what I always do. Every time I drive in that peg—but, murther! your Rivinnee, I always get drunk before I can reach it."

When the son of the man in dungarees indulges in a little hooliganism we reprobate his conduct as hooliganism, and he very likely has it "Acht out" to him

rather severely by a virtuously indignant "beak." That is, perhaps, just as it should be. When, however, university students, or others of the "upah circles" turn holligans and terrorise a whole city, their ruffianism is put down to "high spirits," and winked at accordingly. Almost every "capping" carnival is now the occasion for blackguardly antics that would shame a "pushite" of the greater Australian cities. It is only a few weeks since we read of the scandalous vandalism and lunatic foolery of Sydney university students, and now comes another story from Dunedin of doorplates being unscrewed and changed, gates taken off their hinges, and carried away, and other things equally senseless and mischievous. It is supposed to be the work of medical students, but it is pretty safe to say that the law, which can put up such a fast sprint after the poor little beggar who explodes a cracker at Christmas time, will prove too tired to catch up to these tony larrikins. As Mr Shakespeare used to say:

"That in the captain's but a clownish word,
Which, in the soldier is flat blasphemy."

Which somehow reminds me of another story—this time of a soldier at one of our military camps. He complained of feeling unwell, and the sergeant asked gruffly what the matter was.

"I have a pain in me abdomen," replied the ailing one.

"What?" yelled the sergeant, "Abdomen be d—d! Yours is a ——— stomach, see! Only officers has abdomens."

It is said that Napoleon's success as a general was largely due to the quickness with which he perceived and exploited an opportunity. While his enemies were preparing plans and discussing tactics, he struck—to their confusion and his own glory. Wherefore the term "Napoleonic" is used to connote readiness of conception and swiftness of execution in generalship—such as Mr Massey displayed during the debate on the Budget. The discussion had barely opened—only two critics having spoken—and most of the Opposition were away from the Chamber preparing to tear the unwholesome thing to tatters, when Mr Massey's chance came in an almost empty House and no Opposition, speaker ready. To see it was to seize it—which he did by moving (strictly in accordance with Parliamentary procedure), "that the question be now put." The alarm was given and the absentees came hurrying in; but, alas, Mr Massey was closing the debate with his reply, in which, with subtle but biting irony, he thanked the Opposition for the complaisance they had shown towards his proposals. "Never before," he said, "had he known a Budget so little opposed or criticised." This to members who were simply ravenous to get at it and chew it up! Surely that was "the most unlikelihood out of all." The incident served to emphasise two facts: First, that the Opposition badly wants a capable and watchful leader; and, secondly, that William, in political guile, is more than a match for the whole bunch of them.

That missing Samoan remit again. The Hon. Lee's attempt to dispel public suspicion by showing the "original" document, "complete, and showing no deletion whatever" to a northern journalist, is not very successful. Most of us would like to know why the paper was not produced to refute the charges at the time they were made, instead of merely being exhibited later in private to an unknown newspaperman. Even that, however, would not have wholly disposed of the matter, for the charge was that the chiefs were "got at," and induced to suppress the matter regarding indentured labour; and if (as was presumably the case) the document was prepared subsequently, the absence of any evidence of tampering is easily understandable. One particularly unsavoury fact in connection with this matter is that the planters were confidently recruiting labour during the whole interim between the Parliamentary visit to Samoa, and the tabling of the Bill—the necessary inference being that everything was already "cut and dried." There is, evidently, much subterranean business in politics.

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£900.—Very superior seven-roomed Villa; slab-tile grates, art mantels, picture rails, and wide freizes; commodious bathroom. Full 1-acre freehold in handy position. Terms: £300 down, balance easy.

£650.—Comfortable six-roomed house; h. and c. water; one-eighth-acre freehold in city area. A handy home. Terms: £150 cash, balance 6 per cent.

£1275.—Twelve acres freehold land; nearly new five-roomed house, cowbyre, loft, trap shed, etc. Close to factory and school and only 3½ miles from Invercargill Post Office.

£800.—Special new five-roomed Bungalow, with porcelain bath and parlour; half-acre freehold land with ample room for another house. Real good buying. See it.

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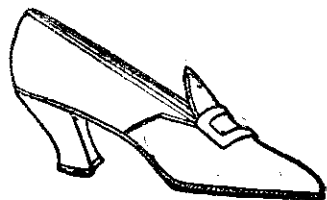
PHONE 1148

TRAMP! Tramp! Tramp! Hear their
censeless beat:

Hear the Town Council bleat,
What on earth is that they have upon
their feet,

Why! Boots repaired at Hawthorne's
shop!

Repairs that can't be beat.



J. A. HAWTHORNE.

BOOT REPAIRER,

TAY STREET.

FOOTBALL.

CANTERBURY V SOUTHLAND.

SOUTHLAND 15 v. CANTERBURY 9.

(Maroon) (Red and Black).

The following were the teams:—

Southland: Backs: I. Brown, Fortune, Holmes, Gilmour, MacGibbon, Stead, Davidson. Forwards: Barrie, Roche, Cockcroft, Whyte, Smith, Millar, Langbein and Potter.

Canterbury: Backs: C. E. Evans, W. A. Ford, J. McCormack, G. R. Wilson, W. L. Henry, J. McCormack, and E. Fitzgerald. Forwards: N. Carnegie, A. Henry, B. McCleary, E. Cummings, K. Henderson, L. Peterson, E. H. Ellis and C. H. Munro.

Canterbury went out hot favourites, the extra charges being dubbed by jokers as 1s 4d to see Canterbury, 2d to see Southland. The visitors were a sturdy set, and their tactics were very enlightened ones, their line work, and dribbling being well ahead of anything seen here for years. They dribbled closely and gently, seldom losing the ball, but seldom crossing the dribble, their object evidently being to get the back who went down for the ball. On the line they invariably feed the man beside the taker, a drop in front of him bringing all their scrummers clear of the ruck, not much notice being taken of packing around. They seemed to like the ball to hop along the hands, their backs waiting for a tap to set up the dealy transfers that puzzled our men so much. The further north one goes, the less notice seems to be taken of a little offside, and it would be well if our men looked into the matter. The referee, Dr. Ritchie Crawford, made the game as free from whistle as possible, the fewness of penalties being favourably commented on by experienced spectators. Canterbury lined out well for their kick, and checked the return to Maroon 25, where the first line saw a crooked throw and a scrum, Colours getting the ball for their first-five to be tackled hard by Potter, a boot by Gilmour gaining to 30 yards. The play swung across the field, Canterbury passing and dribbling, Brown coming up well to save just over his own 25. A cross dribble from Maroons, and a grunder from Potter was not anticipated by Fortune, but Southland moved on, Colours being penalised for off-side, and Stead kicked to 35 from home, the exchange of kicks ending in a Maroon mark. The play came back slightly, and Davidson, Stead, Fortune, and a kick lined at about Canterbury 25. The crowd was a pleased one; the side was in the game. Canterbury cleared a little, and Southland passed, the movement ended with a scrum when Gilmour was met. Canterbury secured and came out of difficulties with two lines and a free, Brown checking them to half-way with cool take and kick. Langbien showed out in a line break and dribble, smothering the centre and getting a free. The play went to the grandstand side in Canterbury 25 and Holmes speculated a line leak out of touch. Canterbury broke the home line but Brown kicked them to 5 yards from the corner. All felt that Brown was the man for the place. Canterbury at once cleared to 50 yards, their two-men trick and Maroons' slow packing allowing their excellent dribblers to beat our backs who were in attack position. Southland got the ball, the pass ending at Gilmour, who went too far. A free and a dribble came to Brown who sent back to 50, and Southland began to move in, Canterbury defence, passing, and finally moving into attack for Holmes to miss a sharp punt; but he was backed and Canterbury were driven into their 25 again. The visiting forwards began to emerge, the ball going across the field. Holmes here missed his man, when Stead cross-kicked to the wing, Brown coming up and checking Canterbury at 30 yards. Red-and-blacks came through Maroon mercury, and, although Southland after his other backs had dribbled the edge of the dribble. The play centred, the home forwards bunching; but Roche over-kicked and Canterbury marked. A high punt from 50 saw two Maroons struggling to get it, and the oncomer secured and short cross-kicked, a forward coming to the spot to short-kick over, Brown almost reaching the ball that the winger Fitzgerald secured, the kick at goal just missing. Canterbury 3. Down went the Maroon recury, and, although Southland moved in with a pass, Canterbury easily carried the lines, setting up a pass, a try being lost by a careless transfer to the wing-three, Forde. There Canterbury's bad luck stopped. Southland's centre

failed to take his man, but Fortune returned to half-way, Canterbury coming from the line, and Brown going down on a deadly dribble. The ball was now within 10 yards of Southland's goal, when a Canterbury scrumner hauled a man out of the ruck, the penalty allowing Maroons to clear to almost the 25. An exchange of kicks was finished by Fortune with a small gain to his side. Canterbury began a pass from the line feed, and a smart bout, from which the second-five was omitted, was finished by wing-three, Wilson, Brown, not being able to keep him from crossing, the cut-out tactic making him a yard late. The home forwards looked hurried when Canterbury 6 was the score. The visitors had another attack, Brown checking, two home backs showing marked inferiority to their opponents, one doing no tackling at all, the other's tally for ground stopping during the game being well under six. Canterbury developed their slight forward pass, and the home second-five seemed to be always collaring the Canterbury first-five. Canterbury's slow dribble and four-abreast foot-work came up to Brown as usual, the full's clearing receiving distinct applause from the big crowd that saw what great work he was doing. Smith retired with an injury just here. Canterbury came on from the stand, and Fortune received a defence pass which he lined at 60 yards from home. Cockcroft broke and booted, and Potter passed wildly, but Canterbury missed; but the line let them through right to the coveted Southland goal, Miller racing and falling on the ball to save what appeared to be a certain try. Southland moved out from the 25, Cockcroft getting in a punt. The press continued to the last stretch, where the Maroon forwards swarmed along from the line, keeping the visiting backs clear of the ball, Potter flying in and beating the full for the ball well out. Brown made a wonderful attempt at a long difficult-angled goal. The whistle that went for half-time was taken to be for a goal, so close was the kick. Canterbury 6, Southland 3.

Everyone was satisfied that the team was making a good showing, that Canterbury had great backs and clever line-men and excellent dribblers, with a combination and a resourcefulness that it would be hard to beat. Every frequenter of the park knew that Canterbury would find the west muddy end very hard to play on; but who thought that the second spell would be all Southland's except three movements, from one of which Canterbury scored three. The second spell saw every Southland forward right out for his province. Led by Roche and Whyte, with Cockcroft doing a fair share of great bustle and press; with Miller everywhere and almost irresistible, and Langbien well justifying his replacing of Sparks, Barry and Smith do great work in hooking, as evidence the feed from the numerous scrum on Canterbury's line. Canterbury had got its three tries. The Southland forwards had made one, Potter finishing. There came two more. Each was finished by Miller. Brown got the first from 50 yards out on the northern line by running across the play beating two men and feeding Davidson, the movement ending with Miller. Cockcroft began the other from a short line break, Miller being driven over by the burly Cockcroft, with the Canterbury wing-three lying on the flag. Two penalties were scored by Southland, one for a mark, taking a standing defence pass off-side, Miller goaling, the other for a round-the-scrum break, Whyte kicking a goal from a very difficult angle. Canterbury's try came after a long Maroon attack on their line. A high pass over Stead's head was lined by Fortune. Another scrum heel was sent from half to five to Fortune, Ford intercepting and sending play to almost mid-way. Maroons were slack or dispirited at their backs, and Canterbury passed across, Wilson scoring brilliantly at the corner. Thus the game ended with the score Southland 15, Canterbury 9.

The better forward team won. All the forwards might be trained in tactics for a drier ground, and be included in the next team, though it's a pity to put Cockcroft lock. The half played the defence game of his life. The first-five did some good passing and punting. The second-five didn't get many chances, but he did more than his share of the tackling. Holmes must have been disgusted at the ball not coming out to him; and that probably ac-

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counts for his being out of his place several times to get a ball or so. His work in the south-west corner was magnificent, every pound of his big body going his bump. Fortune did some good work. The full saved Southland many times, his coolness, his handling, his lining, his ground work, and his tackling were right up to representative form, and hundreds applauded him and felt glad for the province. He was the most popular player of the Maroon forwards. With drying grounds our line work and general forward work will need to be brisker, but an excellent beginning has been made.

MANDEVILLE NOTES.

Excellent farmers' weather has prevailed of late, fine all the week and wet on Sundays, though there has been "hold-ups" with the ploughing in the forenoon owing to heavy frosts. The village blacksmith is being kept busy mending broken plough socks. Its an ill frost that does nobody good.

Turnips are still plentiful though the sheep are becoming independent through the early appearance of young grass.

With the rise in the price of rabbit-skins the local fur-traders are once more looking cheerful.

The local sporting enthusiast have their interests centred this week in the Grand National fixtures in the cathedral city, and we are pleased to see that, so far, quite a large portion of the prize money is finding its way to Otago and Southland, and incidentally, Mandeville. We also congratulate Mr W. D. McLeod,

of Wantwood, our trotting sport on land. ing his first double victory at Addington with his locally bred pacer Royal Step. We regret that he was unable to be present to see his horse catch the judge's eye on two such auspicious occasions, but he and his numerous friends were close enough to let the northern sports know that it was well supported from the south.

A working bee consisting of Messrs R. Crombie, C. Hargest, W. Sheed, J. Bruce, and the Rev. Mitchell, met last Wednesday afternoon on the ground donated by Mr P. McLeod, of Wantwood, for a site for a Presbyterian Church. In a short time a fence sprang up where it was meant to, and some promising young trees were planted. Afternoon tea was kindly provided by Miss Crombie and Miss Stephens. The local bachelors held their annual ball on Tuesday evening, and it was a pronounced success. The barrage lifted at 8.30 p.m. and two companies of couples paraded the floor led by Mr H. Hargest and Miss E. Sheed. Mr R. Crombie as M.C., took the salute as they marched past the saluting point. Those present included representatives from Gore, Otama, Knapdale, Chatton, Riversdale, Invercargill, and even Taranaki. Mr T. Green, Mandeville (violin), and Miss Carmody, Gore (piano), provided excellent music. Some of the dresses worn were very pretty, and strange to say, green predominated. Everything went with great eclat, thanks to an energetic committee and a slippery floor. During the supper interval, the chairman, Mr H. Hargest, thanked the gathering for their patronage and said that he hoped that the bachelors of this year would be the benedicts of next. (Hear, hear!).

