

No. 35.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920.

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WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS!

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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.

BILLETS.

If we join the army, just to go and
fight the Hun,
And we work from early dawn to the
setting of the sun,
How we sigh with soft contentment
when the mess is o'er,
As we tramp along to our billets'
welcome door.

For a bath of pleasing temperature our
kind attention waits,
And then in sheets enfolded we can
laugh at all the fates,
Secure from shrapnel clatter and the
high explosive shock,
Till our soldier-servant wakes us with
his cry of "Six o'clock."

Not always thus we're billeted; the
elements of chance
Pervert that pleasant pastime known as
"billeting in France";
To-day we're in a chateau and to-
morrow on a farm,
A dug-out in the gun line, or the
Y.M.C.A.'s holy calm.

The house of village cures or with the
local Mayor,
An attic in a granary, which we and
vermin share;
Still we cannot help thinking, as our
thoughts fly o'er the foam,
Of the truthness of the saying that
"There's no place like home."

YPRES.
With Variations.

(Y.P.R.S. in "N.Z. at the Front.")

When the Boche sent his shells into
EEP,
A timid young French chimney sweep
Declared, when he woke from his sleep,
With horror he felt his flesh creep,
To hear the shells crashing down
In the heart of the town,
And the chimneys a-goin' so cheap.
—A la Francaise.

His wife, with one eye, was a sweeper
In the famous Cloth Hall of old EEPER,
And one day as she opened her peeper
To rouse up her lazy young sleeper,
She growled like a Turk
At the thought of her work,
While the Boches were still shelling
EEP.

Now this young chimney sweep,
In the city of EEP,
And his wife the tired sweeper,
Who called the place EEPER,
Though sometimes a little bit snappy,
Were really contented and happy,
Till they took to strong drink,
And the reason, I think,
Was their hearing two tanked "Tommy"
swipers,
At the close of the day,
In an estaminet,
Making fun of the people of WIPERS!
—A l' Anglais.

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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/-

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THE SILENT WIFE!

Remarkable Drama of Married Life.

By MARK ENGLISH.

THE FIRST PART.

Doris Thobury, the sister of the children's ward, was telling the little ones stories, when the door opened and the matron and Dr Weston came in. Doris's cheeks took a deep tint, for she loved the kindly, grave-faced young doctor deeply.

As the doctor went his rounds, she held each little patient's hand, for the pain never seemed so bad when Sister Doris was near, and when all the patients had been examined her duty for the day was over.

As she was going out of the Cottage Hospital gate, Paul Weston overtook her.

"May I accompany you?" he asked, and she smiled and nodded. They spoke of many things, and at last when they had reached a more secluded spot the doctor seized her hand.

"Miss Thobury," he said, "I love you—I love you with all my heart and soul. Will you be my wife?" She looked at him steadfastly as she answered "Yes." It was some time later when they parted, and when they did so Doris was the happiest girl in the world.

The next morning she received a telegram: "Come home immediately," it ran. "You are wanted at once." And a little later she was speeding towards her home.

At the very moment she was answering Paul Weston on the previous night, an interview was going on which was to alter her whole life.

"Those are my terms; take them or leave them. Accept them and I pull you through; refuse and you are ruined!" The speaker, Roger Armer, was a strong, hard man; he was Walter Thobury's manager, and the man he faced as he uttered those words was Walter Thobury himself.

Doris's father was a failure; he was weak and lazy, and as he faced his manager he looked frightened. His uncle had died and left him the huge business of Thobury and Co. But he did not trouble himself about the business; he left it all in the hands of Roger Armer. And now he found that he was on the brink of ruin, and only Armer could pull him through, and that he would only do so on one condition, and that was that he should marry Doris. And in his weakness and fear of ruin the crushed man agreed—actually agreed to sacrifice his daughter to save himself.

When he told Doris she was horrified.

"Father," she cried, "you are not in earnest. Marry Mr Armer? I couldn't. You can't mean it." At last she cast aside all her hopes for the future and promised. That evening she wrote a short note to Paul Weston telling him she had changed her mind and could never be his wife.

Her engagement to Armer was announced, and eventually Doris Thobury became Doris Armer.

She found her husband domineering, and determined to break her proud spirit. She discovered, too, that she had been won by a trick, for her father's business had never been anything but perfectly solvent.

Doris invites Paul Weston, the young doctor to whom she had been engaged, to dinner. When he comes, Roger insults him in front of the other guests, and orders him from the house. In sudden anger, Doris tells him she will never open her lips to him again. At last finding his threats of no avail, and that she has become a "silent wife," he takes her to a house in the middle of a lonely wood, and leaves her there in the charge of a nurse, whom he tells she is mad.

When Doris is thinking over her terrible situation in her room a sliding panel opens

and a man appears, who is willing to help her to escape.

"HE WOULD TAKE HER IN HIS ARMS AND KISS HER."

Isobel Vane came upon Armer as he strolled moodily up and down the garden of Westways Court. His thoughts were far from being enviable ones. The drastic steps he had taken to force Doris to speak filled him with disgust of himself.

And yet, he argued, what else could he do? He could not lose her. By a lie he had gained her—by force he would keep her.

Yet he felt how futile was the course he had taken. The girl he had married had as strong a will as his own; the proud spirit would not easily be broken.

If this last treatment failed, there seemed nothing left to him but to open the door of her cage and let his wild, beautiful bird escape.

To-night he would go to her. He would not plead in words. He would try another method. He would take her in his arms—plead for pardon for the lie he had told to her—tell her that it was love that had driven him to such a mean action.

He would hold her, never let her go until she whispered her forgiveness.

And then these softer, saner thoughts were thrust aside by the image of Paul Weston. Before his mental vision there arose the picture of Doris sitting on the the Demon, Paul's eyes fixed upon her face.

"She is too good to ignore her marriage vows," he thought bitterly. "She may not, does not, love me; but there is no other man in her life. She would not allow it, but she cannot help her thoughts. She would have been happy with Weston but for me."

It was in this frame of mind that Isobel found the man she had never ceased to love.

"Roger," she said, in a low tender voice, "is it true that Doris has left you?"

He swung round upon her, his face hard, his eyes stern with misery.

"No, it is not true."

Isobel ventured to put her hand on his sleeve. Coldly, he drew his arm away.

Isobel bit her lip with annoyance. How impossible Roger had become since he had married Doris!

"Don't be angry with me. But people will talk, Roger. It's all over the place that Mrs Armer left the Court, taking luggage with her. Roger, dear"—she dropped her voice to a cooing whisper—"we used to be such pals! I want to help you. Won't you let me do anything I can?"

Roger's ill temper vanished beneath the undeniable charm of the woman. After all, why should he visit his ill humour on this old friend, who offered help and gave him sympathy?

"Forgive me, Isobel. You touched me on the raw. I'm very sore, you know."

"And no wonder," Isobel sighed effectively. "Doris acted in an unpardonable manner at your dinner. But, of course, she didn't mean what she said. No sane woman could live under the same roof with her husband, and never speak. The thing's impossible. It's only servants' gossip I've heard."

"What have you heard?"

"That she will not speak—never has spoken since that night? Oh, Roger, how I felt for you! You, who have given her everything a woman could possibly want. Tell me it isn't true."

"It is true—every word of it," said Roger sternly. "But it can't go on. Doris is not at home, but I know where she is, and to-night I am going to her—" He broke off, his face working with emotion.

Isobel watched him furtively. She was wondering where Doris was.

"I am going to tell her I love her, that there is no sacrifice I won't make to win a word from her."

Isobel's face changed. It grew hard and relentless. This was not in the least what she wanted.

"And, what of your pride, Roger? Are you going to allow your wife to triumph, to be able to throw it in your face that she got the better of you? I didn't think you were that sort, Roger. You are a man to command, not to obey. In the city you are a power. Many strong men fear you; not one of your employees dare disobey you. And yet you are as wax in the hands of a woman!"

Her speech stung. She had indeed touched Roger Armer on the raw. Pride, love of power, had ever been the great financier's failing. Every word Isobel had uttered was true.

Isobel, watching his face, saw that her words had gone home, and left it at that. She persuaded him to accompany her to her cottage, and lunch with her and the old maiden aunt with whom she lived.

She did not make the mistake of appearing curious about Doris. She had sowed the seed, and could afford to wait for the harvest.

When Roger left Rose Cottage he felt strangely rested, his self-respect restored, whilst his pride was soothed by Isobel's subtle flattery.

If only Doris was like Isobel, he thought, as his car rushed him up to London, where he had to keep an important appointment.

He intended to dine at his club, and go straight to the lonely house in the woods. He would send his chauffeur back by train, and drive himself.

How the long hours passed to Doris she could never afterwards tell. Nurse Merton served her meals daintily in her pretty sitting-room, all unconscious of the secret the panelled walls concealed. Doris's attendant addressed her patient as Mrs Ross.

"She's not a bit of trouble," she told her niece, "and as sane as you are except for her delusion about her husband. She thinks she's someone of the name of Armer, and she won't speak to him. We'll get her all right in time. If we can't I shall tell Mr Ross I can't undertake the responsibility alone. He'll have to put her in a properly registered asylum. Only I want our passage money to Australia, I wouldn't ha' taken on the job at all."

"Mr Ross pays you well, aunt?"

"Rather! I'm to have a hundred pounds

anyhow—two, if I can get her to speak to him."

"D'ye think you will?" Nellie Merton asked curiously.

"I don't think so. She's one of the obstinate sort, is Mrs Ross."

"Couldn't you get her back up, so as she would nag at him when he comes?"

Mrs Merton shook her head.

"She ain't the naggin' sort, worse luck!"

All day, on and off, Nurse Merton did her utmost to get at the bottom of Mrs Ross's mind. In vain! Doris's thoughts were her own, if nothing else was.

At last the hour struck when she might expect her husband. A horrible dread came to her. Suppose, whilst she and Roger were together, the mysterious visitor should appear?

And then, as she recalled the man's sinister allusion to Roger Armer, she felt a quail of fear—not for herself, but for her husband. What if her freedom should mean danger to him? If this should be so she could never forgive herself.

Then the longing for freedom, for a way out of her difficulty, swamped every other sensation.

As the hour named for her release by the mysterious stranger approached, the girl could scarcely restrain her excitement. She had packed in a small bag her little stock of ready money—a few paltry shillings.

She had brought no jewels. Her engagement and the wedding ring upon her finger comprised her stock of jewellery. Roger had forbidden Jenkins to pack her mistress's jewel-case.

As soon as she was free, Doris realised that she would have to work—and work

hard. She was very strong, and would be certain to get employment. Under another name she would hide her disastrous marriage.

A lonely life for a girl but little over twenty; but it had no terrors for a girl who knew what loneliness meant.

