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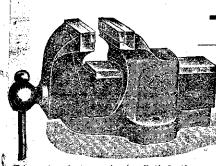
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## The Nature Column.

(By "Student.")

("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.) Last Wednesday I set out for a little jaunt of six or eight miles through the bottom part of the Otatara Peninsula. I had not visited this part for some 12 or 13 years, and naturally expected some changes to have taken place, but did not anticipate the dreary wilderness which now prevails. The native bush gave the place its charm, and from a week-ender's point of view its value in £. s. d. The bush has largely gone, and in its place is left but gaunt ugly stumps and sand swamp and rushes. Most of the sections are decorated with a notice to trespassors to beware. What reason exists for trespassing upon such ugliness? A little of the bush still exists in places. It gives pleasure to note the care which some of the occupiers of sections have taken to adorn the bush without spoiling it. However, it is regrettable to find that introduced plants are being planted along the road lines. No doubt, they grow very quickly in some cases, but why destroy the character of the bush, by introducing strangers. If a windbreak is wanted, what about the manuka. Plants are to be procured on the spot and its growth habit prevents a draught close to the ground. A manuka bush in flower is a beautiful sight and its aromatic leaves perfume the air. Senecio rotundiforus sometimes called mutton bird scrub is a handsome shrub and will stand any amount of wind. Witness the plants growing in he Crescent. One of the Oleanias is also a great wind resisting plant. In an exposed position by the Post Office it has grown into a shapely little tree. I am quite sure that many other natives could also be grown in the exposed sides of the bush. The Kowhai (Sophra Tetratera) with its feathery foliage and beautiful yellow flowers like laburnm, is a tree one would expect to find planted, but the only specimen I saw was one growing on Bushy Point. Apart from its beauty the wood of this tree is now valauble, planting it would prove a good investment. Young totaras are springing up in thousands and there seems no need to plant these. It was saddening to see that on the steep faces on the south end of Otatara the bush had been swept away. The land could not be of any value and the bush besides giving life to the faces held the sand together. It was nothing short of vandalism to cut it down. The forest which originally clothed the land was of a mixed character and representative of each sort of tree are still to be found. I noticed from the roadside a plant of one of the Cyathodes. This is the plant fairly common at the Bluff and generally covered with white berries. It is quite a handsome shrub and should be cultivated. Astelias there are in quantity. This handsome plant with long leaves like flax grows casily, and it is surprising that more of them are not grown in town gardens. Treeferns are still fairly common and it is to be hoped will be strictly preserved. The Coprosma family is in abundance. If Otatara were left to go back to nature it is quite probable it would revert to forest Of seedling trees there are enormous numbers. In a space a couple of yards square I counted several dozen broadleaves and miros. The broadleaf shining foliage making it a plant of value. It does well in a garden and does not take up too much room. In the swamps and on the fringe of the bush the cabbage tree( (Cordyline Australia) is to be seen in most places. This member of the plant association is a hardy doer and yet withal a graceful, ornamental tree. It should be planted on the road lines together with toitoi and flax (Phormium) to give shelter and beautify the neighbourhood.

The geological evidence shows that the most part of Otatara consists of ancient sand dunes; perhaps originally fixed by the native sand-binding sedge; scrub and bush having finished the work of consolidation. The sandy desert of several thousand acres, known as Sandy Point Domain, was like Otatara in the early days of Invercargill. I understand that the rabbit was first liberated there. The cabbits burrowed holes in the sand-hills: the sand ran out, the turf fell in, and the wind-driven sand soon completed the work of destruction. Only a small part of bush is left, and it is apparently being cut by somebody.

Divested of its bush and with the aid of rabbits it would be quite possible for Otatara to become another sandy desert in a very short time.

By a printer's error in last week's column, I was made to say that the water supply most likely comes from the "coast" it should have been from the East.

#### GENERAL RUSSELL.

VISIT TO MASTERTON.

The annual re-union of the Returned Soldiers' Association was held in the Municipal Buildings on Friday evening, there being a very large and enthusiastic attendance. Colonel J. A. Cowles presided, and among the guests were the Mayor (Mr W. H. Jackson), Mr G. R. Sykes, M.P., Colonel Mitchell, M.P., General Russell, Brigadier-Generals Richardson and Hart, and Dr Boxer, Mr A. P. Whatman, and Mr Hugh Morrison, president of the Wairarapa Patriotic As-

General Russell complimented the local association on being so fortunate in having such a big hearted man as Mr Whatman to see to its interests. He hoped the association would long continue as a co-operative body, for it would be a power for great good in the future. If the work of repatriation was completed within the next two years he was afraid the association would find it hard to exist unless it found some other work to act as an incentive to union. When men ceased to work they died. He felt that each soldier should take an active interest in the management of the association. He had taken no leading part in association matters himself, because he felt that having occupied position of supreme officer of New Zealand forces there might be a feeling that he was betfor as a private member. So far not many soldiers had taken part in politics. Yet he believed they could do much good in that direction. For had they not learnt the lesson of selfishness and selfsacrifice? They had a clearer view of what was right and wrong for a world that was at present seething with trouble. They must enter civilian life with feeling that they had "routine orders." There must be a real desire for peace and tolerance, and they must be determined to have nothing to do with such doctrines as direct action. They would have none of direct action; they had seen too much blood spilt in France and elsewhere. All problems must be settled quietly. The future of the Dominion lay entirely in the hands of the returned soldiers. At the front success was obtained through obedience; so it must be in civilian life, where great effort and discipline were even more necessary than at the front. He advised all returned men to wear their medals at every public function, for by doing so they provided examples of duty which others might follow.

In regard to the Defence League with which he was connected, General Russell said that, to his mind, organised defence was necessary now that "The League of Nations" had failed to do away with the need for armies. The stait that was wanted in this country was a conviction that one man was as good as another. The poor should have equal opportunity with the rich.

### REPATRIATION WORK,

General Richardson upheld the work of his department, which was doing all possible for returned men by carrying out the policy of the Government. There had been strenuous times lately in repatriating all the men abroad. He hoped that the £70,000 in canteen funds world be allocated by Parliament this session. He officially denied the report the Turks had desecrated graves on the Peninsula, and said that the cemeteries in France were being concentrated and well looked after. He commended the resolutions recently passed by returned soldiers regarding the Asiatic menace, and said they must be prepared to defend their shores against this peril.

#### PENSIONS AND LAND.

Colonel Mitchell dealt at some length with the question of adequate pensions for permanently disabled men. they think that a man rendered useless in defence of his country was not worth more than £3 per week?: for that was about the total of the pension he received. Only that we do continued Col. Mitchell, he had been -formental in gaining an increased : Wellington officer with suffering from cancer, and had a | a month or two longer to live. The proposals now before Parliament provided for an increase of £1,250,000 in pensions, and he had had the greatest difficulty in persuading the Government to take up the bill. "I advise the men wanting land -there are about six thousand of them and I should wish there were ten-to save their money for the present as there are hard times ahead. I have been informed that the next market will see wool down to tenpence per lb. Let the would be soldier settlers wait until Crown and native lands are opened up. Anyhow they will get their farms more cheaply."

Speeches were also delivered by Brigadier-General Hart and octor Boxer.

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