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FOR THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE. IN MEMORIAM.

FLACK.—In loving remembrance of Lance-Corporal A. Flack, only son of Mr and Mrs A. Flack, Banfield road, Wai-kiwi, 26th Reinforcements, who was killed in action somewhere in France on August 6, 1918.

To-day as I gaze on your photo,
In likeness so faithful and true;
Do you know that my heart is still
aching
And longing dear Alex for you.
God called you home, it was His will,
But in my heart you liveth still;
Your memory is as dear to-day,
As at the hour you passed away.
There is a link death cannot sever,
Love and remembrance lives for ever.
So loved so mourned.

—Inserted by his old cobbler.

"The Digger."

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1920.

SOLDIERS LEASES.

Instances where soldiers have given inadequate supervision to the provisions of an instrument giving them a legal status in relation to the purchase or lease of a property are being frequently met with. And the object of this article is to sound a note of warning to all soldiers who are endeavouring to secure a home, or farm, as the case may be. It is not suggested that the document is deliberately framed to achieve an undue hold over the soldier. The case of the Makarewa settlers is a case in point which will serve to illustrate what is intended to be impressed upon the mind of the soldier. It will be remembered, that some time ago a number of soldiers took up land in the Makarewa district. The men started work and began to bring the land into a state of production. A great deal of bush had been fallen and the time had arrived when the bush had to be burned. About this time the attention of the settlers was drawn to a clause in the lease providing for the protection of the tramway which was the

property of a sawmilling company. The effect of this was to cause the settlers to stop burning and meant a considerable loss of time and which may have involved a greater loss of time than actually happened. In the event of their proceeding with the burn it may have cost them a considerable amount of money. The matter was eventually adjusted, but the fact remains that here was the existence of a lease, signed by the settlers, which contained a clause that the men themselves knew nothing about. The obvious duty of men dealing in transactions of this kind is to make sure that they thoroughly understand every clause in the lease before signing it, and the money spent in getting a solicitor to analyse the document is money well spent. It frequently happens that an attempt is made to save this fee, but when it is realised what may result from a clause in the lease it is evident that the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy has nothing to recommend it. We frequently come across men who have no idea what they have signed, and a number of men who are purchasing houses on the small deposit system are daily regretting their haste. Men should not be too hasty in completing the deal but carefully go into the whole question, and it may be incidentally mentioned that a guinea spent in getting the opinion of a practical man to ascertain whether the house has the borer or not will save many regrettable moments after the deposit is paid. Another case in point, is that of a number of settlers who took up land on the Wanganui River; although in this case the fault was with the Aotea Maori Land Board. Nevertheless it will serve to show the inconvenience caused by an unrealised or faulty provision in a lease. In the leases as signed by all the tenants there was a provision protecting the improvements made during the term of the lease, and as there was a right of renewal for a second term, at valuation, the protection of the improvements is a matter of great importance to the settlers. This provision to conserve to the tenant his improvements was accepted by them in good faith and was no doubt given by the Land Board in good faith. It was discovered some time afterwards that the Board had no power to give a lease containing such a clause. The effect of this was to place a serious handicap in the way of the settlers and place them at a disadvantage from the standpoint of finance and roading. The settlers assumed they would be in the position of Crown tenants and that they would get the usual assistance, but discovered, too late, that they were responsible for the entire roading of the land. The Prime Minister is hopeful of making a satisfactory adjustment, and that will no doubt be done. However, we commend the object of this article to all returned men, also their wife or widow, as the case may be.

ROADS.

The question of making and maintenance of the public highway, is one which no progressive community can afford to give haphazard attention to. It has been said that "A nation is judged by its lines of communications." It will need very little reflection to at once perceive the truth of the statement. At the same time, what is true in the greater degree, is equally true in the lesser, and that the progressiveness of any local body and the community is indelibly marked in its roads. Times have changed very rapidly during the last few years. With the advent of fast motor traffic, the problem of a scientifically constructed road has thrust itself upon us much sooner than we could ever have anticipated. Have we in Southland realised this? If so, are we prepared to progress with the times, and go down to posterity as a progressive community? The old practice of county councils to make and repair roads with river bed gravel (which goes down in the winter time and comes up again in the summer) is done! The road of the future is the concrete road, or at least, one which has its foundation of concrete. Our roads have no foundation and coupled with the factor of slipshod formation are a continual source of heavy and ever-increasing maintenance. It is this maintenance which is a continual source of encroachment upon the ratepayer's pocket, and is a factor in the increase of rates, and in the end there is no road. This continual drain on the general account or county fund, as the case may be, is hindering the progress of other works which it is the function of these accounts to pay for, our footpaths etc. In the face of these conditions is it not true that we can put an effective check on this "expenditure without result policy"? Can we not save money and have a good road in the end? If we raise a loan and put down a scientifically constructed road, will the saving effected provide interest and sinking fund? Yes! and a further saving! If my memory serves me correctly,

the Dunedin City Corporation reconstructed George street about the year 1905. The foundation was concrete, and jarrah blocks were placed upon a cushion of sand and then covered with a thin coating of asphalt. The cost of this work was 16s 9 per square yard, and the cost of maintenance fell to about 9d per square yard, whereas before it was somewhere about 1s 7d, if not more. The same result was obtained in Auckland. Queen street maintenance was very heavy, but the council adopted a progressive policy and made a good road which cost 17/9 per square yard, and the company which carried out the work actually guaranteed the first two years maintenance at 6d per square yard. Proof of this policy is found in the fact that Auckland has consistently pursued this policy ever since, a thing which would not have been done had the venture proved a failure. The most defective piece of work existed where the council used local timber impregnated with creosote as paving blocks. We can no longer regard the question of good roads as one entirely for a local body to consider and conceive of no greater magnitude than that of our own local environment. It must be reviewed from the standpoint that as local authorities we are mutually dependent upon each other, and with this enlarged vision of our sphere of activity, the road becomes a national concern and to the country as a whole, we are entitled to look for the effective formation and maintenance of the main lines of communication. To further illustrate the position of mutual dependency, were it not for the back country, Invercargill would be the proverbial "pub and a blacksmith shop." However, much we may dislike the facts, Invercargill is dependent upon the back country for its existence. A mutual dependency is established. The opening up of the back country by effective roading is a factor in our progress and is of national concern, in so far as it is a factor in increased production, and a creator of wealth for the country as a whole. We have now suggested that the Government take over the main roads from North Cape to the Bluff. This means that the utmost pressure must be brought to bear upon the Government. Here a very difficult task begins, but supposing the Invercargill Town Council were to frame a resolution embodying these suggestions and that every local body throughout the Dominion be asked to support it, the services of all leagues and other machinery created for the advancement of the country, farmer's unions, etc., should be asked. The Municipal Conference and Counties Association should support it, and it would at least pave the way for propaganda of a more extensive character. A further consideration in the roading problem is the necessity for all local authorities to conserve certain of their raw material as much as possible, and in this connection we quote a paragraph from the report of the Invercargill Town Council's gas engineer:—

RESIDUALS AND BYE PRODUCTS.

"Coke, the principal source of revenue, finds a ready sale in Invercargill and districts, and increase of output will be easily disposed of on remuneration prices. Tar is not so easily disposed of, the local consumption being small; consequently outside markets have had to be found and freights and railage have had the effect of keeping the price comparatively low. The recovery of bye-products from tar on a commercial basis is unpracticable in Invercargill on account of the small quantity available, and the costly nature of the plant required."

The particular section that we desire to draw attention to, is that which deals with the disposal of tar, and the necessity for finding an outside market for the sale of the surplus. Although we have emphasised the use of the concrete road, we must realise that, so far as we know at present, tar must always play an important part in road construction and maintenance. Of recent years tar has been presented in many ways, but always closely allied with the problem of "dustless roads and tarred macadam." The distillation of tar, which dispels its injurious ingredients has rendered valuable service to the local authorities who have used it. Should we not, therefore, use all available tar on the roads instead of sending it away. Furthermore, in view of the scientific treatment of tar and its use on what we may for purpose of simplicity call the "tar spraying method" as an essential condition of this method, would it not be advisable to have our own plant for the distillation of tar from our gas works which would then be available for roads, footpaths, or any other essential work. If we sell any of our tar, then it means that our policy in dealing with roads and footpaths is too limited, and the roads are so much the worse off. The use of our tar on public works which make for the progress of the town, is a much more valuable asset than the actual cash received,

and in addition to this, an increase in the standard of comfort is involved. We must then enlarge our sphere of public works activity to use this surplus tar. This prepared tar is extensively used in England. It has been used in New Zealand, and gave satisfaction when distilled tar was in its infancy. A number of local bodies have the necessary plant and a few have the spraying apparatus. Wanganui, which is the same size town as Invercargill, has one, and there seems ample justification for us to seriously consider the question. At least no harm could be done by the Council considering a report from the engineer. It is possible the Council may have considered these suggestions before. There may be valid reasons why it is not carried into effect. However, this article is an attempt at construction and not destruction, and if we can raise comment by the people of Southland, and a wider vision upon this all-important question, we shall at least have accomplished something, and we trust that the matter will at least have the thoughtful consideration of all local bodies in Southland.

THE DIGGER'S LETTER BOX.

8/1762, Mandeville.—We shall be pleased at all times to publish your country notes. We have posted you stamped envelopes for return of copy which should reach us Wednesday afternoon if possible.—Ed.

Margaret, Oreti Plains.—Your interesting little story arrived too late to be published in this issue, but will appear next week. We are glad to welcome you to the Children's Column, and hope to hear from you again. We would like some more of the boys and girls from your district to write to us.—Mater.

To the President and Members of the Otautau Racing Club.—In the recent issue of this journal, the dates of racing fixtures were published. The date of your club meeting was omitted quite accidentally. A private letter pointed out the error, and I am greatly indebted to the writer for it, and trust this explanation will be satisfactory. The list was compiled in this office and did not emanate from any outside source. The fixtures will be published again and we shall have pleasure in making the necessary correction.—Editor, "The Digger."

"THE DIGGER."

It has been our custom to forward to various hospitals in Southland copies of "The Digger" for the patients. The Sanatorium at Pleasant Point and Cashmere Hills, also Hanmer receive them. There are some Southland boys in Cashmere, who, along with the other inmates, have found "The Digger" a very interesting journal, as the following letter will indicate:—

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I wish on behalf of several Southland boys in this hospital to thank you for forwarding gratis the several copies, weekly, of "The Digger." It is the only local paper so distributed here, and we look to its arrival for local news. Wishing your paper every success.—I am, etc., HARRY J. WEBB.

Military Sanatorium,
Cashmere Hills, Christchurch,
August 4, 1920.

A business man called in to "The Digger" during the week and spoke very highly of "The Digger." His son has just come down from Wanganui and stated that he could always see the journal there and found it interesting.

A CORRECTION

Secretary, R.S.A., Balclutha.
Sir,—There appeared in the correspondence columns of the "Free Press" of August 3, the following paragraph, under your signature.

"Sir,—Recently there appeared in the columns of your paper a Ministerial letter reprinted from 'The Digger' concerning the Clifton Settlement. This letter stated to be received by the Invercargill Association, as the outcome of an interview which that Association had with a Hon. Mr Coates, and is identical with a letter received by the Association in answer to a report on the settlement forwarded to the Minister of Lands, and containing certain recommendations in reference to conditions as at present existing on the settlement."

An inference likely to be deducted from this paragraph is that the Invercargill R.S.A. interested itself in matters which come under the jurisdiction of the Balclutha R.S.A. Such is not the case, and the paragraph published in this journal made no reference whatsoever to the Invercargill R.S.A., and there is no suggestion in our paragraph that the Invercargill Association interviewed the Minister. While we deeply appreciate your

ant anticipation that the local is a real live body and may be expected to appear on the scene of injustice at any moment, yet we make haste to the correction before any misconception arises. It was a representative of "The Digger" who interviewed the Minister, and not as stated in your paragraph. We are glad to note that you are giving publicity to the cause of the settlers and that you will be successful.—Editor "The Digger."

DECLARED ON OUR CORRESPONDENT.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Your Otahuti correspondent has a facile imagination. I was present at the football match which he reported in your latest issue, and I can remember nothing which would justify him in making such a report. I would like to recall the fine little address which Mr Sim made at the foot of the match, when he thanked the Calcium team on behalf of his Club for a real good game, and expressing the heartfelt goodwill towards the visitors. It was my privilege to respond on behalf of Calcium Club, and in doing so I do not think that I gave any cause for such a newspaper report to appear at a later date. I am quite sure that the majority of the Otahuti Club members and players will resent the tone of your correspondent's report.—I am, etc.,

R. McDONALD.

Isla Bank, August 4, 1920.

A REPLY.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—“Spectator” in your last week's edition states that I have made several bad blunders in my report of the Calcium—Otahuti match, we will see if he is a model of correctness.

My statement that Otahuti had a weak team in is quite alright, as there are several causes which will weaken a team, and anyone who understands football knows full well that lack of combination is one of the most serious, when a team is lacking in that respect “Spectator,” do not risk too much on it.

I lay no claim to being an authority on any special subject, but by what reason does a man, because he plays football himself, become debarred from judging between clean and dirty sport.

I am fully acquainted with the fact that Mr Baird, who played for Calcium in his spare time, is at present in Australia, but I did not know he learnt his football with “Spectator” and his club.

Calcium certainly forfeited the match by deliberately breaking the rules they themselves helped to frame, and which “Spectator” would like to upset, the meeting of delegates merely upholding their own rulings; the match in question was played under protest. The same evident dislike for criticism runs through the letter signed by Messrs McBride and Stewart, and so is not sufficiently camouflaged to hide its origin. I would advise them to get rid of that filthy matter which blurs their vision and read over the report of the match again when they will find I did not comment on the referee who controlled the game at all.