At ten o'clock Doris rang the bell for her jailer, for so she not unreasonably regarded Mrs Merton. When the nurse appeared, she said carelessly:

"I do not think Mr Ross will come this evening; and, if he does, ask him not to disturb me. I have nothing to say to him."

Resolutely she beat down her excitement. Were she to show the slightest symptom of uneasiness, the nurse might insist on remaining with her.

"I can't think why Mr Ross has not come. But I agree with you, Mrs Ross, I don't think he will come to-night. Have you everything you require, madam?"

"Yes, thank you. You can lock me in. And oh, hadn't you better see that the screws in the sash are quite secure?"

Nurse Merton looked surprised, as well she might; but, thinking it was a bit of dreary fun on her patient's part, humouring her by obeying her strange request.

"You will have your joke, Mrs Ross," she laughed jovially. "We have to keep screws in, or the windows would rattle like anything."

Doris only smiled.

Mrs Merton went out, and Doris heard the key very gently turned, and the nurse's foot descend the stairs.

Quickly she put on her warm coat over her coat and skirt, tied a veil round her hat, and, with her bag at her feet, sat down to await the summons.

In ten minutes she saw the panel slide back, and the stranger dropped, as before, to the ground.

"Quick!" he said breathlessly. "We have no time to lose. Give me your bag." He tossed it into the dark chasm. And now you must trust yourself to me. It might give our secret away."

And then, as he paused, bewildered by the man's impetuosity, he added:

"You can trust me. Really you can."

Upon this assurance she surrendered herself to his strong arm, and was swung up into what appeared to her illimitable space and total darkness.

She heard the panel slide back. The man clutched her arm, and dropped down at her side.

"Huh! Not a moment too soon! Not a word, as you value your life!"

She remained perfectly still. The murmur of voices, dim at first and then clearer, came distinctly to her ears.

IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

Greatly to Armer's annoyance he was detained in town. The big city magnate with whom he had a stupendous deal on, insisted on dining with him. He could not very well tell his guest to go.

Roger was quite determined to visit the Grange that night. His whole being was hungry for Doris, his soul was crying out for her. As he sent his car rushing along the quiet lanes he pictured her as he had last seen her—pale and determined with her beautiful lips tightly closed.

But to-night she would speak—to-night he would try what love would do to make those soft lips unclose. His kisses should be the key that would unlock those gates of silence.

As he entered the gardens he glanced up at the window of the room he had selected for Doris's prison. Well, he had come to release her.

No matter how she received his offer to let bygones be bygones, he intended to take her home with him that night.

In the car was an extra warm rug. He pictured himself wrapping her in the cosy folds, his face close to hers, the perfume of her beautiful hair intoxicating his senses.

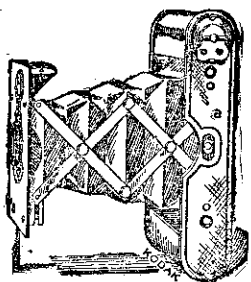
He had his own latchkey, and used it. The hall was dark, everything extraordinarily quiet, but no hint that anything was amiss came to warn him. He made his

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way to the rooms occupied by Nurse
Merton and Nellie. He would have to
awaken them, for he did not possess a key
that would open Doris's rooms.

"Nurse! Are you awake? It is I—Mr
Ross!"

"Bless my heart, sir! Is it you? We'd
given you up for the night. No, I
haven't gone to bed. I've not long come
down from madam's rooms."

To prove her words, Nurse Merton
emerged fully dressed, with the exception
of her cap and apron.

"How is your patient?" Roger in-
quired.

"Fine, Mr. Ross. She's going on better
than I anticipated. She seems to take
more interest in things. She's done quite
a lot of embroidery to-day."

Another mental vision rose before Roger
Armer. How often had he seen his silent
wife bending over her needlework, her mind
miles away.

"Bring a light. I wish to see my wife
to-night; and nurse, it's probable that I
shall take her back with me. My car is
outside."

Mrs Merton was disappointed, on the
eve of success, it was annoying to be
balked of her just dues. Two hundred
pounds would be more useful than one.

Still she couldn't complain. She had
accepted an unusual job from an unusual
man, and must put up with the conse-
quences.

"I think, Mr. Ross," she said quietly,
"that I'd give the case a longer trial. I
shouldn't be surprised," she added hope-
fully, "if your lady should speak to-
night."

"In that case," said Armer shortly,
"you will have earned the extra hundred
I promised you."

How devoutly Nurse Merton hoped the
silent wife would speak was known only
to herself. The dreariness of the place
was getting on her nerves. She wanted
to go.

To the poor prisoner upstairs she gave
no thought. To her Doris was a "case,"
and nothing more.

"Her lights are still on," whispered
Nurse Merton as they reached the upper
landing. She inserted the key in the
lock of the door, and entered the pretty
sitting-room.

"She's gone to her room, sir, but she
shouldn't have left the lights on." Roger
waited whilst the woman entered the next
room.

There was no light in the bed-room, but
the nurse had a lighted candle. In a
minute she returned, her face white and
scarred.

"She's not in her room, sir! She's
gone!"

"Impossible!" Roger declared. "Impos-
sible! Unless you've been careless it's
impossible!"

"Careless, sir! Not I. I—I can't under-
stand it. I myself locked the door not
a quarter of an hour ago. She was sit-
ting in the chair by the fire, as quiet as
quiet. She never could get out of that
window surely!"

A wave of horror swept through Roger
Armer. If this had been her way of
escape Heaven help them all.

A searching examination of the windows
showed them still securely fastened down
with screws; the door had been locked
on the outside.

Roger Armer found himself confronted
by a baffling mystery, one that appalled
him. He and Nurse Merton searched
the house from end to end, the garden,
too, for it was moonlight almost as bright
as day. Needless to say the search had
no result.

Roger decided to remain in Doris's
rooms till daylight. He sent Nurse Mer-
ton to bed, and began his weary vigil.

As he sat through the long hours, the
man's thoughts were very bitter. He,
and he alone, was responsible for this
awful state of affairs. The mystery sur-
rounding his wife's disappearance rose
like a blank wall before him.

Presently he threw back the shutters,
and once more began his desperate search.
The panelling of the room naturally came
in for close inspection. Every portion of
it Roger tapped carefully, but no hollow
sound gave him a clue.

And this was not surprising, seeing that
across the aperture, set close to the slid-
ing panel, was a heavy iron door, which
the stranger slid into place before he
hurried Doris away down a long, narrow
passage which seemed to the girl to be en-
dless.

"That was my husband's voice," Doris
had said.

"Was it? Ah, well, of course you would
recognise it. It certainly sounded like
Armer's!"

"Then you know him?" said Doris,
somewhat startled by her liberator's
words.

The man laughed harshly.
"There are a great many who knew
Roger Armer," he said shortly.

On and on they went, guided by the
ray of light from an electric torch the
mystery man carried. The air in places
was very foul.

"I'd advise you to put your hand-
chief over your mouth," her companion
advised. "We shall soon be out of this."
Presently then encountered a breath of
pure air, and by this Doris Armer knew
they were at their journey's end. Then
they emerged into the open.

The moon shone down on one of the
wildest scenes Doris had ever pictured.
Facing her were the sides of a deep chalk
pit, overgrown with ferns and small, close-
set shrubs.

"Wait just a minute. We must cover
up our tracks."

Strange to say, the girl felt no fear of the
bearded man. His manner to her was
courteous, even gentle. It seemed as
though for some reason he pitied her in-
tensely.

She watched him drag up brambles and
a big stone, which he used to conceal the
narrow entrance in which the subterranean
passage terminated.

"Now take my hand." He held out a
slim hand, which nevertheless possessed
iron strength. "We've got a climb.
Don't be afraid, hang on to me."

Up the rugged sides of the pit they
scrambled, the man supporting the girl's
slender form. Once or twice she slipped,
but he saved her from falling. It was a
breathless climb, but at last they reached
the top.

Here, as round the Grange, dense woods
rose on every side.

"Where are we?" Doris asked.

"I may not tell you. But you are safe
with me, for the present."

Were the words ominous? For the first
time Doris Armer's superb courage fal-
tered. Did this strange remark hold a
deeper meaning?

A great longing for the house she had
once regarded as a prison came to Doris.
She would have given worlds to have
stood in the old hall at Westways Court,
listening in silence to her husband's or-
ders. And this time she would have
obeyed them to the letter.

A sudden resolution formed in Doris's
mind. She held out her hand with a
tremulous smile.

"Thank you very much for all you
have done for me. You have released
me from a—very unpleasant position. I
need not trouble you further. I am not
afraid of—the woods. I can find my
way to some railway station. Good-bye.
I should like to know whom I have to
thank?"

The man smiled grimly, his pale eyes
glinted, a sarcastic expression swept the
bearded face.

"I'm afraid I can't allow you to leave
me just yet. Don't be afraid, Mrs. Ar-
mer. I pledge my word no harm shall
befall you."

He took hold of her arm, and led her
towards the edge of the wood. Con-
cealed behind the foliage was a small
car. Into this the stranger helped Doris,
turned the car, and presently they were
running smoothly along a narrow lane.

Doris lay back, her eyes closed. The
adventures through which she had passed
had exhausted her more than she knew.
The man who sat beside her looked at her
furtively every now and then.

"Here, I say Mrs. Armer, don't faint!
You've been wonderfully plucky all
through. By jove, I don't know a woman
who would have behaved with such sup-
erb courage! Take a sip of this."

He took out a flask; and then, as she
hesitated, he laughed a little mockingly.

"It isn't poison," he assured her. "Only
a drop of most excellent liquor brandy. It
will pull you together."

Ashamed of her momentary doubts,
Doris drank from the silver cup. How
strangely soothed she felt. The man was
right.

This was Doris Armer's last conscious
thought. Her eyes closed again, and she
passed into the dream slumber a powerful
narcotic induces.

A slow smile dawned on the stranger's
face as he laid the girl on her pillows, cov-
ering her up with a heavy rug. Then
he let the car rip, and they rushed
through the night in the direction of Lon-
don.

(To Be Continued).

IN A NAME.

"And how are the twins?" the vicar
asked, meeting their elder sister running
errands in the village.

"Getting on nicely, thank you, sir,"
stammered the shy girl.

"Have you decided on their names
yet?" smilingly went on the vicar.

"Y-yes, sir," answered Annie, tumb-
ling out her words in worse confusion
than before. "We're going to call them
Stake and Kidney."

The vicar looked rather puzzled, but let
it pass. The names he was asked to be-
stow upon the twins at the font, a fort-
night later, were to his relief nothing more
unusual than Kate and Sydney.

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Dunlop Tubes, 28 x 3	0	15	0
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REPATRIATION.

OPERATIONS FOR TWENTY MONTHS

The progress return of the Repatriation Department, covering the period of 20 months ended October 20, states that at that time the number of names on the register was 78,590. The return adds:—

Employment.—Since its inception the Department has placed 20,621 discharged soldiers in suitable employment, and the number on the "employment wanted" register at the date of this report (October 20, 1920), is 128. The majority of these have registered for employment within the past few days, and there are at the present time only four discharged soldiers drawing unemployment sustenance allowance, i.e., men who have been on the books of the Department for more than one week. The total amount paid out to date as unemployment sustenance is only £5223.

Training.—Vocational training (with sustenance or subsidy) has been arranged for 5206 men, and of these 2321 have finished their courses, leaving a balance of 2885 still being trained in special soldier classes and technical schools, or in the workshops and factories of private employers. An additional 1176 students who are attending evening classes at universities or commercial colleges, or who are studying by correspondence with recognised institutions have been assisted with grants towards fees and text books. Officers of the Department keep in touch with all the trainees, and the latest reports show that the latter are making excellent progress. This section of the Department's operations is showing a slight decrease month by month, and during October 117 men commenced training, and 195 trainees completed their courses and secured employment as "skilled" tradesmen. The total expenditure to date on training facilities, sustenance of trainees, etc., is £214,919.

After-care.—The reports of the after-care officers for the past month have been exceedingly satisfactory, and go to show the success that is attending their effort to place numbers of disabled men in occupations which are considered more suitable than those in which they have been engaged. Up to the present after-care officers have dealt with 811 chest cases, 337 amputees, and 435 men suffering from other serious disabilities, and have, in addition, during the past month, inspected and reported upon 260 subsidised trainees throughout the Dominion.

Financial Assistance.—A steady decrease is apparent during the past few months in the number of applications received for financial assistance, and a substantial decrease of expenditure in this direction is confidently anticipated. Up to October 20, 4496 loans for the purpose of acquiring or establishing businesses had been approved by the Ministerial Board, involving an expenditure of £1,018,308. In addition to this 9763 men have been granted loans for the purchase of household furniture, tools, etc., and a further 3855 have received financial assistance in other directions, the amount paid to or on behalf of soldiers under all headings totalling £1,539,431.

Repayments.—The amount collected by the Department up to September 30, 1920, account of loans granted was £305,383. Grantors are in the great majority of cases meeting their obligations with loyalty and promptitude, and less than 5 per cent. of the 14,731 men who have been granted loans are in arrear with their payments. Instalments amounting to £31,380 were collected during the month of September, a rate of about £400,000 per annum.

A summary of assistance rendered is as follows:—

Placed in employment	20,621
Trained or in training	6,382
Financially assisted	18,024

Total 45,027

WHICH HAS SHOT?

A duel was once fought by two men named Shott and Nott. Nott was shot and Shott was not. In this case it is better to be Shott than Nott. There was a rumour that Nott was not shot and Shott avows that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot Shott shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot not withstanding.

It may be made to appear on trial that the shot Shott shot shot Nott, or, as accidents with firearms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot, shot Shott himself, when the whole affair would resolve itself into original elements and Shott would be shot and Nott would be not; although I think that the shot Shott shot, shot not Shott but Nott. Anyway it is hard to tell who was shot.

It is stated that Mr Austen Chamberlain will be offered the Vice-Royalty of India.

OBITUARY.

On Sunday, 30th November, at Invercargill, Vessie McKenzie, late of 8th Coy., 1st Battalion, Otago Infantry Brigade.

The deceased was a son of Mr Wm. McKenzie, of Isla Bank, and was born at Invercargill twenty-four years ago. He was educated at the Limestone Plains school under Messrs Soar and McKinnon. Leaving school he took up country life with an energy that was characteristic of all his activities. He was a promising all-round athlete, winning the first Drummond Sheffield. While still in his teens he played football for the Otago cadets and Calcium Football Club. He was a dashing player, and would have reached high honours in our national game, but the call to arms came and as soon as he was of age he volunteered, sailing from New Zealand with the 9th Reinforcements. He was one of a party of four diggers who achieved much popularity with the men of this draft, the other three being Privates Blanche, Hazlett, and Forbes. All four have made the supreme sacrifice. Early in July 1916, he sustained shell-shock, but this fact did not deter him from returning to the line to take part in the tragic raid of July 15th which cost the 4th Otago men so dearly. In this stunt he was wounded in the arm, and the hardships he experienced before his arrival at Brockenhurst undoubtedly sowed the seeds of the disease which ultimately claimed him as a victim. After varied experiences in the hospitals in Blighty he was invalided home, and was treated for periods both in Invercargill and Hanmer, but without permanent success. During the past two years he spent a considerable amount of time with his parents in this district, but failing health again sent him to hospital, where the end came on Sunday evening.

On Wednesday afternoon at Calcium cemetery, after a short service in the church, the last rites were performed in the presence of his relatives and a large number of his digger comrades. Bugler Humphries sounded the Last Post. The service was conducted by Mr Bickerstaff, of Knox College.

The deceased was noted for his cheerful disposition. Despite failing strength and increasing pain, Vessie maintained his genial presence and fund of good humour to the last. In this and in neighbouring districts he earned the high esteem and affection of all with whom he came in contact, and he leaves a blank that cannot be filled in the hearts of those who knew him intimately. His devotion to duty and his uncomplaining fortitude in suffering must be an inspiration to all who were privileged to know him. The charm of his companionship will be a tender life-long memory to those fortunate enough to be numbered amongst his friends. The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved family in the great loss they have sustained.

To the long list of New Zealand heroes who suffered so much and gave all in the service of their country, must be added the name of Vessie McKenzie. Of each one it may be truly said, "Greater love hath no man than this."

INVERCARGILL TRAMWAYS.

EXTRACT FROM ENGINEER'S REPORT.

It is unfortunate under present day circumstances that Invercargill adopted a rail section that was not standard, as manufacturers evidently regard this as "special section" and charge accordingly.

In view of the high price I do not feel justified in recommending the committee to accept the tender in full. I have consulted with Mr Glancefield as to the minimum with which he can carry on for a year or two, and as a result I beg to recommend that only 3600 yards of rails, 270 pairs of fishplates from Carrick Wedderspoon, and 900 fishbolts and nuts and 4 tons of dogspikes from Messrs Richardson and McCabe, at a total cost of approximately £5635 be obtained. There is about £11,000 of loan money authorised which will suffice also to lay the track.

We have arrived at the above quantities by reducing the double track and shifting the loops from the outlying sections, and Mr Glancefield will report separately as to the effect on the time-table.

The General Confederation of Labour in Paris, also the Socialist Party, have agreed to a campaign in favour of the Russian revolution.

The Australian labour party has prepared a special constitution and platform to be issued at next Federal Elections.

ANGLING NOTES.

(By "Creel").

HE WAS A GOOD 'UN.

"He was a good 'un, but I lost him," You'll hear the angler say. The sceptic laughs, and turns, and winks away, "I've heard that tale from another, in fact the other day."

The man I mean, I don't mind telling you, Was chairman of this champion ananias crew, The tales he told of fishes, would make you quite blue, And the beauty of his stories was, he'd say they were "too true."

Well I met him, on a real good fishing day, And he whisked me in his motor, to a stream not far away, And he started in right fishing, in his usual thorough way, When he hooked a fish or something and shouted out "Hooray."

I dashed up with excitement, keen to see the jolly fun, But I got there as he lost him, I heard him say, "good 'un," But he only smiled, and said something about it "being in the game." Restarted fishing with great zeal, his luck to try again.

He wasn't fishing very long, when he caught another trout, And this time he was a good 'un, and he really got him out. And your story of your good 'un, well, yes, I think I'll shout, For I really think you did, yes, hook him, when the good fish were about.

—By "Creel."

Last week-end the bulk of the rivers were high and dirty, consequently the fly and minnow fishers were restricted in their operations. Some fair bags, I understand, were taken on the worm or "snake."

Mr T. Meadows, fishing with the minnow at the mouth of the Waikiki, landed three fish the following weight:—5lb 10ozs., 5lb 9ozs., and 2lb 10ozs respectively.

Messrs Hoffman and Baldwin for their last week-end on the New River secured 19 fish, the heaviest weighing 4½lbs, and on the Makarewa, 3 fish—two 4-pounders, and one two pound. Natural bully and smelt was the bait used.

These two anglers left at our office a very nice Makarewa trout for one of the staff. In a series of tosses for the coveted prize the editor and "Jacques" had the final toss and—"Jacques" lost.

At Lochiel on the New River, Messrs Banjo Patterson, T. Hansen, and W. Pearse (schoolmaster), have been catching some good bags on the fly and minnow. They report there are plenty of fish in the river.

A party of local anglers visited the Waimatuku, but were only moderately successful, although one or two good fish were hooked they were not "bagged."

A local fly fisherman at the iron bridge creelred some twenty nice fish in splendid condition. The heaviest fish weighed two pounds.

Mr John Penny caught four nice ones in the same locality on the worm.

I am pleased to report that the Gore anglers have taken steps to inaugurate a club, and representatives from the Southland clubs were invited to attend a meeting. A full report of the function will appear in next week's "Digger."

Triangular Fly Competition.—This competition, which was arranged for the 10th inst, on account of the Oreti not being in good fly order, has had to be postponed until Wednesday, 24th inst.

TROUT REARING.

(NATURAL—ARTIFICIAL).

(By A. H. Stock).

It has occurred to me that, possibly, amongst the readers of your Angling Notes there may be a certain section who know a trout only as a "finished" article, but nothing about the transition between its birth and maturity.

I hope, therefore, that perusal of the following will enable them to recognise that it takes time to build up a good head of fish in a river or stream, and therefore any unlawful interference should be resented especially by all anglers.

Let us first look at "natural" rearing. When "spawning" time approaches, trout usually make upstream where they will find gravelly reaches in which to make their nests or "redds" as usually termed. When the female is ready to spawn, she

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makes a furrow in the shingle by rolling about and dislodging the stones with blows from her tail fin. She then deposits a portion of her ripe eggs in this furrow, whereupon the male pours some of his "milt" upon them. The whole operation of spawning is not done at once, but is continued at other chosen sites. Spawning finished, both fish are weak and in poor condition through the drain thereby on their vitality, but gradually recover, especially where food is plentiful.

—Fertilisation of Ova.—

I need not describe the appearance of the eggs or milt as anglers who catch fish towards the end of the fishing season know both, but these facts must be mentioned. On the surface of each egg is a minute orifice called micropyle, which allows the entrance of the spermatozoa (minute organisms contained in the milt), without which it would remain unfertilized and consequently barren. The eggs, when first shed, are soft, but rapidly absorb water which fills up the space between the outer shell and its delicate inner lining, and as soon as this period of absorption has passed by (reckoned at 30 minutes) it is impossible for the eggs to be fertilized.

Spermatozoa (of which the milt is mostly comprised) do not live long when subjected to the action of water, consequently only a small percentage of naturally spawned eggs can be fertilized.