They are of the opinion I have rendered a dis-service to all lovers of the game, well Messrs McBride and Stewart, “all” is a word that covers a lot and yours is not the only place that the sun shines upon.—I am, etc.,

CORRESPONDENT.

Otahuti, 7/8/20.

AN ENQUIRY.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I should like to make enquiries through your columns, whether or not the Returned Soldiers' Association, of which I am a member, have made any effort to obtain the reduction of the ten year tenure, which is the period forced on a soldier settler before he is allowed to transfer or sell, then only with the sanction of the Government. As you probably know, a civilian taking up land can sell or transfer within five years, or even a shorter period if he makes his holding freehold. This, to my mind, is an injustice to the returned men and ranks very sorely with a great number of settlers. Ten years is a big span in a man's or woman's life, and it does not seem to be justice in a free country to force a man or woman to live in one place which may not agree with their health, or perhaps unsuitable to them in other ways. Of course a settler can go out of his holding if he likes to throw it up, or again transfer to another soldier if his health fails, but he has to go out on a Government valuation. The Government will probably value the holding say, at ten pounds per acre, when very likely your neighbour will give you fifteen pounds an acre. This, I say, is unfair, as a soldier selling out

should have as much right to make a profit as a civilian, and the extra money gained can start the soldier who has sold in some other business, more to his liking, or more suitable to his health. I should like to ask a question or two. (1) Can a returned soldier sell his holding to anyone he likes, providing he makes it freehold. (2) Can he sell before the ten years expires if his holding is freehold. Thanking you in anticipation.—I am, etc.,

A SETTLER.

The Returned Soldiers' Association have not made very effective representations to secure a reduction in the ten year period. In reference to question number one: No. There is always the restriction on the title for the period of ten years. In special circumstances the Land Board may approve of transfer to another returned soldier. This provision is regarded by the Department to be a factor in stopping speculation in soldiers' holdings which has been bought with cheap money.—Editor.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHLAND POWER BOARD.

Sir, and Gentlemen,—In the “Southland Times,” on Wednesday, August 11th, there appears the report of the recent meeting of your Board. We note that you received a communication from the engineer stating that they had appointed, or anticipated appointing, Mr W. C. Erickson, of New South Wales, to the position of storekeeper to the Board at a salary of £7 per week; also Mr J. W. Ellis, of Sydney, to the position of chief clerk, on the construction staff, at a salary of £10 per week. Now why were these appointments not advertised for and an opportunity given to compete for these positions, and incidentally, Southlanders who are paying for the hydro-electric scheme. Are there no brains in this country that can fill these positions? Another point is this, that the Board have no technical advisor and yet the appointment of an electrical engineer is continually shelved. If this is the way the Board is going to conduct its business we predict the unanimous disapproval of the people of Southland at an early date.

SOUTHLAND'S SOLDIERS.

To the Residents in the Counties of Southland, Wallace, Lakes, Fiord, and Stewart Island.

The Compiler of the Southland Soldiers' and their Next-of-kin Roll of Honour Book has posted a specimen copy of sixteen pages to all Head School Teachers within the aforesaid Counties known as Group Area No. 14, Southland Military District for the purpose of receiving orders for the sale of 3500 books guaranteed before ordering the Printer to proceed with the whole book, this number being required by the Publisher to reach his lowest quotation of price per book net. Copies have been placed also in the hands of all Borough Mayors and Town Board Chairmen. This book, when well circulated will prove a crowning act to the grand patriotism displayed in the Southland Queen Carnival, the funds of which are proving such a help and blessing to soldiers and their relatives. Subscribers to the book would do well to group the orders in school areas as much as possible, to make the delivery more expeditious and certain. Mr Troup purposes serving the main centres of delivery by an advertisement in each local paper, giving hour and date of delivery. The price of the book is 4s delivered.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs J. T. Prain has gone for a holiday to Auckland.

Mr H. O'Beirne (Nelson), is the guest of Mrs F. G. O'Beirne, Esk street.

The Officer's and Members of the 8th Southland Regiment, gave a most delightful ball in the Victoria Hall on Wednesday evening.

Miss Macdonald (Edendale) and the Misses Storey (Veidaw), gave a most enjoyable dance in Ashley's Hall on Thursday evening last. Amongst the guests I noticed: Mrs and Mrs Ball-Jones, Dr. and Mrs Ritchie Crawford, Mr and Mrs Caws, Dr. and Mrs McCaw, Mr and Mrs A. Macalister, Mr and Mrs Tapley, Mrs Hazlett, Mr and Mrs J. L. Watson, Mr and Mrs H. Macalister, Misses Hackworth, Tucker, Henderson, Hazlett, Morrah, Corbett, McCaw, Broughton, Wylie, Ronaldson, Guthrie, Carswell, H. Macdonald, and Messrs Thompson, Tucker, Wadworth, Hazlett, Morrah, Prain, Watson, Macdonald, Williams, Broughton, Dr. Macdonald, Wilding, Rao, etc.

SHEEP AND CATTLE COUNTRY.

1116 Acres, Nightcaps District; good house and all buildings. Price £7 10s per acre. Easy terms.

1500 Acres, Avondale District; good house and all buildings. Price £8 per acre. Terms to suit.

1382 Acres, Brydone District; good house and all buildings. Price £9 per acre. Terms.

1248 Acres, Benmore District; good house and all buildings. Price £13 per acre. Terms.

2700 Acres, Fortrose District; good house and all buildings. Price £10 per acre. Terms.

1053 Acres, Waituna Plains; good house and men's hut. Price £6 10s per acre. Easy terms.

590 Acres, Garston District. Good house and all buildings. Price £12 as going concern. Terms.

703 Acres, Nightcaps District. Good house and all buildings. Price £4 8s per acre. Easy terms.

T. D. A. Moffett,

P.O. Box—193 Telephone—279.
Land and Estate Agent, Grain, Seed,
and Hemp Broker,
Athenaeum Buildings, Invercargill.

PEACE ANNIVERSARY.

COMPLIMENTARY BALL TO RETURNED SOLDIERS AND NURSES.

ALL Returned Soldiers and Nurses in the Southland Province are cordially invited to a Complimentary Ball tendered by the citizens of Southland in Celebration of the Anniversary of Peace.

The Ball will be held in the King's Hall, Invercargill, on FRIDAY, 27th August, commencing at 8 p.m., and will be solely for Returned Men, Nurses, and their partners. Admission by Uniform or R.S.A. Badge. The soldiers are respectfully requested to wear uniform.

Time being limited, no personal invitations are being sent out.

To assist the Committee in arranging for catering, etc., please notify the Secretary of your intention to be present.

H. J. FARRANT,

Hon. Secretary.

Box 272, Invercargill.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The residence of Mrs B. Richardson, of Wyndham, was recently destroyed by fire.

The Soviets and Letis have concluded a peace treaty which will probably be signed at Riga.

Five captured German warships have arrived at New York. They will be exhibited for 12 months and then sunk.

The committee responsible for the weekly quadrilles at Orepuki are handing over surplus cash to the District Fallen Soldiers' Memorial Association.

The following committee was appointed for the Te Tua Library: T. W. Munro (chairman), B. C. Horrell, B. Richards, C. Lindsay, H. Bevan, Mr E. G. Dawson was appointed secretary and librarian.

The sneak thief is evident in Invercargill again. Articles have been stolen from clothes-lines and outhouses. A lady had their handbags snatched from them while walking along Dee street.

According to an advertisement appearing in the local paper, the “Digger” firm of Messrs Colin McDonald, R. B. Caws and Co., lost an overcoat in the vicinity of Wallace town. Always thought you were T.T., Bob!

According to recent London advice, Lord Northcliffe has opened a sanatorium for aged printers. The “Digger” staff still goes strong although it wasn't born in 1920. However, there is no need for a sanatorium, crematorium, moratorium, or any other “torium.”

A special display of children's, maids' and misses spring millinery are now on hand and we invite your inspection. The values speak for themselves, and the exquisite styles are even better than anything we have yet had the pleasure of showing. Silk and crim models, 14/6 to 25/-. Ready-to-wear tagals, Henderson's straws, etc., 8/11 to 27/6. Untrimmed straws, 5/11 to 19/6. Trimmed panamas, 14/6 to 19/6. Black and white pull-on hats 5/6. Children's silk kimona dresses, 10/6 to 17/6, with knickers to match. Poplin dresses, all sizes, 16/6 to 35/-. Velvet dresses, 24/5 to 45/-. In colonial tunics and trousers 19/6 to 27/6. We extend a special invitation to you to visit our show. H. and J. Smith, Ltd., Progressive Stores, Tay street, Invercargill, and Main street, Gore. Phone 1163.

LAST WEEK

—OF—

“THE EXHIBITION” END OF SEASON SALE

SALE FINISHES ON SATURDAY NIGHT, 14th AUGUST.



On many occasions during the last 4 or 5 years we have advised buying to save higher prices in the future. We advise the same now. We are carrying on our Sale just as of old, reducing everything and letting everyone share in the advantage of well bought stocks.

EVENING DRESSES AND COATS.
The balance of these are being cleared this week at HALF-PRICE.

40 Only CHECKED AND PLAIN ALL-WOOL LADIES' COATS, in latest styles. Usually 119/6 to 130/-. This week 90/- This is a plum line and demonstrates that value and low prices go hand in hand at “The Exhibition.”

In ALL-WOOL JERSEY COATS a few of exceptional value at 30/- and 45/- for the last week.

15 Only TWEED SKIRTS, in dark Greys and Browns at 32/6, 35/6, 37/6, and 39/6, are special last week values.

Thomson & Beattie, Ltd.

THE QUALITY HOUSE.

'Phone 13. P.O. Box 46. Tay Street, Invercargill.

ADVERTISERS!

We guarantee the “Digger” to penetrate the whole of Southland, Lake District, South Otago, and to a lesser degree, a few places beyond this sphere, including as far north as Auckland. The destiny of the “Digger” as an effective and efficient advertising medium is assured.

We can tell you of a number who can testify to our claim and we are always ready to discuss advertising with firms who are desirous of reaching the purchasing public.

Remember ONE advertisement in the “Digger” covers the whole field.

We guarantee to have the largest circulation of any weekly, south of Dunedin, and the largest circulation outside of the leading morning and evening papers.

Failure to change your advertisement is failure to get effective service, and no fault of the “Digger.”

A FEW POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

“An excellent paper.”—Col. Pow, General Secretary, N.Z.R.S.A.
“Let me compliment you on your excellent production, “The Digger.”—General Sir Andrew Russell.

“Your Journal is an excellent advertising medium. I have just received by mail an enquiry from Gore, Nightcaps, and Waimatuku, regarding a farm advertised in the “Digger.” An Invercargill business man.

“Please send me the ‘Digger’ for 12 months.”—A subscriber from Clarendon, near Milton.

“The boys are anxiously awaiting the ‘Digger’ every week.”—Diggers of Calcium.

“Reference to my poultry advertisement in the ‘Digger,’ I have just received an enquiry from Purekino, near Clinton.” An Invercargill poultry fancier.

“Please post me ‘Digger.’”—“W.A.” Auckland.

“As the ‘Digger’ is a war journal, I should like to have a complete file for record.”—Parliamentary Librarian.

“It is surprising the number who come into my shop and ask for the ‘Digger.’ I buy three every week and am lucky to get home with one of them.”—A Local Barber.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

SHIELDS, JENKINS & CO., LTD.

(Late Farmers' Machinery Exchange).
PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS
STORRIE IMPROVED
MILKING MACHINE.

Wish to notify their Customers that they have removed to premises at rear of Club Hotel.

ENTRANCE:

DEE ST.: Club Hotel Right-of-way.
LEVEN ST.: Mackerras and Hazlett
Right-of-way.

P.O. BOX—278.

TELEGRAMS: “Pulsator,” Invercargill.

The Diggers' Motor Car,

FOR HIRE.

SPLENDIDLY UPHOLSTERED.

FIVE-SEATER,

WILLYS' KNIGHT CAR—35-h.p.

R. A. BAIRD.

Ring 'Phone—744.

SCOTCH! NOTCH! POTCH!

(Contributed by the "Cropper.")

We had thought the little argument ended, but our cotentious friend "A." changes by a further reference to the McCabe paragraph. "Christianity and Slavery" is a big question, but some of the points Tabram scored at McCabe's expense, won't be out of joint here. The Stoics, amongst other things taught, "There is no difference between Greeks and barbarians; the world is our city." But really "A." this is more ably stated by St. Paul in Acts and Romans. McCabe in his desire to exalt his cult to the detriment of Christianity, says "Not one single syllable is written in condemnation of slavery" throughout the Bible. Is not this a "too sweeping dogmatism?" "A." McCabe's statement that "St. Paul had a slave" is equally false. McCabe we have a renegade priest passing judgment on a book that obviously knows little about. Dogmatism "A." what? Tabram may be a fool but he quotes three men McCabe professes to admire—R.P.A. men—to some purpose! (1) Huxley, who wrote, "The Bible has been the Magna Charta of the poor and of the oppressed. So far as such equality, liberty, and fraternity are included under the democratic principles which assume the same names, the Bible is the most democratic book in the world." (2) Thos. Paine, who said "The Moslem account of Creation, whether taken as divine authority or merely as historical, is fully up to his point—the unity or equality of man. The distinction of sexes is pointed out, but no other distinction is ever implied." (3) Edward Clive, who said "Christianity swelled all distinctions, it welcomed the master and his slave, the outcast and the ore; it treated woman as the spiritual equal of man; it held out to each the hope of a future life." But why continue. Did not Christ in the opening sentence of his ministry at Nazareth say: "He hath appointed me to preach the gospel to the poor, he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, etc." It's all there, "A." Of the more recent abolitionists, Wilberforce, Lloyd-Garrison, Lovejoy, Henry Wood Beecher, Channing, Theodore Parker, John Brown, Abe Lincoln, who among them was not a deeply religious man? Don't tell me Lincoln was a modern Stoic or we shall bowl you out! "The Cropper" has no more time for church creed than McCabe, and is glad McCabe had enough sense to quit; but "A," the fault is in practice not in precept. Our only excuse for writing so lengthily is that, unless corrected, chaps of the McCabe type will be claiming the humanitarianism of George Muller, Dr Barnardo, and William Booth to be the outcome of Stoic philosophy per medium of an inapplicable evolutionary process.—"The Cropper."