The fertilized eggs hatch out at varying periods, determined by the temperature of the water (75 days for water 41 degrees Fahr.—warmer water sooner).

Now first look at these facts and you will soon see that if the stocking of waters had to be left to natural spawning alone, what a lot would be required to make up for the loss caused by eggs being swept away by the water during spawning period instead of dropping into the redd, and even when there, not all fertilized, being preyed upon whilst there by all their natural enemies; sitting over or being swept away through floods, or death through loss of water altogether.

And to all this wastage may justly be added the toll taken off of adult fish by netting (licensed and unlicensed) and use

of explosives. But for the "artificial" reproduction as practised by acclimatization societies, the sport of angling would soon be classed as "napoo."

To deal with the subject of artificial reproduction would make this article too long, so with your permission, I will conclude with "to be continued in our next."

CONCRETE ROADS.

A PUTARURU PROPOSAL.

A movement for the permanent improvement of the main roads in the Putaruru district without delay was recently inaugurated by the executive of the Putaruru District Development Board, which then discussed the matter with the two local county councillors—Messrs F. C. Barnett and W. Carr Rollett—and the Matamata County engineer, Mr F. Shannon. The relative merits of metalling and concreting were discussed, and it was decided that ultimately concrete would prove far cheaper than metal. A rate of 3d in the £ should be sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund on a loan for concreting about 30 miles of main road in the district, namely, from Putaruru to Waotu, from Putaruru to Puketarua, from Puketarua to the Waotu road, from Putaruru to Milyn's Crossing, Lichfield, and the Overdale Road. It was agreed to make inquiries as to whether the necessary supply of cement could be obtained, and in the meantime to obtain the permission of the County Council for its clerk and its engineer to give their services, when required, for the project. This permission was given at the last meeting of the council.

The recent floods in the Manawatu district caused miles of country to be under water.

The Union Company has announced a new scale of charges for the Picton-Nelson service, which in future is to be maintained by two steamers.

Childrens' Week!

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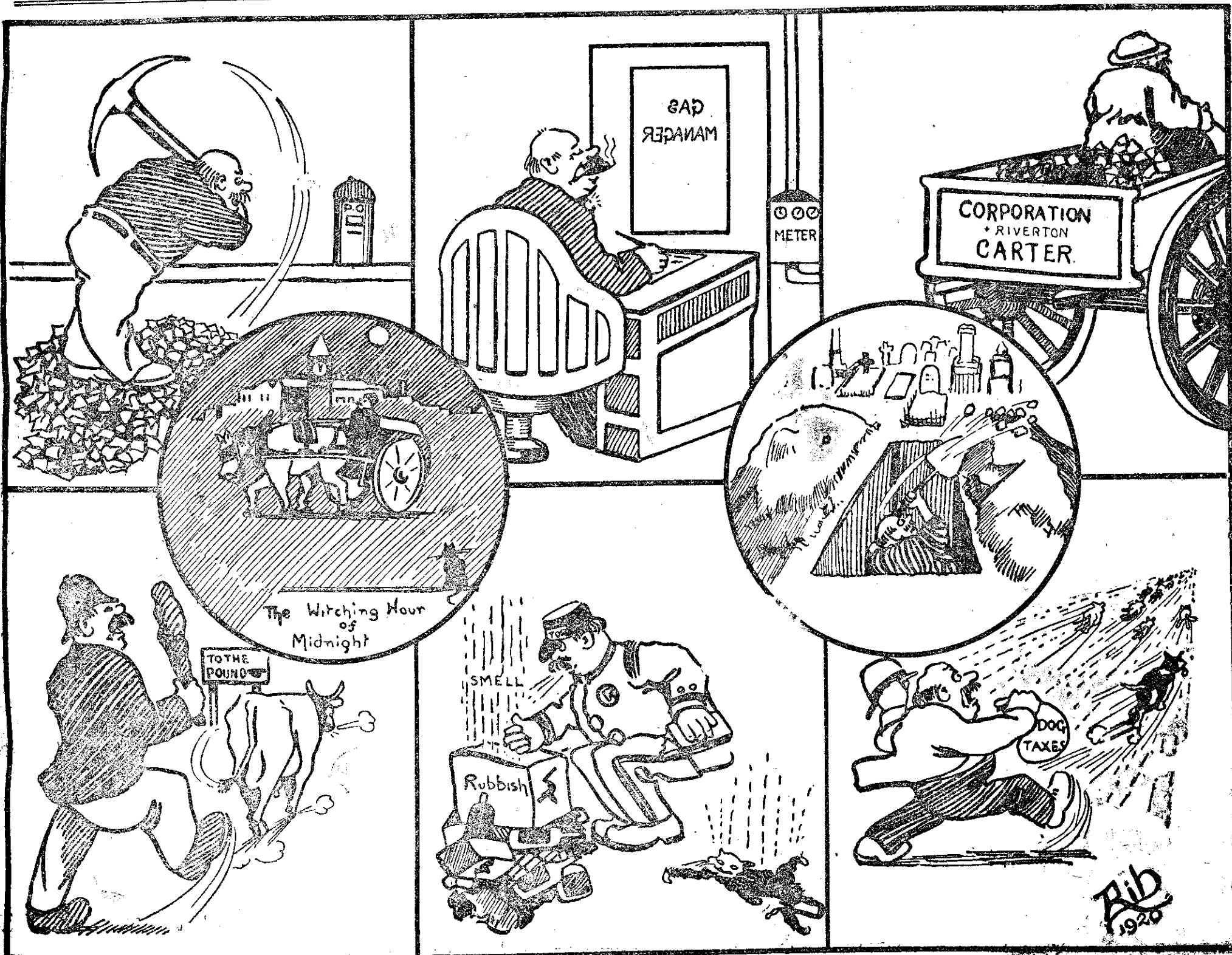
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The Riverton Borough Council recently advertised for a man to take charge of the Borough's affairs. The various duties are surfaceman, gas manager, corporation carter, nightsoil removal, sexton, poundkeeper, inspector of nuisances, and dog tax collector. We're wondering whether its Dewar's Special or Watson's No. 10, the Council drink.

Passing Notes.

BY JACQUES.

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

A "News" advertisement offers "Firewood cutting plant, every neccmfwp fy fywp, and all in god order." It looks an attractive proposition.

Another announces: "Firewood Suites, Sideboards, etc." One would think that, at the present price of firewood, it would be rather costly material for furniture.

The latest Parliamentary return shows our present national indebtedness to stand at £193,913,191—roughly £160 per head of the population, or £800 for a family of five. Many another must, like myself, have felt his chest expand with pride on reading those figures. There is a comforting suggestion of opulence about them. The next best thing to owning money is to owe it; an overdraft at the bank is almost as pleasant as a credit balance. Despite all that our moralists may say to the contrary, the most wretched of mortals is that man who can neither "raise the wind" nor get into debt. Many of us are in that position, and to such there is some slight consolation in the thought that, though our private credit may not be good for a postage stamp, we yet participate in a magnificent overdraft which has been arranged for us by proxy, as it were, and of which each man's individual share is in the neighbourhood of £200. The feeling that our credit is good for that amount is dirt cheap at the price we pay for it.

The Christchurch Anglican Synod has been discussing, with unwonted candour, the social evil, and has propounded the by no means original suggestion that, as a partial remedy at least, a certificate of freedom from communicable disease shall be, in every case, a sine qua non to marriage. This is an excellent plan—as a second step; the first, in the humble opinion of Jacques, should be at the other end of the line. The evil should be attacked first at its source, and until this is done all attempts to cope with it farther on its course must prove meagre of result. That source lies in the secret Paphian. It is impossible under present conditions to stamp out the "oldest profession in the world"; it were better therefore to frankly recognise it, and, at the same time, rigorously regulate it. Close supervision, periodical medical examination, and the system of certificates of health in relation to the traffic will go further to protect the general community than any other means that can be thought of. It has been tried in many large cities, and the results have always been satisfactory, from the point of view of the public health. And, as a corollary, our young men should be freely instructed in the matter of prophylaxis. No doubt the very thought of such a thing will make some shudder, but we are face to face with a very ugly problem, and desperate diseases often require desperate remedies.

At Chertsey (Eng.) parish church two deaf mutes were recently joined in wedlock. Which, for the man who hopes to find in matrimony "the peace which floweth like a river," seems about as near an approximation to the ideal union as is mundanely possible. True, a quarrel is not beyond their reach, and a quarrel between a pair of deaf mutes would be a weird thing. But the man (it is always the man who tires first of the conflict) could always end it—and, forbye, rob his better half of her traditional prerogative of the last word—by merely closing his eyes. And think of the blessedness of being able to terminate a certain lecture by the simple expedient of—blowing out the light. A finger lecture in the dark would be a futile sort of thing. Verily, there are many of us who would gladly change places with that bridegroom.

I have mentioned woman's prerogative of the last word. Sometimes it is well that they should be allowed to get it in, as it saves misunderstanding. In witness whereof take the following story:

It was at the tea-table, and Ethel was telling of a certain experience earlier in the day.

"As I was coming home," she said, "I trod on a banana peel and came down hard on my—"

"Ethel!" shrieked her mother. "What, ma?" said Ethel, "I was merely telling how I fell on my—"

"Oh, Ethel," implored her aunt, "don't say it."

"But, auntie," persisted the narrator, "I can't see much harm in saying that I slipped and bumped down hard on my—"

"Ethel," roared her father, "If you have so little regard for decency you had better leave the table."

Ethel was desperate, and resolved to get it out this time, at whatever cost.

"I don't know what is the matter with you all. I was only trying to tell you how I slipped on a banana skin and fell on my little brother, who was just behind me."

There are lots of things in this world that, as Lord Dundreary would say, "no fellow can understand." One of these is the persistent refusal of the authorities to permit the manufacture of margarine within the Dominion. With the cost of living at its present altitude many a struggling breadwinner and harrassed housewife are losing sleep o' nights trying to think of substitutes for the more costly items in the list of household expenses. As a substitute for butter (which has leaped beyond the reach of many purses) margarine fulfils every requirement of those who are at once thrifty and regardful of their own and their children's health. It is cheap, palatable and nutritious, and so closely resembles the thing it counterfeits as to deceive all but the most expert judges. In fact, many who have used it declare it to be superior to much of the second grade butter that is openly sold. Why, then, place any bar in the way of the manufacture and sale (with proper safeguards) of a commodity which would go far to lighten many a present heavy burden? There may be a reason for this inhibition somewhere in the back of William Massey's massive cranium, but that the reason is at all a sound one, I beg permission to doubt.

CLUTHA R.S.A.

The monthly meeting of the executive held in the R.S.A. rooms on Saturday was attended by Dr J. E. K. Brown (in the chair), and Messrs R. S. Jordan, C. Stokes, J. T. Walter, C. Parr, S. J. Werren, J. Weir, A. L. Shepard, and the secretary (Mr A. C. Laing). Apologies were received from Messrs A. E. Russell and G. Jardine.

—Condolence.—

Motions of condolence were passed with Messrs Russell and Walter.

—Accounts.—

Accounts amounting to £31 10s 3d were passed for payment.

—Membership—

Seven discharged soldiers were proposed for active membership.—Mr L. H. Burn (Romahapa) was elected an honorary member of the Association.

—Land Matters.—

Correspondence was received from the Minister of Lands (Hon. W. Nosworthy) advising that more promptness would be shown in the future in the settlement of accounts of soldier settlers for stock, etc.—Received.

The district secretary wrote asking for particulars in regard to land for sale which would be suitable for soldier settlement in this district.—Received.

A circular was received from Headquarters N.Z. R.S.A., embodying replies given by the Minister of Lands to the remits passed at the annual conference passed at the annual conference.—The secretary stated that the replies were very unsatisfactory, and that at a meeting of the district committee held in Dunedin recently he had voiced his disapproval of same, and as a result an appropriate motion had gone forward to headquarters.

—Concert on Show Night.—

The secretary reported that he had booked the Oddfellows' Hall for a concert on Friday, November 26th (show night), and was arranging for a concert party from Dunedin to furnish an entertainment in aid of the Association's funds.—Action confirmed.

DRAUGHTS.

(Conducted by F. Hutchins).

All communications of interest to readers of this column to be addressed to "Draughts Editor," 28 Biggar street.

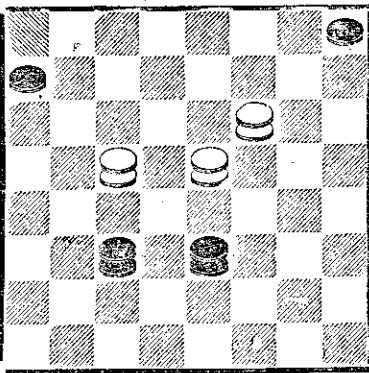
Those who wish to popularise the game of draughts in Southland can do a little by sending along items of interest to players. Address, "Draughts Editor," "Digger," 28 Biggar street.

PROBLEM 35.

By H. F. Shearer, Dundee.

(No. 1534 in "People's Journal").

Black.



White.

Either to play and White to draw.

Black 4, 5, Kings 22, 23.

White Kings 11, 14, 15.

A familiar looking ending.

When Charles Francis Barker was only 15 years old he met the famous Herd Laddie and made the creditable score of 3 wins, 10 losses and 12 draws; when he was 34 he met the Herd Laddie in a match for 100 dollars a side and the championship of the world. The contest lasted two weeks and ended in a draw. Score: Parker, 1 win; Wyllie, 1 win; drawn, 48 games.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 34.

Mr H. MacKean, Salt Lake City.

Black 6, 17, Kings 5, 24.

White 14, 23, 25, King 32.

Black to play and win.

6.9	25.18	5.7	23.19
14.10	9.14	32.28	7.11
17.22	18.9	24.27	B. wins.

THIRTEENTH SCOTTISH TOURNAMENT GAMES.

SECOND ROUND.

A. Battersby, Glasgow, v. F. Brown, Rutherglen.

GAME 90—CROSS.

Black—Brown.	White—Battersby.
11.15	E, 6.10
23.18	15.6
8.11	1.10
27.23	27.24
4.8	10.15
23.19	26.23
10.14	19.26
19.10	30.23
14.23	r, 7.11
26.19	a, 23.19
7.14	15.18
19.15	22.15
11.18	11.18
22.15	20.16
2.7	18.22
25.22	16.11
12.16	8.15
24.20	19.10
16.19	22.26
31.26	19.6
9.13	26.31
32.27	2.7

And Black ultimately wins. A.—24.19 should draw here. B.—29.25 may draw. C.—Coming 2.7 would not do, but running in for another King appears preferable. D.—6.10 is better. E.—Black has nothing better.

The following is an interesting clipping from the "Draughts World":—Some years ago we gave a graphic description of the "big draughts-board" in the Greenock Park in the "Draughts World," and it has been of great interest to visitors since. Lately Mr Alfred Smith, the general president of the Sheffield Club, was on holiday in Scotland and visited the Wellington Park, and had a game on the "big board" which was laid out about fifty years ago. Mr Smith succeeded in defeating his opponent, a veteran of seventy-four, who thereupon remarked he was "sorry that neither Ferris nor Stewart was present!" It is warm work playing on a hot summer's day, as the pieces weigh about 14lb each, and the board is about eight feet square, necessitating a considerable amount of hopping about, especially when there is a big "shot" on.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ZEALAND.

The £6,000,000 5½ per cent. Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Loan, as its name implies, is intended to supply the remaining funds required for repatriation and soldier settlement purposes, and will, it is confidently expected, suffice to meet our obligations in connection with the late war to the men who so nobly responded to the call of duty in the unprecedented crisis that then arose, and who on the field of action upheld the honour and dignity of New Zealand while defending the threatened liberties and free citizenship of the State against an unscrupulous foe pledged to its undoing.

It is not necessary for me to stress the point that subscriptions to this loan (the last of the war series) should be made as freely and spontaneously as possible even if in the subscription sacrifices are entailed. The men for whose benefit it is being raised did not hesitate when the call for sacrifices came to them, and it is to their ready response and action in the time of national peril that we owe the preservation of our homes and liberties today. They took their lives in their hands. Many of them returned crippled and otherwise disabled from the war, while more than 16,000 made the supreme sacrifice, and are numbered with our "glorious dead whose name liveth for ever" and whose example silently appeal to us that while we should cherish their memories and care for their dependents we should not overlook the claims of their fellows, who, having in the order of Providence, survived the fiery ordeal of battle, have returned to us, and have to be resettled in civilian life. The loan itself is of the reproductive order, and eventually every penny of the many subscribed will be returned to the State. It is offered on liberal terms, the security is good, the whole credit of the State is at its back, and the duty of finding the money is incumbent upon us. The men in whose interests it is being raised are worthy of all the assistance we can give them, and while subscription has been made compulsory, I feel sure it will not be necessary to enforce the penalising clauses of the Act which authorises its flotation.

We want a quick response in the shortest possible time. I, therefore, earnestly commend the appeal which is now being made to you, and trust that every citizen in New Zealand whose circumstances permit will not fail to respond to the call of duty in the matter.

(Signed) W. F. MASSEY.

MATAURA ISLAND NOTES.

We have now passed an ideal spring. Summer has not opened too promising. Heavy rain set in on Wednesday last and continued without intermission throughout the night. Several showers of hail and sleet has been experienced during the week. The ground being in much need of moisture, is now thoroughly saturated, and given some favourable weather a good harvest can be expected. Grass has come away well and is easy a month ahead of that in the western district. Potatoes that were cut down by the frost have now recovered, and it is hoped no more late frosts will be experienced.

Dairying.—The Island dairy factory paid out its second monthly cheque on Friday last. At present they are only paying out at the rate of one and sixpence per pound for butter fat, but a bonus of sixpence is to be paid out at the beginning of New Year. A record intake is this season being experienced. The daily average is at present 3,600 gallons and is increasing daily. An extra vat has been installed during the last week and probably another one will be required for the flush of the season.

Public School.—The attendance at the district school for the past month has been considerably low, there being a large majority of the children effected with measles and other complaints. The head mistress (Miss Gray), has also been seized with an illness and is likely to be off duty for some months. Mr Grant, a returned soldier, has been appointed temporary head master.

Senior Inspector Wyllie, of the Education Board, paid his usual visit to the local school last week. Although his report is not yet been received, a good one is expected by all concerned.

A plant of which a Brazilian State produces 100,000 tons a year has been found to yield a cellulose suitable for the manufacture of "linen" paper and fibres from which imitation cotton can be made.

Nat. Greaves,

MAIN STREET, GORE

(Opposite P.O.).

WITH Modern Appliances and highly skilled Mechanics, we can guarantee—

ALL CYCLE AND MOTOR REPAIRS

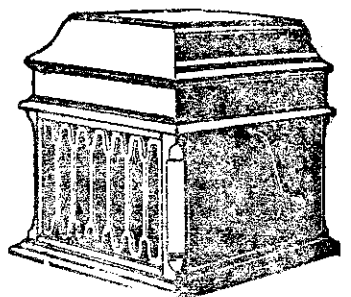
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DISC GRAMOPHONES

And

RECORDS ARRIVING SHORTLY.

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MAIN STREET, GORE.

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Phone—144.

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JNO. CASEY & Co.,

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AGAINST DECAY

?

The unpainted House goes to ruin. You must paint your buildings, no matter if you care little for their looks—your practical sense will impel you to paint to protect your property. And the best paint to use is

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(PREPARED).

It is a guaranteed pure paint. Every tin carries the maker's signature to this undertaking: "Should 'B.P.' fail to spread, look and wear better than any other paint they will refund full value."

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DEE STREET.

GORDON BROWN.

THOSE in search of houses and farm lands cannot do better than consult me. I shall at all times do my best to submit properties that are fair value and arrange your finance at lowest current rates of interest.

£800.—Very superior seven-roomed villa; slab-tile grates, art mantels, picture rails, and wide freizes; commodious bathroom. Full 4-acre freehold in handy position. Terms: £300 down, balance easy.

£650.—Comfortable six-roomed house; a. 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 panelled hall; half-acre freehold land with ample room for another house. Real good buying. See it.

GORDON BROWN.

UNION BANK CHAMBERS,
TAY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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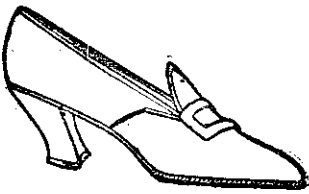
PHONE 1148

TRAMP! Tramp! Tramp! Hear their
ceaseless beat:

Hear the Town Council bleat,

That 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.



SPORTING.

THE N.Z. CUP CARNIVAL.

FIRST DAY'S RACING.

Gamecock was as quite as game as his name implies in the opening hurdle race at the N.Z. Cup Meeting and won nicely from two hot favourites in General Petain and Lord Nagar. The General put in a couple of bad jumps which spoiled his chance, but Lord Nagar is one of the finest jumpers I have ever seen. He'd win a lot of money show jumping.

At the finish of the Spring Plate after everything else was done with Cashmere, who was second favourite, and Isobel the favourite, and who had a light kid on her back, drew out by themselves. When Gray drew his whip on Cashmere the latter swerved away from it, and came over right on top of Isobel and fixed her chance of winning. I think Isobel was beaten at the time, and really had no chance of winning, but the crowd who generally yell through their pockets gave tune to it well and the stipendiary steward on duty heard them. The stewards after hearing the pros and cons of the affair reversed the placing of the two and gave the race to Isobel.