Chinese are noted for their disposition to adopt Scottish names. One who smiled broadly under the name, McDonald, married an Englishwoman, who attended the Presbyterian church. The minister in course of his weekly visiting, called on Mrs McDonald, and asking for Mr McDonald, was informed by the guid wife that "he was working in the garden." The minister returning to the house said, "No, he's not there. Mrs McDonald!" "Oh! but he must be, because he only went down a few minutes ago." Being informed that the minister saw "nothing but a Chinaman" the guid wife said, "Well, that Mr McDonald!" "Miss McDonald, Miss McDonald, why on earth did ye marry a Chinaman, tell me woman, tell me?" "Oh, that's nothing," said Mrs McDonald, "my second sister married a Scotchman!"

That sagacious man, General Smuts, in a striking speech just recently published, made reference to the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations, thus:—"It ought to have said to Poland, 'This can not be'; it ought to have prevented these operations, and yet the official answer in the House of Commons is: 'This is not a new war, but the old one. Great Britain was not consulted, and it is not a case for the League of Nations to interfere.' Who, then, is to interfere? Poland is an ally member of the League of Nations, and yet can not be checked in this enterprise. You cannot defeat Russia. Napoleon learned that lesson, and now Denikin and Koltchak have learned it too. Sooner or later Pilsudski will likewise learn the lesson. Then when Lenin and Trotsky are marching on Warsaw he will come to the League perhaps for help."

Just what has happened. Smuts is an observant student of history and in the poet's words: "Scans the future by the

past of man." Next scene please, Mr Smuts, and we'd like to know how if Germany is likely to figure in it?

Scots are reported to be rather more fond of funerals than other nationalities. Robert Burns preferred to write epitaphs. Here's a quarter:

ON A HENPECKED SQUIRE.

As father Adam first was fooled,
A case that's still too common;
Here lies a man a woman ruled,
The Devil ruled the woman.

On an elder, Hood, by name, who was noted for his ability to look after the church finances:

Here Brother Hood in death doth sleep,
In hell, if he's gone thither;
Satan gie him the gear to keep;
He'll hand it wae, together.

FOR "LAVIN HAMILTON, ESQ."

The poor man weeps, here Gavin sleeps,
Whom canting wretches blamed;
But with such as he where'er he lies,
May I be saved or damned.

A BARDS EPIGRAPH.

Is there a man whose judgment clear,
Can others teach the coast to steer;
Yet ruins himself, life's mad career
Wild as the wave?
Here pause—and, thro' the starting tear,
Survey this grave.

The devil is reported to have recently visited the planet Mars and to have returned disgusted. It is understood he found a piece of tallow candle, a piece of tartan, empty whiskey bottle, and a notice board bearing the note: Mc-MARS. Sandy McGraw, get here first!



We knew him in the fighting line in Flanders, and can tell
That Bobby did his little bit—and did it very well;
In trench and camp, through good and ill, he always "played the game;"
And here, among his ledgers—well, we find him just the same.
He's as decent as they make 'em, clean and straight in every way,
And we feel we do not flatter little Bobby when we say
(Though we know he nothing cares for either censure or applause),
That, like the thing he fought for he's
A Right—Good—Cawa.

FURNITURE.

To those in search of Quality and Value, Inspect our Stock and get our Quotations. We carry the Largest Stocks in Invercargill, all of Our Own Manufacture. . .

W. STRANG & CO.,
THE LOCAL FURNITURE FIRM,
ESK & KELVIN STREETS, INVERCARGILL.

Special Sale Reductions.

REDUCED PRICES THAT TELL AT TULLY'S DRAPERY SUPPLY, DEE STREET.

Big Sale Bargains:

- 50 Dozen LADIES' BLOUSES (latest patterns), best value in town. Usual Price, 9/6. Sale Price, 7/6.
- 2 Dozen LADIES' BLOUSES; striped effect. Usual Price, 11/6. Sale Price, 8/11.
- SEE US FOR LADIES' HOSE VALUES.
- A Special Line of CASHMERE HOSE, Deep Black, and guaranteed to keep its colour. Sale Price, 4/6.
- 3 Dozen LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE. Sale Price, 2/11.
- SEE US FOR LADIES' HAT VALUES.
- SEE US FOR CHILDREN'S HAT VALUES. OUR PRICES WILL TEMPT YOU.
- A Special Line of INFANTS' MATINEE COATS, good heavy weight and pure wool. Sale Price, 4/11.
- BLOUSES! BLOUSES! BLOUSES! Good values at prices from 6/11.

TULLY'S DRAPERY SUPPLY SALE,

NEXT NEWS OFFICE, DEE STREET.

MARKET NOTES.

Messrs Bray Bros., Ltd., Auctioneers and Fruit Salesmen, Dee street, Invercargill, report as follows:—

Produce:—Large supplies of Potatoes are being placed on the market. The sale is restricted entirely to local requirements, price £6 per ton, s.i.; Seed Potatoes, there is a good enquiry for early seed varieties and consignments are recommended. Onions, 14s per cwt. Oats from 5s 4d to 5s 9d per bushel. Chaff, prime to £8 10s per ton, discoloured £6. Straw Chaff, £7 10s per ton, s.i.; Oaten Straw to £5 10s per ton. Hay to £6 per ton. Meggitt's Linseed Meal, 30s per bag. Pollard, 13s per bag. Farro Food, 12s per bag. Molasses 21s per cwt.

Fruit:—We have received large supplies during the week. Apples (dessert) 12s 6d to 10s per case, for choice, well-coloured varieties; medium quality, from 10s to 8s per case; Cooking Apples, best varieties, 8s 6d to 7s 6d; others from 7s to 6s; Pears (dessert), best varieties to 5d per lb; others from 4½d to 3d per lb.

Vegetables:—Cabbage to 6s per sack; Swedes, 2s to 3s 6d per bag; Carrots 4s per bag, 6s 6d per cwt; Parsnips, 2d lb; Pumpkins, 2d per lb; Jam Melons to 3½d per lb.

General.—Lepp Salt Lick, supplies arriving early this month. Cow Covers, 22s 6d to 30s, a tip-top line. Horse Covers, £2 15s to £3. Boots 35s per pair; Mutton Birds, 1s 1d per bird. Tea (B.O.P.) 2s 6d to 3s per lb, in chests and half-chests.

Sundries.—Halladay five-seater Motor Car, £175; Buick five-seater, £225; One old model English car, two-seater, £35.

Furniture.—Business is very brisk in this line and we advise you to inspect our stocks at our Spey street warehouse, when requiring anything in the house furnishing line. We have a piano and several sewing machines for sale.

Land Department.—We have several houses for sale in Invercargill, prices range from £660 to £1500. Farm properties for sale in Southland, Otago, Canterbury, Wellington and Auckland.

Archbishop Mannix travelled from America on the steamer Baltic. A destroyer came alongside and took Archbishop Mannix on board. Many thousands of people awaited his arrival at Liverpool, but were surprised to find that he had been landed at Penzance.

The sun has gone, my darling one,
Put me on to nine-O-three.
Thank you, girlie! Who's that speaking?
Alright, Night Dispensary.
That you, Druggo? D'y'e yet me?
Much obliged, Old Top, I'm sure.
Send it now, yes, sent it quickly!
Gold old Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

A VISIT TO THE WILD WEST

At a township out the western way
Where all the railways meet
I found myself the other day
Upon the busy street.
No business had I to transact,
At least just at the time,
So I started out in search of fact,
For subject for my rhyme.
I met a number of the folk
Who seemed to have a minute,
And tried to fossick up a joke,
That might have something in it.
I asked about the cheese concern,
About its worthy "sec,"
I gathered all that I could learn
About the Co-op "spec,"
And if directors ran amuck
And wrangled in discord,
And whether they had sold on land
Or whether free on board.
Or whether they were standing fast
Against old Tooley street,
And learned a lesson from the past
To "stand on one's own feet."
I found on one fine day they'd met
Their pathway to outline,
And there 'tis said, they all got
"wet!"

Although the day was fine,
The Lion from down Toi Toi way
Together with the "Lamb,"
Armed to the teeth to meet the frog,
And also Buckingham,
And others I was made believe
Who "Arenott" loth to speak
Expressed the fact that they would
"Grieve!"
If factories should prove weak,
Now in this township stands a pub
Two storeys high I think,
Three times a day you get some grub
At night you get a wink.
Your many cares and pleasures
'Mong neighbours you would share,
Go in some afternoon and you
Soon banish all dull care.
Now all these men that very day
A hurdle had got o'er,
The Co-op scheme was seen to go
For butter fat galore.
And ere they part they say, "would
seem,
The milk in torrents flow
Side Aparima's turbulent stream
When fed by Lake's snow,
And one more optimistic pal
The ardent throng among
Declared that every animal
That suckles of its young
Would be broke in to yield its share
And that it would be found
That butter fat would be somewhere
Above three bob a pound.

SODA WATER.

Thornbury, N.Z.

The Antarctic is the shallowest of oceans, the depth averaging 2000 fathoms or less.

"HIGHLANDER" MILK PRODUCTS

Are Manufactured in Southland, and
are made by a Company all British
owned.

HIGHLANDER BRAND

Is a guarantee of quality and nation-
ality.

It can always be depended upon.

TOOLS.

CARPENTERS,
MECHANICS,
FARMERS.

Call and inspect
our range of Tools

Shipments just arrived. Satisfaction warranted. Prices to suit
everyone.

John Edmond, TAY STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

TO MOTOR CYCLE RIDERS.

Place your order with a Firm who can be depended upon to
take a personal interest in your individual requirements

"AS WE ALWAYS DO."

We desire your goodwill before your Business.

We are at your service first and always.

What we advise to-day you appreciate to-morrow.

Intending Motorists should place their Order with us NOW for
the coming Season.

As we can assure them all Motor Cycles will advance enorm-
ously during the next few weeks.

A SHIPMENT OF

Trusty Triumphs & Harley Davidson Motor Cycles

OF ALL MODELS HAVE JUST REACHED US.

If unable to call, write us for full particulars and prices.

WILSON and FRASER,

MOTOR CYCLE SPECIALISTS,
DEE STREET INVERCARGILL

For Furniture.

That is strikingly handsome
and conscientiously made in
every detail.

Come to

W. S. Robinson & Co.,

The Reliable Furniture House,
KELVIN STREET.

Phone-760.



As
COACH
BUILDERS
and

WHEELWRIGHTS

you will find us supremely satis-
fying with our "on-the-spot" ser-
vice. With our

50 Years Experience

in all branches of wheel-wright-
ing we can be surely relied upon
to execute neat trustworthy work.
We can repair

Anything on Wheels.

For new work or repairs to abso-
lutely any vehicle. Try the "Bath
service." It's there to please.

J. BATH & SONS,
BATH'S GARAGE,
YARROW ST., INVERCARGILL

Kennel Notes.

At some of our recent shows, it has been
noticed that novice breeders have been at-
taching names to their dogs, which they
have no right to make use of.

Any fanciers may register a kennel name
with the N.Z. Kennel Club, provided that
the name has not been registered before,
and afterwards he is the only one privileg-
ed to use the same. As an example, Jack
Jones may use a prefix like "Royal," and
in a short space of time, fanciers will
know that a dog with the name "Royal
Tar," or "Royal Jack," was bred by
Jack Jones.

It follows then that certain breeds have
an enhanced value when bearing the prefix
or affix belonging to a high-class kennel.

Novice fanciers, and sometimes unscrup-
ulous dealers, are guilty of taking the ad-
vantage which accrues from the use of a
name that has taken many years of
patience, hard work, and time to build
up.

Anyone will see at a glance that such
practices should receive no encouragement.

Every bona fide breeder deserves any
reward which should naturally come his
way, because no matter what fancy a man
takes up, there is always a fair percent-
age of bad luck attached to it.

A remedy for the above-mentioned ir-
regularity could easily be found. We
would suggest that the N.Z. Kennel Club
provide each kennel club under its juris-
diction with a list of its registered names,
and it would then be an easy matter for
secretaries to refuse any exhibitor the right
to enter his dog by any name which al-
ready has been allotted to another exhib-
itor or breeder.

The present is an opportune time for a
few changes to be introduced, which may
be beneficial to the fancy generally. Fan-
ciers should get very busy as we believe
that a new secretary has been appointed
to the N.Z. Kennel Club.

Mr Smith held office for a considerable
time, and of late has found difficulty in
giving the necessary time to keep kennel
affairs running smoothly.

Mr Eric May has sold his fine black
cocker "Vera Gambler." It is his in-
tention to reduce his kennels and just keep
the very best show specimens. At present
he is negotiating for one of the best black
bitches in the South Island and should he
bring off the deal, there will be something
doing in the north as competition there is
very keen.

A keen cocker fancier in Australia tells
us that it is fairly hard to get a good
price for a dog over there. If a tenner
is asked the would-be purchaser about
takes a fit. Five pounds is about the
price for a good specimen. In New Zea-
land a good dog commands a high price,
and we could record some respectable
prices that have been paid if we thought
it necessary.

It is with regret that we record the
death of that beautiful imported black
Pomeranian Carnarvon, "Wee Blackie."
Mr Lewis is a heavy loser as is also the
fancy.

A tip-top Pom was to have arrived in
N.Z. from England to the order of the
above-mentioned fancier, but owing to the
restrictions brought about through the pre-
valence of rabies the deal is off.

A few Sydney Silkies are finding their
way into Invercargill, and those in posses-
sion claim them to be first-class house dogs.

The Australian terrier is fast gaining
ground in the North Island and it is only
a matter of time until his numbers in-
crease in the South.

A very useful dog which would take on
in these parts, is the English Springer,
and we would like to see some enterprising
fancier lash out as soon as conditions be-
come normal, and import a pair.

The demand amongst sporting men is
for a compactly built dog, one which will
not take up too much room in a motor
car. We notice that the retriever is los-
ing his place and giving away to the smaller
dog. We believe an ideal dog for all
round sport in Southland would be found
in a cross between the retriever and
cocker spaniel.