Truthful was made the subject of a good punt in the Linwood Handicap and with Hector Gray in the saddle it looked good at the distance post, but even Hector can't carry a horse home if it isn't good enough to beat off faster horses. Barley, corn, a son of Sarto from Brisa, came along with a fine run from the distance post and returned his backers nearly a forty quid dividend.

The success of Truthful who runs in the same colours as Imaribbon, gave the followers of J. J. Corry's stable some cash to back that handsome mare with in the big two mile run. There was little to choose between Imaribbon and Oratress, the latter just having the call at the close of the betting with the bracketed pair Tenterfield and Rebuff next in demand, all carrying over £2300 on their chances, and then come Vagabond and Royal Star with well over £1500 each. Johnny Walker was the extreme outsider and ran like it, for he finished last with Tenterfield who had led for over a mile and a half. Gray on Oratress rode a very confident race and was content, on the rails, at the tail of the field until less than half a mile from home. Then he moved up and through the big field getting a good passage and at the distance post there was only Imaribbon to beat. In the final run he cut her down nicely, and won by a length.

Bengeroop ran a great race in the N.Z. Cup. He allowed Tenterfield, a plain looking chestnut, to lead him for over a mile and a-half and then the pride of Rorke's Drift Lodge took charge and led into the straight. He was in charge to the distance post where Imaribbon cut him down, but only the pair of mares beat him, and he gathered in a couple of hundred quid for Harry Woodley. Had he won he was paying nearly a score. He was well handled by Metcalf, who got the best out of him.

Songbird started fourth favourite in the Welcome Stakes, but was never amongst the leading division. A Martian gelding named The Hawk got a break at the start and the 4 to 1 on favourite, Memin gelding nearly knocked off his feet at the start and again in the running it looked odds on his winning, but Gray by a splendid effort and with great judgment straightened up the favourite, and catching The Hawk half a furlong from home won nicely by a length. The winner is some colt, and the meeting between him and Arrowsmith in the Electric Plate will be worth watching.

Malaga, with the Wairio head apprentice, young Ellis, aboard, was made a hot favourite in the Apprentice's Plate, and well ridden duly lauded the odds. Aigidus, who was paying a hatful was well out in front till halfway down the straight, but he petered out over the last bit.

Weight doesn't stop a good one, and Arrowsmith showed this in the big sprint, for without the best luck in the running he humped his 9st 13lbs along in rare

style and beat the well treated Chimera by a length in 1min 12sec—a really champion performance. Silverpeak was solidly supported by her connections but she was wide out most of the way and never looked dangerous. Killowen was ridden by Archy Wilson and not seen in the race. Radial was always about the front, and should win when asked to go over seven furlongs. He was paying nearly thirty quid had he won, and was well up fourth.

Starland was made a hot chance in the Riccarton Welter, but he wasn't able to see out the last hit, Dainty Step winning in a grand finish from Bonnetter, and the judge said, Kilkee, but I was sure Tom Deegan's horse was further back and that it was Demand who was third. They had similar colours.

SECOND DAY.

Gamecock was in not too generous a mood when he raced on Monday, but even so had Humphries made his run with him a little sooner he would have beaten Jack Symons, who finished all out to win by a length.

Clean Sweep, whom Bill Stone declined to take after the Dunedin meeting, started the extreme outsider in the Criterion Handicap and ran home a good winner in 1min 25½sec., equal to Arrowsmith's Australasian record made last Easter on the same track. Silverpeak was well backed but she was never near the front, but Michaela was there for a while. Radial was made a good favourite in this race but the pace settled him over the last furlong.

The good thing of the meeting was The Hawk in the Irwell Handicap, and it duly materialised paying better than even money. The public made Songbird second favourite, but third was the nearest he could get, and it was some distance away.

The Derby field was a fine one and they made a fine race. No less than £11,303 was pooled on the nine chances, the bracketed pair, Gasbag and Humbug, being the public fancy. Duo, a well shaped gelding by Amythas' sire from Gold Bound, won after an interesting race. The pace was very slow in the early stages, but it was cracked on over the last six furlongs. Duo was ridden by Jimmy Campbell who also rode Arrowsmith to victory in the Steward's on Saturday. Rational, who is reputed to be the smartest two-year-old in the Dominion to-day, was sent out a red hot favourite in the Juvenile Plate, and his rider had some difficulty in getting him to go slow enough not to lose the others. They say he will be very hard in the Electric Plate on Saturday.

The Metropolitan Handicap provided a fine race. Imaribbon, Vagabond with Hector Gray up, and Bonnie Heather, all being heavily backed. Vagabond ran very erratically, sometimes in front and sometimes behind the field and at the finish he was nowhere. Tenterhook was galloping all over everything else at the finish and beat the erratic Nightraider by a length, each paying a good price. Bengeroop started fourth favourite and ran well, but apparently the race was not long enough for him.

Ben Bolt, a very useful North Island hack, won the Ashley Handicap very nicely from Foo Chou. Twinkle was ridden all over the course by Emerson and never looked like causing trouble.

Bonetter, one of the handsomest mares racing in N.Z. to-day was the best backed niddy in the Epsom Welter, and after a fine finish with Cashmere won by a head. Eleus with George Young up was never in the hunt, but Kilkee again ran a good horse, finishing well up fifth. Eleus' run was not good enough to think he has any chance at Winton over a mile and a-quarter. The winner carried 9.13 and ran the distance in 1min 42sec.

The number of cattle in England and Wales at the present time is 5,574,000 and of sheep 11,630,000, a decrease of 647,000 cattle and 1,750,000 sheep on the figures for 1919. The number of cattle is the smallest for 17 years.

LAND!

ON THE MARKET FOR THE FIRST TIME.

250 ACRES adjoining railway and all conveniences; excellent six-roomed house, five-roomed barn, stable, cow-byre, garage, etc. Originally all heavy bush land, and grows splendid crops, up to 4 tons of chaff per acre having been grown on the place. This is a good farm, and is capable of great improvement. Come and see it. Price £25 per acre, and terms may be arranged.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

300 ACRES freehold and 100 acres leasehold, new five-roomed house, three-roomed cottage, woolshed, implement shed stable, etc.; within 1½ miles of two railway stations. All good cropping land and very healthy for stock. Carrying 400 sheep, as well as 100 acres under plough. Price £12 per acre, £500 cash, or would exchange for 100 to 160 acres dairy farm.

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TUAPEKA ALE AND SPEIGHT'S ALWAYS ON TAP.

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Finest in the World.

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WHISKY.

NEW ZEALAND R.S.A.

£6,000,000 REPATRIATION LOAN.

Between November 1st and November 25th, 1920, the public of New Zealand will be asked to subscribe the sum of £6,000,000, the amount needed by the Government to cover the cost of re-establishing discharged soldiers in civilian life. A man of limited means can buy a Post Office certificate for 11s 6d which can be cashed for £1 at the end of 10 years; he can also buy a certificate for 15s 4d which can be cashed for £1 at the end of 5 years. A man of moderate means can buy for £5 17s 6d a certificate which can be cashed for £10 in 10 years, and for £7 14s 4d he can purchase a certificate which will be worth £10 in 5 years. Those with plenty of money are invited to buy bonds at £100, £500, or £1000. Interest at the rate of 5½ per cent on these bonds will be paid half yearly—on January 15th and July 15th.

Copper coins are so scarce in Rome that stamps are coming into general use as money in the shops and tramway cars of the city.

FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

PLANT

COULING'S
SEEDS

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER.

Tomato and Vegetable Marrow Plants.

ANNUALS.—Stock (ten week), Brompton, and East Lothian.

ASTER Plants now ready.

SEED POTATOES.—Early Puritans, Spark's Victoria, and King Edward.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Everything in Season Fresh.

WREATHS.—Artificial and Floral.

BRIDAL BOUQUETS, etc. made at shortest notice.

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£1125.—5 rooms and motor garage, all modern conveniences, asphalt paths, tiled grates, ½ acre, handy to town.

£1100.—6 rooms and bathroom, concrete verandah and paths, h. and c. water, gas, tiled hearths, large rooms; seven years built. Five minutes from tram.

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BICYCLES, TYRES, AND ALL CYCLE SUNDRIES

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REPAIRS.—We don't repair motor cars nor motor cycles, but we can and do repair Prams and Bicycles, AND WE DO IT WELL.

If your Pram or Bike is beyond repair we will sell you a new one. THAT'S FAIR.

Thomas Bird,

122 DEE STREET.

**SPEND THAT \$50 TO THE
BEST ADVANTAGE.**

BY spending a pound here and a pound there you cannot buy to the best advantage.

Make out a list and buy from the ONE reliable firm,

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WHOLESOME PURITY.

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FRUIT CAKE

And at

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72 ESK ST. (Opp. Times Office),
INVERCARGILL.

Money to Lend on approved security at current rates. Solicitors under Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act.

FOR THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE.

IN MEMORIAM.

BARBER.—In loving memory of our dear son and brother, Private Ernest Henry Barber, who died at Awapuni Medical Camp on November 8, 1918.

There's a vacant place in our dear old home,

There are hearts that beat so true;
There's a prayer on the lips of those that are left,

For you dear, Earn, for you.

There are eyes to which the tears oft come,

But we smile and hide our pain;

Though well we know that the lad we love,

Will ne'er come back again.

So loved, so mourned.

—Inserted by his loving father, mother, sister and brother-in-law.

"The Digger."

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT LOAN.

The prospectus for the Discharged Soldier's Settlement Loan is now on issue. The loan is £6,000,000 at 5½ per cent. to be issued at par for a term of 12 years. The object of the loan is for the purpose of settlement on the land of discharged soldiers under the provisions of the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act, 1915. The Prime Minister has stated that there is every reason to believe that this loan will terminate the requirements of soldier settlement. The Government's policy in settling returned soldiers is now practically confined to the development of partially or undeveloped land. This policy at least minimises the amount of unearned increment involved in the purchase of developed land and the land is leased or purchased on better terms which will make the position of the soldier more secure. It is therefore evident that the loan will be a big factor in the development of the land with a consequent reflection on the Dominion's production. Every effort must be made to develop our primary industries and increase the wealth of the country. There is discontent among some

investors about the compulsory clauses of the prospectus. The loan is one which should appeal to all investors who do not desire to lose the quality of sacrifice for a higher rate of interest obtainable elsewhere. With this spirit penetrating their investments it is not likely the compulsory provisions would require to be put into operation. The soldiers made a sacrifice and surely the risk of life and loss of limb is a greater sacrifice than £5.5d. Where would the investor be to-day had this sacrifice not been made? It is the soldiers who have protected capital and there should be no hesitation in subscribing to the loan which is to be a factor in their repatriation and enable them to be a means of increasing the country's production. In the Budget forecast, Mr Massey stated that the compulsory levy would be used only if "the appeal for voluntary subscriptions at fair and reasonable rates of interest results in a deficiency." This statement does not imply an indiscriminate use of the compulsory clauses but nevertheless it is the thing in a nutshell. Those persons who have capital which is free for investment should be made to subscribe to the loan if they will not do so of their own free will. Those investors who are brought within the provisions of the compulsory clauses will be paid at a rate of £3 8s 9d per cent. on their investments, and such a rate is decidedly fair provided the investor has the opportunity for voluntary acceptance of the higher rate of interest. It may be considered by some investors that compulsory clauses nullify individual judgment. A business man may conclude in certain circumstances that the object or method of expenditure contemplated is unsound but he is not allowed to exercise individual judgment because compulsion is introduced. This is not, however, the view we should have taken during the war. It was rightly considered that machinery should be created which would ensure the stability of the treasury. It is true we are not at war now, but on the other hand it is peace of a very technical character, and we are still in the midst of adverse conditions which are a direct result of the war. The transmission from war to normal conditions is of an evolutionary character and we may reasonably expect that machinery created to deal with war-time conditions will possess the same characteristics. There has been a considerable decrease in our war-time machinery, and we hope the time is not far away when the transitory stage shall be complete, but in the meantime, sets of conditions exist which justify the conditions of the prospectus. Provision has also been made for the small investor to subscribe to the loan through the medium of the Post Office. Investment certificates will be issued, repayable with interest compounded at the end of five or ten years. Otago and Southland can claim to have played an important part in the successful prosecution of the war and we can confidently rely upon the people to subscribe a very creditable portion of the loan.

DIGGER'S LETTER BOX.

(To the Editor).

Dear sir,—The people comprised in the electrification scheme ought to be thankful to you for having been the means of laying before them that review of the proceedings of the Board, which has appeared in your contemporaries and also the "Digger," as by it, it has, in a great measure, set the minds of a good few at rest. My inquisitiveness urges me to seek more knowledge. Re the agreement between Messrs Hay and Vickerman and the Board, which now being fixed will not prejudice that agreement either way as both will have to abide by that which is written it is a twentieth part of the large, yet it is a twentieth part of the whole and as the first two portions of the work are estimated at £400,000 and £800,000 or for the whole is £1,200,000, their fee will be £60,000, but as their fee is not to be taken into account re the 5 per cent., we will have to reduce it by £3,000, so that their actual fee will amount to £57,000 for which Messrs Hay and Vickerman, whom we will call the engineers, are to prepare plans, drawings, specifications, estimates of quantities, and cost, and in connection with the construction, they will at their own cost employ all surveyors, resident and assistant civil and electrical engineers and draughtsmen, chainmen and others, down to but not including inspectors, and are wholly responsible for the speed, cost and proper construction of the work, supplying the Board with all plans, drawings, specifications and estimates of quantities and costs. It also provided that after the design is completed one of the partners gives his whole time to the Board's work. What I would like to know: Is the design

of the work not completed yet? If completed, then all that remains for the engineers to do is for one of them to remain and supervise the work being done and then claim their £57,000. This agreement will have nothing to do with the work which Messrs Hay and Vickerman may have entered upon to supply and erect. That would be another contract. While wishing the scheme every success.—I am, etc.,

GAVIN BRIGHTON,

Nightcaps, November 10, 1920.

N. Z. R. S. ASSOCIATION.

CLOTHING FOR SALE BY DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a partial list of clothing, etc., for sale by the Defence Department. Please supply me at an early date with the numbers, if any, of each article required for members of your Association. The question of the method of payment will be decided later on.

Grey Blankets (10 x 4). Grade 1, 15s; grade 2, 12s; grade 3, 9s; grade 4, 6s; grade 5, 4s. Towels: Coloured, new, 6s pair; hospital, white, new, 3s 6d pair. Sea Kits: Calico, new, 1s each; renovated, 8d each. Braces: New, 2s 3d pair. Worsted Gloves: 2s 3d pair. Chest Comforters, 1s 3d. Woollen Undershirts: New, 7s 6d. Renovated, 5s. Woollen Working Shirts: New, 10s 9d. Renovated, 7s 3d. Flannel Under Shirts: New, 8s 9d. Denim Trousers, part worn: Grade 1, 4s 6d; grade 2, 3s 6d; grade 3, 2s 6d. Trousers, Blue Serge: New, 23s. Renovated, 21s.

I have now received some further information from Headquarters with reference to the clothing, etc., for sale by the Defence Department and have also interviewed the local District Defence Headquarters with reference to the matter, and have to ask you to take note of the following:—

1. The requisition for the R.S.A.'s in the Otago District is to be handed to the Officer Commanding District by me on or before Friday, November 26th. Local secretaries must therefore forward their requisitions so as to reach me not later than November the 25th.

2. Requisitions must be forwarded in duplicate and must be accompanied by cash. They will not be accepted unless these conditions are complied with.

3. I am endeavouring to arrange with Defence Headquarters for the articles to be forwarded direct to the individuals ordering them. This will probably be arranged for those living outside Dunedin, but Dunedin men will probably be required to take delivery of their own goods at the Kennington Drill Hall. Postage, etc., to country districts will, I understand, be at the expense of District Headquarters (Defence).

4. Up to 5 per cent. of all the goods available for the district will be set aside for the R.S.A.'s, but Headquarters is being asked to endeavour to secure a bigger reserve than 5 per cent. The whole of the balance will, I understand, be available to the public on and after the 26th November and returned soldiers will be competent to apply direct for goods on and after that date, but there will be no preference to returned soldiers.

5. The numbers of each article that may be ordered by any individual will be limited. I hope to be able to forward particulars of the numbers allowed in the course of a few days.

6. Samples of the goods will probably be at the Ordnance Office, Dunedin, about 20th November. The Officer Commanding District informs me that it will not be possible to send samples to the Defence Offices in other towns.

I am now in further communication with R.S.A. Headquarters and District Defence Headquarters in regard to points that have not been definitely settled, and hope to forward final instructions in the course of a few days.

Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs. It is no longer necessary to pay fancy prices for attractive rugs. Congoleum Art Rugs are made in the popular rug sizes in many beautiful patterns, rich in colour and truly artistic in design. They are suitable for any room in your House and lie perfectly flat without fastening, having a firm, smooth surface that is waterproof, sanitary and easy to clean. See our splendid display of Art Rugs, sizes 9 x 12 feet, 14/6. Sizes 9 x 10½ feet, 100/-, sizes 9 x 6 feet, 57/6. Congoleum by the yard 12/-. A splendid showing of reversible Rugs in light and dark patterns, 45/-, 56/-, 67/6. A few only Hearth Rugs in good colourings 39/6. Two Carpet ends to clear at 35/-. You are cordially invited to inspect, no one asked to buy at H. and J. Smith, Ltd., Progressive Drapers, Tay street, Invercargill, and Main street, Gore.

MARKET NOTES.

BRAY BROS. REPORT.

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

PRODUCE.—Potatoes: The inquiry for table potatoes is slow and prices are nominal; prime to 5s per cwt; other varieties, 4s to 6s per bag. Seed Potatoes.—The demand is slow and only guaranteed quality are wanted. Onions to 34s per cwt. Oats 15s to 24s per bag. Chaff, 3s to 4s per bag. Meggitt's Calf Food, 2½ 6d per bag. Bran, 10s 9d per 100lb bag. Farro Food 12s per bag. Molasses 12s 6d per tin. Mutton Birds 1s 1d per bird.

FRUIT.—Supplies are very scarce, particularly good Stummers. Stummers 11s to 14s per case, Rokewood to 12s 6d per case, choice quality; others from 9s to 11s, according to grade and variety. Cooking Apples, prime quality to 11s per case. Pears are very scarce and prices rule high. Vegetables.—Cabbage to 10s; Swedes 4s 6d per bag; Carrots 4s per bag; Parsnips 2½d per lb; Rhubarb 3d per lb; Asparagus 8d to 1s per bundle; Cucumbers to 10s per dozen; Walnuts to 1s 5d per lb.

GENERAL.—Lepp Salt Lick, 2s 3d per brick. Cow Covers, 22s 6d to 30s each. Horse Covers, £2 15s to £3 each. Dicks (8ft), £20. Black Wire (No. 8), 39s per cwt. Tea.—Chests, half-chests, 10lb and 5lb packets, 2s 6d to 3s 3d per lb. Honey in 10lb tins, 11s. Tanna.—A preparation for stopping blight in potatoes in packets, 2s.

FURNITURE.—Our Spey street, warehouse have a complete stock of furnishing lines. We manufacture Oak and Hume furniture to any design desired. We also have a number of pianos and sewing machines on view, your inspection invited.

LAND DEPARTMENT.—A new five-roomed brick and rough cast villa, East Road. H. and c. water, Porcelain bath, panelled ceiling, latest designs in wall paper. A bargain. £1300. Deposit £300. Terms arranged. Bray Bros., Ltd., Dee street.

SOUTHLAND MARKET REPORT.

The Shropshire is now due at Bluff to load 25,000 sacks of oats for Avonmouth, and this quantity is about 25 per cent. of the total held in store in Southland. A census of oats in the province has just been made, which shows that the quantity in store hardly exceeds 50 per cent. of that in stock at the same time last year. This is despite the fact that there has been very little shipping to northern ports from Bluff during the year, but the heavy sales for seed and the exceptional local demand have brought about this position. Merchants are of opinion that prices will remain firm, and even probably improve, and in this connection it might be noted that the local market has always been on a parity with the prices paid to farmers early in the season, merchants in 1919 having followed the drop in the north.

The chaff market is firm, prime quality being worth £7 10s on trucks, but in view of the fact that merchants will shortly require all the available accommodation for wool, prices are expected to recede.

With the exception of the local demand for seed purposes the ryegrass market is rather quiet, there being little wholesale inquiry from the north. For 25lb to 20lb machine-dressed seed merchants are asking 9s per bushel, f.o.b., and up to 10s 6d for 30lb to 31lb seed.

There is virtually nothing to report in the hemp market, very little being manufactured and no opportunity of doing business with London at payable prices. A considerable quantity of the hemp in store will go forward to London next week.

During the past week the stock market has been fairly quiet. At country sales the noticeable feature was the large entry of store cattle. The demand is fairly easy, and prices in this section are considerably lower than a month ago. With the exception of three and four-year-old steers store cattle are practically unsaleable. Very few sheep are offering, and the offerings are mostly ewes and lambs, and these are selling on a par with prices ruling the last fortnight. Dry sheep have receded in price owing to the uncertainty of the coming wool season. Prices may be quoted:—

Fat Cattle.—Extra prime bullocks, £25 to £29; prime, £20 to £22 10s; unfinished, down to £16; extra prime cows, £15 to £18; prime, £12 to £13; unfinished, down to £8; extra prime heifers, £16 to £17; prime, £12 to £13; inferior, down to £10.