Mr Lillico has returned to the outskirts
of Invercargill, having secured a nice ten
acre property at the Retreat, Waikiki. We
hope to give a review of Mr Lillico's ken-
nels at a later date.

There are several breeds which are sore-
ly in need of the introduction of new
blood. Bulldogs are very much on the
wane owing to the reality of this fact.

The Wellington Show was a great suc-
cess. The winner of the Grand Challenge
turned up in Mr H. A. Taylor's black
cocker dog, "Edenvale Billy"; Mr Geo.
Lewis' Ch. Offley "Sable Mite," second;
Mr C. E. Spedding's coloured cocker "Mill-
wood Surprise," third; with J. C. Hardie's
wire terrier "Briar Bickford," fourth.
There were 41 competitors in this class.

Record entries were received in each
class, the grand total being 255. In next
week's issue, we will have a full report of
the show.

WAR MEMORIAL.

PARK SITE CHOSEN.

At Tuesday night's meeting of the
Town Council a report was received from
the Memorial Committee recommending
that the proposed soldiers' memorial be
erected in Victoria Park.

Cr. Mackrell moved the adoption of the
report. He stated that the Park in his
opinion was the most suitable of the sites
that had been named. The memorial
would be of some magnitude and the
Park afforded a setting that was neces-
sary to acquire the best results.

Cr. Paddy seconded the motion.

Cr. J. R. Martin moved an amendment
that it be erected in the reserve opposite
the hospital. He said the great majority
of the people were satisfied with the site
that had been chosen for the South Afri-
can Memorial and he thought were the
proposed memorial placed in a similarly
conspicuous position it would meet with
public acceptance. It was erected in the
Park people coming to town from the
country or from the north would not see
it unless they walked or were conveyed
some distance. A more prominent place
than the Park should be chosen. In Dun-
edin it had been suggested that their
memorial should be placed in the centre
of the city and in Gore they were going to
place it either opposite the railway station
or further up the road. The people
in those centres believed that the mem-
orial should be placed where everyone
could see it with the least possible in-
convenience. A meeting of citizens should
ultimately say where the memorial should
be and what form it should take.

Cr. Millar seconded the amendment. He
said as to placing the memorial in the
Park where it would be seen by many
people who went there to spend their
leisure, he thought it would be better to
select a site in Thomson's Bush because
more people went there than to the park.
This was not only a memorial for In-
vercargill but for Southland and they
expected to get assistance from the coun-
try, so they should select a site that
would enable visitors to see the memorial
without going an inconvenient distance.
The Mayor had been the first to speak to
him (Cr. Millar) about the reserve opposite
the hospital but he had not expressed his
opinion for a long time. The Mayor
might say something that night on the
question. In fact the Council should
always expect a lead from the Mayor.
He had passed the reserve in Dee street
that day and thought it would make an
admirable site.

Cr. McDonald gave notice of a further
amendment that the memorial be placed
in the reserve in front of the Park gate.

Cr. Martin: Is that near Cr. McDonald's
house?

The Mayor: It is in the other block.

Cr. Carswell said he had been in favour
of the reserve in Dee street and Gala
streets but now considered it would be
too small. The Park was going to be the
Great Show place of Invercargill in time
to come and when selecting a site they
had to look fifty or 100 years ahead.

Cr. Millar asked if in the event of the
poll not being carried what would be done.

The Mayor replied that if the loan
proposal were defeated it would be left
to those who favoured voluntary sub-
scriptions to take the matter in hand.

Cr. Millar said there were people who
would not vote in favour of the loan un-
less the site selected was in accordance
with their wish.

Five voted for the amendment, and
seven against, and the motion was
carried.

Cr. McDonald then moved his amend-
ment. He referred to the remark of Cr.
Martin in regard to the proximity of the
speaker's residence to the Park.

Cr. Martin: I was joking.

Cr. McDonald: It was not much of a
joke when you imputed motives.

Cr. Martin: If you look at it that way
I will be willing to apologise.

Cr. McDonald said he agreed with Cr.
Miller who had earlier in the evening
deprecated the practice of some Coun-
cillors of imputing personal motives.

Cr. Martin: I apologise.

Cr. McDonald said if the memorial were
placed near the hospital he would pass
it every day of his life.

Cr. Dolg seconded the amendment.

Cr. Blake, asked what the opinion of the
returned soldiers was on the matter of
site, said there was a diversity of feeling
to the site and nature of the memorial.
Some were in favour of a utilitarian
monument but the returned men wished
to leave the whole matter in the hands of
the public. He thought it a pity that they
did not adopt the voluntary system of
raising the necessary money. Everyone of
them would have liked to see that method
relied on.

Four voted for the amendment and six
against, the motion thus being carried.—
Cr. Martin and Miller who did not vote
left the table while the question was be-
ing decided.

The Mayor said that, personally, he
would like to see the monument in the
Main street. He was originally in favour
of the reserve opposite the hospital, but
if he had voted that night he would have
supported Cr. McDonald's amendment.

Cr. Stevenson then moved that the Gov-
ernment be requested to allow the Council
to place a loan proposal before the rate-
payers for the erection of a memorial in
the form of a column not less than 100
feet in height in the Park.

Cr. Carswell seconded the motion which
was carried.

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GOING TO THE PICTURES.

It is hardly twenty years since we first went to "the pictures." The "movies" of America are to us merely the "pictures," by the way, and no one in New Zealand or America that I know of talks about the cinematograph. That fine long word, even when shortened to "cinema" has only a kind of "Sunday-best" use. Just twenty years—not that; and how we laughed ourselves sore—does anyone remember?—over the wild-goose chase in which all cinema-town joined from the policeman to the old lady from over the road. It increased like a snowball as it rolled along, that chase; everything and everyone it bumped into, joined in and the more and the faster they ran, the louder we laughed. It was the first cinema joke and has been dead many years. Sometimes a modern film resuscitates it and we greet it with a feeble groan. There have been so many joke and so many films since.

Probably no invention ever made such a revolution in popular amusements as the cinematograph, certainly no invention has greater possibilities as a public educator. Under existing circumstances, however, there are many who seriously think that the pictures are productive of much harm. Exhibited under private control, or rather as a commercial enterprise, the pictures have naturally one chief law or standard of character, namely, "What will draw the crowd?" and too often the melodramatic story exhibited is full of impossible absurdities and the comedy which you are expected to find funny, is full of nothing but vulgarity.

On the other hand, there is much to be said for the general picture programme. It furnishes variety, something of real life in graphic scenic or educative films, with a picture story or two picture stories, one serious or tragic, the other lighter. A programme full of scenery and industries would be enormously uninteresting and consequently uneducative. One film on top of another of the same character would only prove an extinguisher. I shall never forget how with high hopes of being educated, I went to see a much advertised picture of my native country; and with what a groan I found the Christchurch soap-works following on the heels of the Glaxo factory. On the other hand, a series of films showing famous beauty spots of New Zealand, proved really educative because there was not too much of the good thing all at once.

Superior persons are apt to sniff at the ordinary film drama and comedy. I suppose the people like its jokes in a large and somewhat crude form. There are still the "groundlings" as in Shakespeare's day; and they still love the fat man and the practical joke; but film-makers should remember Shakespeare's advice to players and keep them within bounds. As for the dramas, they have the same faults as popular fiction. They are either fatuously moral or stuffed with sentimentality, or else got up as a mere opportunity to hang fine clothes round a pretty woman. Incidentally they convey often an utterly false idea of life. The chief end of man in film-land, and especially the chief end of woman, is to be or become rich, handsome, and idle.

After all, grown-up persons may be left to look after themselves in the matter of pictures. At any rate they are of age and supposed, however rashly, to be possessed of some discrimination. It is the children and adolescents that we women, as mothers and as teachers, need to consider.

How often should the young people be allowed to go to the pictures? What good or harm do they get there? These are questions demanding some thought.

Now there is one principle that appears to me of the highest importance in the education of young people. They should be brought up in such a way that when they reach the age of, say, twenty-one, their natural capacity for enjoyment is unimpaired. There are certain pleasures, those that bring us into the fresh air, and into contact with nature, that never pall but renew and strengthen our delight in them with the passing of time. With these, familiarity does not breed contempt. Such are outdoor games, picnics, and hobbies, such as gardening, botanising, and so forth. There are other, artificial pleasures that if indulged in too freely in early youth bring inevitable and deplorable boredom and spoil the wholesome zest for life that all youths and girls should have. Parties and dances and pictures are such.

Children and young persons of school age then should not be allowed to go frequently to the pictures for that main reason. There will come a time no doubt when a cinematograph will be an important accessory in every school, and the moving pictures will become a record to the young people of the world they live in, the real world, so much more truly in-

teresting than the sham world of the sentimental melodrama.

Then there are physical considerations that should make parents keep their children away from the pictures as a rule, at any rate from the evening programmes. The eyes are apt to suffer from too frequent attendance at picture shows, and the hour at which the programme ends is usually the hour at which children under fifteen at any rate should be in their beds.

Remember the old saw:—

"Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy,
And wealthy, and wise."

And then the atmosphere in a picture theatre, especially on a first night, is generally thick, and sometimes positively nauseous. For health's sake, children are well out of it.

A carefully restrained moderation is the ideal here as elsewhere.

Children's Column.

MATER'S LETTER BOX.

Mater invites children to send in stories for this column, or correspondence which will be replied to through these columns. All matter to be clearly written in ink, and on one side of the paper only. Name, age, and address, must be clearly given, and correspondence directed to "Mater," care of Editor, "The Digger," Box 310, Invercargill.

Mavis, Gala street (aged 10).

Your story is very good and you have displayed a great deal of neatness in your work. If I remember correctly this is the first time you have entered the children's column, and I hope we shall hear from you again in the near future.—Mater.

Helen, Elles road, East Invercargill (aged 12).

I am glad to welcome you to the Children's Column, and hope to hear from you again. Your story is very good and your work is very neat.—Mater.

Patricia, Ettrick street.

Your story is very length and we will publish it next week. In the meantime we hope you will be writing another one.—Mater.

Rose, Jackson street, East Invercargill.

Your selection is very nice and I trust we shall hear from you again.—Mater.

THE SAUCEPAN HELMET.

By Mavis, Gala street Invercargill.

"Look at my helmet," said Billy to his chum Tommy. "It's a real helmet. Now we can play soldiers!"

"I have not got a helmet, if you have," said Tommy enviously, "and you can't be a soldier without a helmet."

"Yes, you can," replied Billy; "you can pretend you lost it in battle. I have seen pictures of soldiers fighting bare-headed, and they looked more brave than the others," he said eagerly, trying to coax Tommy to play the game.

"I shall not play without a helmet," said Tommy gloomily.

Billy felt desperate. He must think of something, he could not be disappointed of his game. "I have thought of something!" he cried, after a minute's pause. "Something which will make you a splendid helmet! Get a saucepan, and wear it on your head. It will look just like a real helmet in front, and the handle will be at the back where it will not show one little bit."

"I might do that!" said Tommy, brightening. "We have a good saucepan and mother is out, and won't be back before twelve; and we shall have finished with it before then."

"Of course," said Billy eagerly. "Go in and fetch the saucepan, and then we can begin our game."

So Tommy fetched the saucepan; it fitted comfortably on his head, and he felt as happy as Billy. The two boys played happily together all the morning. At last the big factory bell rang, Tommy stopped chasing Billy round the house, "It's twelve o'clock! There goes the bell. I must run home, mother may be back any minute, and she will want the saucepan for the potatoes. As he spoke he was tugging at the saucepan, but it stuck to his head and refused to come off. "Help me, Billy," he said at last, nervously, "I cannot get the saucepan off, and I must get it off!" said Tommy, "Mother will be so angry, she will want the saucepan, and besides, I can't go about with a saucepan on my head."

"Tommy howled aloud. "Don't cry, let's run home, we shall find something in the kitchen to get it off with," said Billy with astonishment, and he led the still sobbing Tommy home. His mother had just returned and seeing the boys, she said sharply, "Now then, take that saucepan off your head, you naughty boy! How dared you put it on!" Mrs White did her very best and nearly dragged Tommy's head off his shoulders. She called in the policeman, but his strength was not strong enough. "I suppose I must take him to the hospital," said Mrs White. So with Tommy still sobbing loudly Mrs White got into the bus. Tommy cried so bitterly that a lady took pity on him and said: "Here is sixpence for you," and he eagerly turned round to take it, when the saucepan handle went crashing through the window. Soon afterwards the conductor put his head inside the door and said, "I will have to charge you two shillings for his damage."

"I have not got it," said Mrs White, "I shall have to go to goal, I can't pay it." The lady came to the rescue again and said, "As it was partly my fault I will pay the damage." So that matter was easily settled, and now the bus stopped at the hospital gates. Mrs White and Tommy went home carrying the saucepan in their hands and not on Tommy's head.

THE THREE SISTERS.

By Helen, Elles Road, East Invercargill.

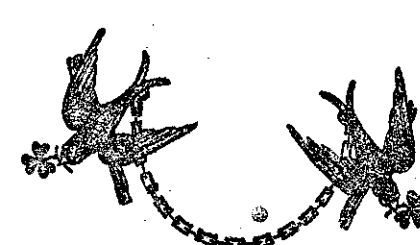
There was once a woman who had three daughters, the eldest of whom had only one eye, the second had two eyes, while the third had three eyes. Now the mother and sisters did not like the child with the two eyes because she was common like other children, so her mother said, "You with two eyes are not better than other children we see in the world, you do not belong to us!"

They only gave her old clothes to wear and the scraps to eat. Her mother made her go to the field to look after the goat, and feeling very hungry she sat down and began to cry. Suddenly she heard a soft voice say, "Why are you crying?" The little girl said, "I have, unfortunately, two eyes like other people, which causes my mother and sisters to hate me. They dress me in rags and only give me the scraps to eat."

"Dry your tears away, my child," said the woman, "and I will teach you something that will prevent your hunger. Say to your goat: 'Little goat bleat, and pray let me eat, then a little table will stand before you, full of nice things to eat. When you have had enough to eat, say to your goat: 'Little goat pray, take the table away,' and it will vanish from before you." So the kind woman went away. When the little girl went home, her mother wondered how she got food, so she sent one of her sisters with her to see how she got food. Now the little girl knew why her sister had come. After they had fed the goat they sat down by a stream. Then the girl with two eyes, whose name was Elsie, said to her sister, whose name was Mavis, "Come sister, let us sit down here, and I will sing you something." Mavis, feeling very sleepy, soon fell to sleep. Now this was Elsie's chance. She said to her goat what the woman had told her, and the table appeared as usual, but Mavis had been pretending to be asleep, and went home to tell her mother all what had happened. "Oh!" cried the envious parent, "she wishes to have better things than us; I will soon hinder that." With these words she stabbed the poor goat. When Elsie saw that she was betrayed, and her goat killed, she went back to the field and cried bitterly. Suddenly, the good woman she had seen before stood by her, and said, "Why are you crying?" Then Elsie said, "The goat who every day covered my table when I repeated the words you taught me, has been killed by my mother, and I must again starve."

"I will try and do something for you," replied the woman. "Ask your mother for the inside of the goat and then bury it before the house door, it will bring you luck," saying this, the woman vanished out of sight. Elsie returned home and begged her mother to do her a favour in giving her the inside of the goat. Then her mother laughed, but said, "Since you ask nothing more, you may take it." In the evening, she buried it at the door. The next morning they saw before the door, a beautiful tree with silver leaves and golden fruit hanging from the branches. They could not think where the tree had come from, but Elsie thought it must have grown from the inside of the goat, for it stood exactly on the spot where she buried it. "Child," said her mother to Mavis, "go up the tree and bring us down some fruit." The girl obeyed, but she seized a branch of it and directly it escaped from her hand; this happened each time she went to pick the fruit. "Well," said her mother, "I will try myself," but she was just as unfortunate as Mavis. The only one

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who could pull the fruit was Elsie.

It happened one day as a knight passed by, he admired the beautiful tree. The knight said, "to whom does this beautiful tree belong?"

"It belongs to me," said Mavis, "and I will break you off a branch." She gave herself a great deal of trouble because every time she touched a branch, it sprang back. "It is strange," said the knight, "that tree belongs to you and yet you cannot gather even a branch."

Now Elsie heard her tell the lie so she told the knight that it was her tree, and that she would give him a branch. Then she climbed up the tree, broke off a branch and gave it to the knight. Then he said, "Maiden, what shall I give you for this?" Then she said, "I suffer from hunger and thirst, and if you would only take me with you, I will be happy." The knight then lifted her on his horse, and rode home with her to his castle where they were married with great rejoicing.

BABY.

(By Rose).

Where did you come from baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into here.
Where did you get those eyes so blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.
What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?

Some of the starry twinkles left in.
Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.
What makes your forehead so smooth and high?

A soft hand stroked it as I went by.
What makes your cheek like a warm white rose?

I saw something better than anyone knows.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?

Three angels gave me at once a kiss.
Where did you get this pearly ear?
God spake, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into bonds and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherubs' wings.

How did they all come to be you?
God thought about me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought about you, and so I am here.

George McDonald.

BOW-WOW.

The would-be M.P. was addressing an important meeting, and was greatly annoyed by the needless interruptions of the local butcher. At last he could stand it no longer, so in no uncertain manner he told that worthy exactly his opinion of him.

Angrily, the butcher replied, "You? Why I could make mincemeat of you!" Back came the swift and sarcastic reply: "Is thy servant a dog that thou shouldst treat him thus?"

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MILITARY FILES.

Replying to representatives by the Returned Soldiers' Association that the handling and investigation of military files at the Base Records Office by women be discontinued, the Minister of Defence states that women have been employed in Base Records Office, and have inspected the files during the whole period of the war, and it is not considered desirable at that late stage to substitute by male clerks the comparatively small number of women now employed there, especially in view of the fact that the employment is only of a temporary nature. In reply to a request from the Association that the Government should publicly reaffirm that the files were absolutely inviolable, even to the police, the Minister has stated that the files are not open to the police, nor is any information as to anything detrimental to a soldier's military history disclosed.

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- 87 Acres, Gorge Road; £20 per acre.
- 90 Acres, West Plains; £75 per acre.
- 103 Acres, Otautau; £7 per acre.
- 108 Acres, Fairfax; £26 per acre.
- 106 Acres, Gorge Road; £20 per acre.
- 115 Acres, West Plains; £60 per acre.
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Pasture Notes.

WILD WHITE CLOVER.

This clover is attracting great attention in countries where the maintenance of profitable pasture is considered. It may be said that the value of a pasture is in proportion to the extent of the presence of this plant. The demand for wild white seed is amazing. The quoted price, £1 15s a lb, is an instance of general appreciation. It may be, however, fairly questioned if so high a price is actually warranted. It is quite certain that no farmer should pay that money for it. This so-called wild white clover is present on every farm in the Dominion. The seed can be readily saved. An acre or two can be pastured until spring, then closed up for six weeks to two months. The seed should be permitted to become fully ripened before the crop is mown. If it is to be used on the farm there is no necessity to dress it closely. Actually the cleaning that it receives in passing through the threshing machine is ample for farm use. If it is desired to sell the crop to the merchant, it will be taken by him as it comes from the mill, and the agreed price paid on the weight of dressed seed. This form of the most generally known and the most widely distributed of the clovers has not been recognised, at least not in farm practice, until quite recently. This wild white clover is actually the white clover that is present in a pasture after it has been laid down for a few years. The value of this form is that it is more permanent, and possibly yields a greater quantity of feed than the ordinary white clover. There may be some speculation upon the actuality of the real difference, if there is any at all, between the white, or Dutch clover, Trifolium repens, and the very much written-of wild variety. It is traditional that white clover was introduced into British farm practice from Holland. This seed is still being exported from that country, where the cultivation of farm seeds including clovers, receives the most skilful attention. British seed growers have differentiated the ordinary white clover. The selection is catalogued by merchants as the Giant White—the Wild White is now appearing in those lists. There are, therefore, three varieties. It may be supposed that the wild white clover is the original or earlier form. It is from this that the Dutch probably worked with; we know it as white clover. Later the Giant variety became selected, and still later it is discovered that the parent stock is the more valuable. It is, after all, quite reasonable to accept this belief. The Dutch farmer's cultivation secured the greater yield from the greater part of the plants at the cost of some permanence. Other plants failed to respond, but retained the greater vitality. This is shown by the presence of the smaller variety that we call the Wild White Clover.

This clover well warrants attention and further use. It is the more vigorous, it grows during a longer season, it probably yields more heavily than the usual white variety, and farmers should save its seed themselves.

TOPDRESSING PASTURE.

Professor W. Somerville, of the University of Oxford, in a recent address to Leicestershire farmers, very strongly impressed the fact that the liberal application of phosphates to pasture land had a stimulating effect on the growth of white clover plants which had been scarcely visible before top-dressing was started. Sheep were grazed on the different plots, and, by weighing them before and after being placed on them, most remarkably profitable results were shown. Dr Somerville added that in 1911 he bought 600 acres of poor land in the South of England, and applied 200 tons of phosphates within two months, so satisfied was he that it paid to manure generously. Later on he applied another 200 tons. His profits since then had been in the neighbourhood of 200 per cent.

It is well known that much of our pasture land is not now capable of carrying the number of stock it did when settlement was established and the land was cleared up. The figures quoted indicate that not only is the pasture brought back to its original standard, but that the actual carrying capacity is enhanced. Every man must not expect to get such extraordinary quick results, but there appears to be no doubt that he will be able to materially increase both the number of stock run on given areas and the amount of profit derivable from them, whether they be sheep, dairy cows or horses. English experience goes to show that top-dressing enables horses, possessing constitutions as robust, to be bred on alluvial land as on upland lime soils, that is if phosphates are applied. Each year, after top-dressing, the pasture will be a little better. There will be more clovers and trefoils in it, and the health of the stock will materially improve.



HORTICULTURE.

Sweet Peas are probably the most popular and most generally grown of any garden flower, and as the months here for spring sowing are August, September, and October, it is fitting now to say something about them. The seeds may be sown either in the open garden or in small pots, under glass, that is either in frames or greenhouses. For outside sowing the seed should be sown where they are to bloom, and thus the ground should be properly prepared. To get strong growth and the best result in blooms, that is long stems giving a large proportion with four blooms, and large individual blooms, the ground

must be dug two feet or more deep and well manured, the manure being well mixed through the soil. On the whole outside growing gives the best results, as the roots being undisturbed penetrate the soil quite in their natural way, and the plants are hardened and sturdy from the start, whereas plants from pots are invariably somewhat drawn and the roots are twisted. In sowing, whether outside or inside, allowance has to be made for failure to germinate or losses through slugs and insects or other causes so that more than the required number must be sown and the plants thinned out when about two or three inches high. For inside sowing, the small paper seed pots are most suitable, placing three seeds in each pot, and if all succeed thinning as required. Use good rich soil but avoid artificial manure. When planting out, the question of the distance between the plants arises, and is dependent upon the quality of blooms required. If for high-class showing the plants should be six inches or more apart and trained in single stems, but for ordinary garden effect and cut flowers, they may be two inches or even less, and if in rows can be allowed to grow into quite a thick wall. As the plants branch close to the ground they should be reduced to two strong roots and as they grow the side shoots can be thinned from time to time sufficiently to avoid too dense a mass. From the time they commence to bloom a fair number of the new shoots that appear from the bottom upwards can be allowed to remain, which will result in a continuous mass of bloom from bottom to top, those on the lower shoots giving long stems after those on the main growths have become much reduced in stem. This system will give the ordinary grower much more satisfaction than severely thinning and growing for a specially high quality of blooms. When the plants are about two inches high they are liable to trail on the ground and should be supported with small bushy twigs to start them on a good upright growth until they are fit for the permanent supports. The varieties to be grown depend greatly upon the needs and fancy of the growers but it may safely be said that the common mistake is to grow too many varieties, numbers of which are too much alike, and numbers inferior sorts. The varied varieties are now so numerous that it may be said at once that they are the only class worth growing, and by growing a good number each of a few varieties there is the most satisfaction to be had, especially by being able to cut a good bunch of one sort when required. Avoid mixed packets of seed as they are always disappointing. Those who grow for showing must be up-to-date and therefore must get the latest varieties which are more expensive, although except for showing purposes are in most cases no better than the older varieties. The following is a very selection of moderate priced varieties in the principal colours:—

WHITE.—King White and Norvic, both large pure white, well waved, producing plenty of fours.

CRIMSON.—Maud Holmes, magnificent colour, good grower, plenty of fours, should be in every selection.

PINK.—Hercules, fairly deep colour, very large, strong grower; Margaret Alice, slightly paler, large and excellent; Elfrida Pearson, pale, good doer; Lilian, very beautiful, pale, a mixture of cream pink and buff; Miss Wright, very pale, almost buff with a lilac flush, lovely; Edith Taylor, one of the loveliest, cerise pink with a slight salmon tint, very large, long stems, good grower, sun-proof. You can't do without it.

SALMON.—Barbara, large and a lovely soft colour; Thomas Stevenson, much brighter than Barbara.

LAVENDER.—Florence Nightingale, a nice colour, splendid grower, very long stems.

BLUE.—Wedgewood, large and beautiful.

CREAM.—Dobbies Cream, still the best. **MAROON.**—King Manuel, very large, good grower.

VARIOUS.—Agricola, very pale blush, flushed with lilac, plenty of fours, really good, delightful if mixed with a few white blooms; Mrs Cuthbertson, pink standard and white wings, very pretty; May Campbell, cream marbled with carmine, very beautiful, large, plenty to fours, strong grower; Rosina, very distinct, being a beautiful mixture of rosy heliotrope with a red wire edge, well frilled, large, plenty of fours.

A few of the latest and more expensive are:—Annie Ireland, white terra cotta edge, attraction improved, huge shell pink suffused with fawn; Brocade, satin rose; Daisybud, pink on white ground, long stems; Dobbies Friller, pink; Hawmark Pink, rich pink; Jack Cornwall, navy blue; Lord Fisher, very fine red maroon; Mascotts, white.

GARDEN NOTES.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The work in this department is coming upon us in real earnest now, especially in getting in seeds and crops of all kinds, so it behoves us to be ready as weather permits. Vacant ground that has been dug and manured at the proper time should be in fine form for breaking down now with the garden hoe or mattock. This loosening up of the soil is beneficial, both by letting the air freely in to sweeten the soil and by keeping down weeds. Many weeds, especially groundsel, will be showing up freely, and must either be dug in or cleared with the hoe, for if allowed to seed they will make enormous work later on. Dig them in, and their decay will nourish the next crop, providing, as I said, they are not allowed to go to seed.

If early sowing is practised and the earliest crops are aimed at, no time should be lost in the preparation for them, and the sowing and planting should be carried out at the earliest opportunity as weather permits. But discretion must be used, according as one lives in an early or late district, and whether subject to late spring frost. For instance, to sow French or runner beans in such a spot would be to court failure. In any case, I think it wise to delay sowing these for a week or two.

Proceed with spinach, carrots, and turnips. And it is also time to get in onions; but to sow these properly the ground must be dry and free, well trodden, raked, retrenched, and re-raked, and made as firm as possible. Good sound tubers cannot be got with half measures.

Sow peas of the early dwarf kinds. See that the ground has sufficient lime in it, for peas cannot be grown satisfactorily on ground that is free from lime.

Sow also broad beans, lettuce, radish, mustard, and cress.

Sow and transplant globe artichokes, and plant the Jerusalem variety.

Sow leeks on a warm bed, also a small quantity of early celery. This should have rich soil and a warm and protected position.

TOMATOES.

Almost every glass structure can be employed for growing tomatoes in, provided that abundance of light, warmth, and air can be got. The tomato must have plenty of light and air. Neither will it stand extremes of cold or heat. Those who have a glasshouse and wish to grow tomatoes may make a start now, unless in a cold district, when I would advise holding off for another week or two, as no advantage is gained by too early a start. They will be more likely to go ahead without severe checks. Sow the seed thickly in shallow boxes, making the soil firm, using plenty of sand. They like free, open, and firm soil. Place the box in the warmest spot at command; or, better still, if a few barrow loads of warm stable manure can be got, place it under them to give a little bottom heat. They will then start away much quicker. Increase air and light as soon as they are well up, or they will become drawn. Prick them out in boxes 1in to 2in apart as soon as they have made their rough leaf, and still increase the air as they become stronger, but do not subject them to any cold draughts.

ROSE-PRUNING.

This month and about now I consider the best time for pruning roses. Proceed first with teas, as they are the first to make growth, unless the roses are wanted to come into bloom for a given date—say, for show purposes—in which case the hybrid perpetuals should be pruned first, the hybrid teas next, and the teas last, as the latter take less time to develop than do the H.P. and H.T.; therefore the latter variety should be pruned first.

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MOTORING NOTES.

WHEN MOTOR CAR BRAKES ACT.

According to calculations which have recently been carried out in America to determine braking effect, the following figures have been evolved as the minimum distances in which a car can be pulled up at various speeds:—

At 10 m.p.h. the distance will be 9.2ft; at 15 m.p.h. the distance will be 20.8ft; at 20 m.p.h. the distance will be 37ft; at 25 m.p.h. the distance will be 58ft; at 30 m.p.h. the distance will be 83.3ft; at 35 m.p.h. the distance will be 113ft; at 40 m.p.h. the distance will be 143ft; at 50 m.p.h. the distance will be 231ft.

GRIT IN THE CYLINDERS.

Although it has been well known for years that the grit drawn into an engine through the carburettor, with the air required for the combustion of the fuel, is largely responsible for the wear of cylinders and pistons, no serious attention has been given to the subject until quite recently. The U.S.A. war authorities, recognising the absolute need of some such contrivance, specified an efficient air-cleaner. This action, according to an American writer, has had a very salutary effect in a much-needed direction. The interest in farm tractors has also had a great deal to do with stimulating the invention of a satisfactory air cleaner, for it was found that the great amount of dust stirred up by a farm tractor, in its ordinary work, had such a serious effect on the operation of the motor that action by the makers was necessary. Now the problem is being taken up actively, and we may expect that all future farm tractors will be properly equipped, and the device will probably constitute a strong "selling point" in the sale of tractors. Whether it will appear soon on all American touring cars will depend largely on whether buyers insist on it. It certainly would be more desirable than some of the showy accessories now used to attract the attention of the public.

UNDERSHIELD OF THE CAR.

MANY DESIGNS LACK EFFICIENCY.

One of the most unsatisfactory details of modern cars is the undershielding. There are few examples of really efficient undershields which can be readily taken down without a great deal of trouble and discomfort. Struggling with an undershield is about the most temper-provoking job about a car. The fitting of easily screwed up or unscrewed clamps which will hold the shield firm and free from rattle seems to be more of a problem than one would at first sight expect it to be. The fitting, being exposed to wet and dirt, soon gets rusty, and it is quite usual to find hand screws or nuts which have permanently rusted on to their bolts or studs. The spring clips which are sometimes fitted soon get loose. The springs, through reduction of the metal by rust, get weak and elongated, and the shield hangs down and rattles and admits dirt and wet. Often the springs break and let the whole shield down on to the road with a terrifying noise. A driver has even been known to come home without any undershield and without knowing that he had lost it. If an undershield could be made of cast aluminium and could be pushed along in a slide, each side of the frame underneath it would be easily detached in use. One bolt and nut in front could hold it, and the job could be done without having to crawl under the car. It seems a point to which designers might give some attention.

MAGNETOS.

For years and years Germany led the world in the magneto industry and turned out such a vast number at a price that no other countries could successfully compete with. And the public demand for Bosch or Eiseman was a serious stumbling block to any British firm attempting to get a share of the trade. When the war broke out, England was in a most serious position over magnetos. The Bosch works, in England were taken over by the War Office at once, and the officials were seriously disillusioned.

The manufacture of magnetos in England by Bosch was carried out to comply with the law in order to hold the patents, but it was discovered that hardly a thing was made at the works: in fact, it was purely an assembling shop. Even the magnets made in Sheffield were sent to Germany to be heat treated and magnetised! There were two or three other firms making magnetos in England then, and the upshot was that a board was set up to assist and expedite manufacture as fast as possible. Thousands of cars, trucks and motor cycles were hung up for the magneto, and the task was an

easy one. Special varnishes, insulating silks, etc., had to be made, as the manufacture of magnetos calls for thicknesses of wire, silk covering, silk tapes, etc., made to thousands of an inch in thickness. One by one the difficulties were overcome, until it is now asserted that English magnetos are made which are very much superior to anything Germany ever turned out, and there are now fifteen growing in England specialising in magnetos. It is strange but true that the original design of Bosch has survived and has been copied extensively, the improvements made being in the matter of insulation and making the apparatus watertight.

As a source of ignition the magneto holds great sway in England and the Continent, yet in America battery ignition is the rule, and judging by recent news from England, the magneto will be the most popular form of ignition there for a long time to come.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The Martian year is almost equal to two of our years.

A cannon ball at a constant speed of 547 yards per second, would take 8 days 5 hours to reach the moon.

A train running at a speed of one kilometre per minute would take 266 days 16 hours to reach the moon.

The earth is nearest to Mars once every 15 years, at which period it is 34,000,000 miles away.

Mars burns like a drop of blood in the firmament, and it is this ruddy colour that inspired its name and attributes.

A train travelling at a speed of 65 miles per hour would have to run 46,000,000 years in order to reach Centaur.

If some tremendous explosion occurred in Centaur it would be 3,000,000 years before we would hear it.

The planet Mars is 140,000,000 miles from the sun and is gravitating in an orbit exterior to that which the earth takes annually round the same centre.

The Academy of Sciences announces that an astronomer at the Barcelona Observatory has discovered a new minor planet which will be named Alforsina.

A train travelling at a speed of 1 kilometre (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile) would take 253 years to arrive at the sun, and with the return journey would take 566 years before the travellers could bring us back news.

The earliest telescopic observations revealed the existence of more or less accentuated markings upon the surface of Mars. The progress of optics has enabled these markings to be more clearly defined.

From antiquity, all curses seem to have fallen on Mars. He is the god of war and of carnage, the protector of armies, the inspirer of hatred among the peoples, it is he who pours out the blood of humanity in hecatombs of the nations.

The intensity of the seasons is more accentuated upon the earth, since the orbit is very elongated. But there, as here, are three distinct zones: the torrid, the temperate, and the glacial.

In last week's notes we stated the distance from the earth to the sun to be 93,000,000 miles. Our imagination is confounded before this gulf, across which we see our dazzling sun, whose burning rays fly rapidly through space in order to reach us. Sound is transmitted through the air at a velocity of 1115 feet per second. If our atmosphere reached to the sun, the noise of an explosion sufficiently formidable to be heard here, would reach us at the end of 13 years and 9 months. But the more rapid carriers, such as electric telegraph would leap across to the orb of day in 8 minutes 17 seconds.

By means of the telescope we can follow the variations of the Martian seasons, especially in what concerns the polar snows, which regularly aggregate during the winter, and melt no less regularly during the heat of the summer. These snows are very easily observed and stand out clearly with dazzling whiteness. Sometimes the snows almost entirely disappear. This never happens with our polar ice.

There are hardly ever clouds on Mars; the Martian atmosphere is almost always limpid, and one can say that fine weather is the chronic state of the planet. At times, light fogs, or a little vapour will appear in certain regions, but they are soon dissipated and the sky clears up again. A very decided improvement for both Southland and Mars if we could have a few more of the ingredients of each other's climate.

BLIGHTY NEWS.

The Ministry of Health has rejected the Nottingham Corporation's application for a wide extension of the municipal boundaries, on the ground of the corporation's neglect of duty in the matter of sewage disposal arrangements, unfit houses, unhealthy areas, and insufficient progress in carrying out housing schemes.

The General Council of King George's Fund for Sailors have received the sum of £6,719 17s 3d from the Wellington Travelers' and Warehousemen's Association of New Zealand, for the relief of dependents of men of the British Mercantile Marine.

The village of Ewell has decided on a 'Garden Remembrance' as a war memorial. It will be an enclosure in the churchyard surrounded by a low wall and a rose-mary and yew hedge.

Damage estimated at £100,000 was caused by a fire at the oil cake mills and seed stores of the Aberdeen Commercial Company, Ltd.

Sir Wilfred Stokes, the inventor of the Stokes gun, was commended by a West Surrey Coroner, for attempting the rescue of a Ripley boy, aged four, who was drowned in a mill-stream at Ockham.

A man complained to the magistrate at the Thames Police Court recently, that his landlord had recently secured possession of rooms occupied by him (the applicant) on the ground that he wanted them for his own use. He now found that the landlord had re-let the rooms to another person. The Magistrate (Mr Cairns).—I can conceive of no more serious offence than landlords coming here and committing perjury to get tenants evicted. I shall take a very serious view of it. The magistrate ordered inquiries to be made.

The body of Miss Clara De Bunch Lawson, of Broadstairs, who died at the age of 70, was buried at sea on May 27th in accordance with her expressed wish. The coffin, covered with wreaths, was transferred from a hearse to a motor-boat at Ramsgate, and conveyed to the Goodwin Sands, a second motor-boat carrying a party of mourners. The spot selected for the funeral was a patch of water known as Trinity Bay, about seven miles from Ramsgate. Here the service was conducted by the rector of Broadstairs, and the coffin was then lowered over the side into 20 fathoms of water.

The late Dr. Robert Edwards, of Carlisle, who died last week, was the surgeon who performed the remarkable feat of amputating the leg of a soldier of the Royal Scots while the latter was pinned under the wreckage of a train in the Gretna railway disaster five years ago.

At Hendon Police Court last week, Bernard Dillon, the husband of Miss Marie Lloyd, was bound over for 12 months on a charge of assaulting John Wood, his father-in-law, on the night of Sunday, March 14th, in the kitchen at Oakdene, Golders Green, where all the parties resided.

The bodies of a number of American soldiers who died of wounds in Bath War Hospital were exhumed last week from the local cemetery by men of an American corps detailed for this duty, and placed in specially made caskets for conveyance across the Atlantic for reinterment in the United States.

The building at Trafalgar Square, which has been known for some 80 years as Morley's Hotel, has been sold by Messrs Hampton and Sons. It has a frontage also to the Strand, and includes the post office. It is understood that the Old Colony Club, a well known American institution, has acquired the property.

At the annual meeting of the Birmingham Liberal Association on Monday the members endorsed the Leamington resolution affirming the independence of the Liberal Party and its organization, and declining the invitation of the Prime Minister to enter into closer co-operation with the Conservative Party. The association re-elected Mr Arthur Brampton, the chairman of the Leamington meeting, as president.

Two men were hanged simultaneously at Duke street prison, Glasgow. They were James Rollins and Albert James Fraser, who were sentenced to death for murdering an ex-soldier named Henry Senior. Senior had been lured by a woman member of the men's gang to a lonely part of the recreation ground in Queen's Park, where he was brutally assaulted and robbed.

The chairman of the Walthamstow Council (Councillor Lyne) cut the first sod on the site of the housing scheme near the borders of Epping Forest. It is hoped to complete 50 houses within 12 weeks by the employment of direct labour.

NEW ZEALAND IN 1887-88.

The following interesting data concerning New Zealand during the years subsequent to 1887 is published in the Nineteenth Century, in an article dealing with "The New South Sea Bubble." The writer of the article, the Hon. John Fortescue, is proceeding by way of analogy to demonstrate the seriousness of the financial crisis in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. This article is relevant to another written by the same writer in 1885 in which he described the "seamy" side of Australia. "My aim was to show that British investors had for years been entrusting gigantic money interests to Australians without maintaining any supervision, and without receiving, except from people necessarily concerned to present one side of the case only, any report or information whatever as to the disposal thereof; and to give warning that there was reason to suspect an abuse of the confidence thus generously conceded."

We publish the following extract hoping that it may give some indication of our past difficulties.

"For the Australian bubble had burst; banks have fallen like autumn leaves; and across the flaming advertisements of 'boundless resources,' 'millions of unrealised wealth,' 'matchless prosperity,' and the like, wherewith the Australian Government used to feed our fancy and fill their treasuries, are pasted the fearful words 'moratorium,' and 'forced paper currency.' It is, I suppose, indelicate to speak of nasty financial as of nasty physical disorders, except by Latin names; but moratorium, with its undisguised handmaid, means in plain English a confession of deferred bankruptcy."

The British public in this Australian crisis is thinking of commercial institutions. I want it to think of Governments. It is thinking of banks; I want it to think of bonds. There is a vague feeling abroad that the Australians will struggle through their difficulties somehow; and, to support this feeling, we are reminded that New Zealand has passed through an equally critical stage, and has recovered. Now, it is perfectly true that the principal local bank in New Zealand, though it never actually closed its doors, was compelled to write off nearly two millions of capital, and to submit to reconstructions. It is perfectly true, again, that New Zealand in 1887-88 was on the verge of bankruptcy—so near, indeed, that a member of the Government blurted out the admission (retracted immediately afterwards) that unless a loan were floated the Colony would have to 'file its schedule.' It is also true, I rejoice to think, that New Zealand, after a hard struggle, is beginning to recover, and seems now to be in a sounder financial condition than she has been for many years. There is some ground here for praise and congratulation to this, the gem of four Australasian Colonies. But is there ground for confidence of similar recovery in Victoria and New South Wales?

The two cases, unfortunately, are not parallel. New Zealand, thanks to Sir George Grey and to his interpreter, Mr Froude, lost credit in the London market just in time to escape hopeless embarrassment. She was never so deeply dipped as Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland are at the present moment. Moreover, ten millions of her debt was war debt; economically, of course, dead loss; politically and morally far more profitable than certain "reproductive public works."

Again, to pursue the comparison still further, New Zealand reached her lowest level in 1887-88. Did she at once brace herself up and set to work to redeem the past? Certainly not. She was too far demoralised for that; her people had forgotten how to work. For many months—say two years—she bewailed her fate and declined to face her position. The majority of the colonists repudiated the old gambling policy outwardly from their lips only, not inwardly from their hearts; many pinned in secret for a return to the old system, heedless of consequences; nearly all thought themselves hardly used when British investors declined any longer to pay, under the form of new loans, the interest due on the old. But there was a goodly remnant of New Zealanders who had seen the worst days of the Maori wars and had learned to stand up against difficulties. The Premier himself had been a distinguished soldier, and possessed, together with many failings, three great qualities—pluck, patriotism, and huge contempt for those who would not work. Very slowly New Zealand shook off the sloth engendered by eighteen years of fictitious prosperity. The man who set her on her feet is dead of work and worry; but New Zealand lives, and but for the politicians (a very serious reservation) should be safe enough.

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Here is something good—Five-roomed house; bathroom, washhouse, gas, in good order; situated alongside main section of train. A cheap home at £550. Terms could be arranged.

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LAND AGENT.

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ALEX. KIDD,
Bootmaker.

BATTLEFIELDS TOUR.

ON HOLY GROUND.

("Times" Correspondent).

High up on the Somme battlefield there stands a simple monument to the officers and men of the 18th Division, who fell in the desperate fighting, 18 times renewed, for the possession of Trones Wood. There is a message for the battlefield tourist on this plain white stone, marching, as it seems, at the head of a ghostly column of bare tree-trunks. From the roadside one line of the inscription, printed in bolder lettering than the rest, can alone be read, but memory can recall no more illuminating moment than that in which these words were imprinted on the mind: "The greatest thing in the world."

This sublime affirmation is the key to the wonder of the great belt of devastation which stretches league upon league from the North Sea to Verdun and the Swiss frontier.

HOLY GROUND.

Who can remain unmoved as he drives into Ypres by the Menin Gate and reads the notice which the Burgomaster, M. Colaert, has set up in three languages here as at other prominent points in the ruined city:—

"The Burgomaster and the City Council of Ypres urge you to remember that the ground you walk on is hallowed by the sacrifice of 250,000 British officers and men who were killed or wounded in four terrible years of battle endured in the Salient of Ypres, and whose heroism Belgium can never forget."

And when at last the traveller stands in silent awe before the majestic notice put up by order of the Town Major of Ypres:—

"This is holy ground. No stone of this fabric may be taken. It is a heritage for all civilised peoples."

This is holy ground, not Ypres alone, but Armentieres, Lens, Arras, Albert, Peronne, and the broadlands which stretch in front and on either side of the once fair cities whose names will be linked for all time with the valour of the British race. There is happily little need to impress this truth upon the parties of British visitors who are now passing over the country in motor cars, char-a-bancs, or converted army lorry. In a Whitson tour of the battlefields I never heard a jarring word or saw a ghastly action.

It is a question whether the decisive part played by the troops of the homeland in the campaigns in Belgium and Northern France are being fitly commemorated on the spot. Monuments, which will endure for centuries, are now rising on commanding positions on the old British front. The Canadians have commemorated their victories at Vimy Ridge and on the high ground by Passchendaele by noble memorials which can be seen for miles around.

AUSTRALIA'S MONUMENTS.

Australia has set up a wonderfully fine series of monuments to the valour of its sons. Go where you will in any part of the vast expanse of the Somme battlefield and you will never be long out of sight of an obelisk to remind you of the contribution which the Commonwealth made to the common cause. The Australians have three monuments, each of extreme simplicity, in the Somme area, and they are so placed as to command wide views of three different sectors of the battlefield. The finest site of all is Mont St. Quentin, above Peronne. When the monument now building on the hill is complete it will be seen for miles down the wide valley of the Somme, which was finally opened to the Allies when the Australians, in one of the most gallant feats of the war, stormed this key position. The other monuments are at Pozieres, towering above an Australian cemetery, in which the foremost graves were a glory of paeonies on Whit Monday, and on the Bray-Corbic road, with a downland outlook towards Morlan-court. They will serve to keep green the memory of brave men from overseas when every village for which they fought has been rebuilt and the last scar of war has disappeared from every field which they trod in the battle array.

One looks in vain for any national monument to the millions who crossed the narrow seas from Great Britain to uphold the honour of their native land. Here and there the story of a brilliant feat of arms or a superb act of self-sacrifice is told by a divisional or regimental memorial. But few of these are of a permanent character.

THE HOLIEST SHRINE.

The British race has no holier shrine than the long line of cemeteries which stretches from the Belgian plain to the uplands of Picardy. These burial-grounds of the flower of our manhood are the most moving spectacle of any to be seen in the wide sweep of the Western battle front. Still, although nothing can dwarf them or lessen their poignant appeal, the English visitor cannot resist the thought that something more might have been done to remind future generations of Belgians and Frenchmen, no less than of Britons and Americans, of the 4 years' battle which was fought out at Ypres and on the Somme, chiefly by the troops of Great Britain.

It is very difficult to avoid the feeling that the authorities have little appreciation of the meaning of simple symbols to the mass of mankind. Amiens Cathedral supplies an extraordinary illustration of British detachment from the realm of sentiment. English troops fought as stoutly and as successfully as any to save this glorious church from the fate of the Cloth Hall of Ypres and the Cathedral of Rheims. Yet, what does the Englishman find on renewing acquaintance with it? He sees tablets on the walls to Canadian Dragoons and the American Engineers who fell in defence of the city. He stands before a side-chapel, unlifted by the spectacle of Australian, New Zealand, and United States flags, presented to the cathedral as a token of remembrance of the association of the troops of those three nations with the citizens of Amiens in their time of trial. The French flag, too, is there, and a vacant place has been left. But, when I was there ten days ago, there was no Union Jack to complete the symbolism of the Great Alliance. How an Englishman's heart would have leapt up at the sight of the Flag in a spot of such historic and hallowed memories!

CAPTAIN FRYATT'S MEMORY.

It is the same in Belgium. It is impossible to feel that the achievements of the troops of the homeland are forgotten amid the friendly peasantry of these regions. But the feeling of neglect at home persists. By the side of the road between Furnes and Nieupoort, where the battles of the Yser raged in fire and flood, there is nearly ready for unveiling a superb national monument to the Belgians who fell victims of the German invasion. Not many miles away rises the grand old city of Bruges. It was to Bruges that Fryatt was taken for trial, and it was in the yard of the Lancers' Barracks that he was shot. It was one of the most infamous of the crimes committed by the Germans during the war, and Captain Fryatt's example will be an inspiration to the youth of England when many tender memories of the war have begun to fade. On inquiring at the gate of the barracks the English visitor is very courteously escorted by a Belgian soldier to the place of Captain Fryatt's execution. Incredible as it may seem, there is nothing of any kind to show what happened there.

A REAWAKENED LAND.

THE WILL TO WORK.

In the whole stupendous record of these last few years, few things stand out so impressively as the transformation of the battlefields since the Armistice. Nature and man have wrought such changes in the appearance of the devastated areas as to assure their redemption within a period of time which would have seemed incredible to the soldiers who sowed these fields with shells and sprayed them with poison gas, with never a chance of rotation as season followed season. Many landmarks of the war have already disappeared and the battle areas are being cleared with such speed that the day is not far distant when it will be impossible to trace the fighting line except by the staves of a ruined building and the stumps of a blasted wood.

It was only to be expected that the French and the Belgians would strain every nerve to restore such famous cities as Ypres, Armentieres, Lens, and Arras, to something like their old state. What is so remarkable is the revival of scores of village communities, which only a few months ago were no more than names. Lasting fame had been brought to many of them, but at the price of their utter effacement. Nowhere was there such a complete crushing out of the habitations of man as in the foreground of the Ypres Salient. At the time of the Armistice,

the only building which appeared above ground between Kemmel and Houthoulst, except the mother-city herself, were the chain of concrete pill-boxes which showed up like white growths of fungus on the blackened landscape. How different is the scene to-day! The German strong points still stand out in the fields, forlorn and mostly forgotten, while there are springing up all over the countryside wooden houses and converted army huts of tin, humming with new activity of that greater fight for existence which has the plough for its most formidable weapon.

LIFE IN THE SALIENT.

The transformation is proceeding at such an amazing speed that even those whose business takes them constantly to these areas find it difficult to keep pace with it. The battlefield guidebook of most recent date contains a picture of "all that is left of Hooze—the signboard." The description is technically correct, so far as it relates to the Hooze for which the British and German armies strove in turn at the crisis of more than one of the battles of Ypres. But a new Hooze is already rising on the ruins of the old, and there are friendly sounds now to break the uncanny stillness which once brooded over the great British cemetery by the side of the Menin Road. Farther down the road towards Ypres, before you cross the moat and pass the still picturesque ramparts of an older avenue of one-storey houses, each with its strip of freshly-dug garden—within sight of Heli Fire Corner.

Or take the opposite direction, and plunge into the heart of the great battlefield. No position was more hotly disputed year in, year out, than the village of Gheluvelt, on the crest of the Menin Road. It meant everything to us in the First Battle of Ypres, and everything to the Germans in the Third. The authority already quoted refers to the site on which "Gheluvelt used to stand," and makes the considerable claim for these parts that there are "still a few broken walls standing." That was, no doubt, all that could have been said of the place a few months ago, but to-day Gheluvelt is throbbing with new life.

These, of course, are no more than oases in the gaunt desert of the Ypres Salient. But they are the beginning of a new life, the cadres as it were, of the social organisation which is to be. It is, however, the Somme battlefield which affords the crowning example of this wonderful rebirth. A score of villages, whose names were household words in every part of the Empire less than four years ago, are rising again from their ashes. Slowly and painfully, it is true. But there are faint beams of light now in that great tract on which eternal darkness seemed to have fallen between Albert and Bapaume and Bray and Peronne.

The fear has been expressed on this side of the Channel that Ypres may be desecrated by the brand of new buildings of a rough and ready pattern which are appearing among the ruins. This is surely the wrong angle from which to approach even the monumental spectacle of Ypres. The central square, admittedly, is a case apart. The Cloth Hall and the other classic relics around it remain exactly as they were at the time of the armistice. Sentiment has been respected in that place of supreme sacrifice, but away from it there seems no more reason why Ypres should not be rebuilt than Passchendaele.

THE FARMER AND RETURNED MEN.

There are many farmers who are earnestly trying to help the returned man who is on the land, but among the many there is one who deserves particularly well of the country. This is the type of farmer who sold at a very moderate price for the settlement of the men who fought for us. He has not sold all his land and gone to the city. He is staying here, as the friend and adviser of the soldier-settler. He has made his home their home, he gives them every assistance, and his farm plant is for them for haulage and cultivation. The twenty-four returned men who have secured land at Te Awamutu, on the Puahe block of the Tanehukua property, of W. G. Park, are fortunate of all the men who have gone on the land. They describe themselves as flourishing, and they are determined to make Puahe the best soldier settlement in the Dominion.

MISSING.

25/2108 TURNBULL G. P.

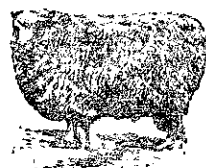
The above-named left New Zealand with "E." Company, 10th Reinforcements, and returned to New Zealand by "Ramona," October 1919.

Any information regarding present whereabouts of the above-named will be gratefully received by his relatives. Reply to: General Secretary, N.Z.B.S.A., Wellington.

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SHORT STORIES.**WHEN TO STOP.**

A countryman who visited London lost his gold watch. He trotted off to Scotland Yard, and told them about his trouble. With their usual politeness they informed him that they would leave no stone unturned in their endeavour to find the watch.

A few days later he went through some the leading thoroughfares, and saw street after street turned up, and was told that a few miles were in the same condition.

Running to Scotland Yard, he said: "I didn't think I was giving you all that trouble. If you don't find the watch by Saturday, you need not pull up any more of the road."

WELL DRUGGED.

A doctor was summoned to a police station to examine an unconscious prisoner. The prisoner, very muddy and dishevelled, lay on the floor of the cell. The physician bent over and examined him, and then, rising, said, in a loud, stern voice:—

"This man's condition is not due to drink. He has been drugged."

"A policeman turned pale, and said, in a timid, hesitating voice:—

"I'm afraid ye're right, sir. I drugged him all the way—a matter of a hundred yards or more."

NOT A CASE FOR WORRY.

They met at a dance.

He was tall and stalwart, she—oh, so sweet.

They jizzed, they one-hopped, they two-whirled, they—well, they did just what everybody's doing now.

After the seventh dance with his charmer, the young fellow stopped suddenly and glanced suspiciously round.

"It's funny, Mabel," he said. "See that glum-looking chap over there. He's been following us about all the time. Who is he and what's he after?"

"Who—that miserable, half-starved fellow in the spotted tie?" remarked Mabel, casually. "Don't worry about him; he's only the fellow who paid for me to come in."

GETTING OUT OF IT.

Mr Knowall was the sort of man who, if he doesn't know, will never say so. Thus, when his wife asks him a question to which he doesn't know the answer, he does his best.

"Herbert," she said recently, "what is a canard?"

"Surely you know that?" he replied snappily, thinking hard. "Why, the word itself conveys its own meaning.

"Does it, dear?" said wife soothingly.

"Still I don't see it. Do please explain it to me!"

"Well, a canard is something one canardly believe, of course!"

HITTING BACK.

Eearly on Monday a smartly-dressed woman entered the big draper's.

"I am sending back those coats you let me have during the sale," she told the manager blandly.

"I find that none of them really fits me."

Then, with a gracious smile she sailed out of the place.

But she didn't smile so broadly that night, when she received a little parcel and a letter, which read:—

"Madam, we are returning the pair of gloves and the handkerchief which you inadvertently left in the pocket of one of our coats which didn't fit!"

Explosive shells, which were fairly successful, appear to have been used by the Dutch as long ago as 1588.

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- 100 Dozen Mens' LOUNGE FELT HATS, all sizes. Usual Price, 15/6. SALE, 12/6.
- 40 Dozen Mens' LOUNGE FELT HATS, all sizes. Usual Price, 17/6. SALE, 14/6.
- 60 Dozen Mens' LOUNGE FELT HATS, good quality. Usual Price, 30/6. SALE, 25/6.
- 40 Dozen Mens' TWEED CAPS. Usual Price, 5/11. SALE, 4/6.
- 20 Dozen Mens' TWEED CAPS, nice patterns. Usual Price, 7/6. SALE, 5/11.

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