Store Cattle.—Three and four-year-old steers, in forward condition, £13 10s to £14 10s; average, £11 10s to £12 10s; two-year-old steers, good sorts, £7 10s to £8 10s; yearlings, £3 10s to £4 15s; empty cows, £6 to £7 10s, according to condition; inferior, £2 to £4 10s; dairy cows,

extra good, £17 to £19; average, £14 to £16; inferior, down to £8.

Fat Sheep.—Extra prime wethers, 48s to 50s; prime, 42s to 44s; unfinished, own to 38s 6d; extra prime ewes, 38s to 42s; prime, 35s to 36s 6d; unfinished, own to 30s.

Store Sheep.—Four and six-tooth ewes, with lambs at foot, 21s to 22s 6d; sound-outhed ewes, 18s 6d to 20s 6d; full and illing-mouthed ewes, 15s to 17s; extra good mixed-sex hoggets, 26s to 28s; average, 24s to 25s; inferior, down to 21s; ur and six-tooth wethers, in good condition, 34s to 36s; average, 32s to 33s; inferior, down to 26s; two-tooth wethers, 31s 6d; average 28s; inferior, down to 22s 6d.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

The weather on Wednesday was not conducive to large polls, the occasion being windy and Charitable Aid Board elections, still a fair number recorded their votes, showing that considerable interest is shown by the settlers and others.

SOUTHLAND COUNTY.

The County returns were all in on Wednesday night except those for Awarua and Waikaiti, but the results should not be much affected when the figures become known. A feature of the election was continued confidence shown by the voters in those who had represented themselves during the previous term, as shown by the fact that only three who did not sit in the last Council have been returned, and two of these take the places of members who did not seek re-election. The following was the polling:—

WALLACETOWN.

F. Fraser ... 591
W. Ford ... 202

OREITI.

A. Stewart ... 260
G. A. Wyatt ... 205
I. Reidy ... 112

HOKONUI.

E. Bowmar ... 291
E. Butler ... 179
G. Kerr ... 144

WAIKAITI.

C. Robertson ... 322
E. A. Cameron ... 105

MATAURA.

J. Turnbull ... 328
J. White ... 214
A. McLachlan ... 168

AWARUA.

R. Baird ... 391
J. D. Trotter ... 191
(One return to come.)

TOETOES.

K. G. McKenzie ... 296
W. Couser ... 191

The election to the Hospital and Charitable Aid Board stands as follows, returns having yet to come from Hedgehope, Longbush, Pukearuru, and Waimahaka:—
Jas. Fleming ... 1711
C. Robertson ... 1647
T. Fraser ... 1619
W. Norman ... 1558
J. Turnbull ... 1536
H. E. Niven ... 1290
E. Butler ... 1259
W. Ford ... 863
Messrs W. Norman and W. Clark were returned unopposed for the Winton and Waipohai Ridings respectively.

WALLACE COUNTY.

Only four Ridings were contested, and each a good deal of interest was taken in the polling, as the candidates were well-known men. The voting was as follows:—

POURAKINO.

George Rodger ... 197
William T. McGill ... 77

Majority ... 120

MARAROA.

Frederick J. Dyer ... 135
Henry F. Blatch ... 118

Majority ... 17

WAIKAITI.

Samuel Fowle ... 163
William Scobie ... 102

Majority ... 66

APARIMA.

Timothy Flynn ... 145
Peter Beggs ... 108

Majority ... 37

A report of the Inter-Allied Commission Control in Germany shows that German guns are being destroyed at the rate of 1000 per week, and that the reduced number of guns stipulated by the Peace Treaty will have been reached by November. A great many rifles and machine-guns still remain to be dealt with.

RACING NOTES.

CHRISTCHURCH CARNIVAL WEEK.

THIRD DAY.

NEW ZEALAND TROTTING CUP.

The weather in the early morning on Tuesday was nice, but a strong northeasterly breeze sprang up, and the dust nuisance out on the course was worse than Dee street on a windy day. The racing was very interesting, but like in the galloping events at Riccarton, Southland horses were not quite good enough.

Punters commenced well with Effie Bin, gen, who was a hot pot for the Spring Handicap, and won very easily.

A hot favourite in Hayseed was established in the St. Albans Handicap and he led for three-quarters of a mile, but then Greta forced the pace and won easily.

'Cello Sydney Wilks, who fell on the road a few days ago and cut his knees, Money-maker, who had not thrown off the effects of a bad cold, John Dillon and Hal Junr., were withdrawn from the Cup, and of the remainder Albert Cling was made a little better favourite. Matchlight and Erin's Queen coupled, but he skipped at the start and lost so much ground that his chance was done. The pace was made by Willie Lincoln and General Link, and half a mile from home when Jarden moved up with Author Dillon it looked all over. The effort was too much for him however and he was not able to reach General Link, but at the distance post that great trotter Reta Peter came along with a fine run and cut the pair down by a short length from General Link with Author Dillon a neck away, Sherwood next. The win of the only straightout trotter in the race, though an outsider, was very popular and she received a great ovation on returning to the enclosure. There was no less than £20,506 invested on the race, or £1866 more than on the N.Z. Cup at Riccarton on Saturday.

The limit horse Rowanui made no race of the Empire Handicap, leading all the way and winning very easily from Silver Shoe. Coil, who was favourite, was never prominent. The Gunner was withdrawn from this race, and it is said that his mission will be another race on Friday.

Five horses following in the Riccarton Handicap spoilt their chances completely, and interfered with the chances of one or two others. Legacy missed all the trouble and got home easily, paying a double figure dividend.

Bryce's bracketed pair, Whist and Paul Huon, were made favourites in the Middleton Handicap, but Ron Patch, another of Hogan's string, just managed to stay long enough to beat off Red Heather in quite a good tussle.

Nancy Stair and Royal Step carried most money in the Victoria Handicap, but that consistent old horse Jack Arrah had too much pace for any of the opposition and won nicely from G.M. Dillon, each paying a good price.

The day's racing was brought to a close with the Hagley Handicap, Bryce's pair, Emilius and Chid, being the favourite selection, and Dillonwood next. The latter never left the issue in doubt, leading all the way, and winning comfortably by a length from Gleaming.

The feature of the day's trotting was the success of the limit horses, and No. 13. Three saddle-cloths bearing that number were first and one second, all returning fair prices.

WINTON JOCKEY CLUB.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following acceptances have been received for the first day of the Winton Jockey Club's meeting on November 17:—
Trial Stakes (six furlongs).—Flag Lieutenant 9.0, Clothilde 9.0, Admiral Fisher, Wild Shot, Canio, Destined, Filagree, Glenhupai, Linton, Queen's Gift, Royal Admiral, San Salvador, Soldier Boy, Strowana, Frenchman, Soldier's Pride 8.11, Martial Dance, Markilla, Brownie, and Killory 8.8.

WINTON STAKES, for three-year-olds (six furlongs).—Corn Rigs 9.1, Ruena 8.2, Mantua 8.0, Lady Blissful, Markilla, Sea-light, Copper Trail, Lady Barkly, Advice, Morse Signal, Lady Joan 7.7.

WINTON CUP (one and a-quarter miles).—Elenus 9.0, Bengeroop 8.11, Tin Soldier 8.9, All Ready 8.5, Almoner 8.5, Kilkee 8.3, Marianne 7.6 Twinkle 7.2, Awahou and Blue Admiral 7.0.

Hokonui Trot (two miles); class 5min.—Full Cry 9.1, Nellie Scott 2secs, Biddy Tracey 3, War Scot 3, Coldwater 3, St. Mihiel 6, Seaward Spot 7, Sweet Chimes 7, General Joffre 8, Eros 8, Black Harold 8, Lady Marvin 8, Cross Battery 8.

Steeplechase (about three miles).—Palladio 11.9, Graftella 11.8, Dunmore 9.13, Barrister 9.12, Wicklow 9.11, Gleniala

THE SOUTHLAND BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, AND BANK OF DEPOSIT.

THE BANK OF DEPOSIT in connection with the above Society will be opened on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st.

Deposits of £1 up to £300 will be accepted in this branch and will be credited with a full month's interest at 4 per cent. per annum if lodged during the first seven days of any month. Other amounts are accepted on debenture at the following rates:—

12 Months ... 4 per cent. per annum.
24 Months ... 4½ per cent. per annum.
Three to 5 years 5 per cent. per annum.

H. L. HAY,
Secretary.

FOR A SMART, NOVEL
HAT,
TRY

MISS BREY,
THE PARAMOUNT,
DEE STREET.

NOTICE

TO MOTORISTS.

FREE

CARACING.

Don't leave your Car out in the street when you can leave it under cover.

C. S. TRILLO,

ENGINEER AND MOTOR EXPERT,

DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

Phone 1415.

Phone 1415.

9.9, Lifebuoy 9.7, Red Tape 9.7, Cazuo 9.7.

Flying Handicap (6 furlongs).—Satisfaction 9.0, Rokelaine 8.6, Kilkee 8.3, Eight Bells 8.2, Almoner 8.1, Linden 8.0, Beller 7.12, Orderdown 7.0.

Otapiri Trot (1½ miles).—Bell Fashion 9.0, Black Harold 7sec, Country Queen 9, Quick March 14, Quick Match 14, Enoch Arden, Bell Wallace, Harold Yet, McGrath, May Tracey, Moor Chimes, The Sheikh, Wild Queen, Eppie Adair 15.

Tradesmen's Handicap (7 furlongs).—Marching Order 9.0, Mazama 8.8, Blue Admiral 8.8, Sartolite 8.8, Barley Rigs 8.8, Kilmeedy 8.7, Hinemaru 8.7, Money-musk 8.4, Sunlit 8.4, Goodstart 8.0, Mettle Drift 7.13, Wild Night 7.13, Vice-Grand 7.8, Breton 7.8, Red Eagle 7.7, Linton 7.7.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Forty million people are starving in China.

It is anticipated that the rabbitskin market will drop 20 to 30 per cent. in the near future.

Evidence was given before Select Committee on Agriculture that a new pest, Khapa, introduced from India, is spreading in Australia. It is considered worse than weevil because it attacks dry grain.

For a period of nine months in 1920 British imports from Germany total £17,000,000 against a similar period in 1919 £43,000. In 1913 the total was £41,000,000.

It is probable that Mr Mahon, who is a member of the Victorian House of Representatives, will be expelled. It is stated that he advocated a Republic for Australia while attending an Irish demonstration.

The Auckland Master Builders' Association have entered a protest against the indefinite terms of the findings of the Arbitration Court on the bonus question.

The Vindictive has been presented to the Belgian Government as a tribute from His Majesty's Government. The Vindictive will be formally handed over on Armistice Day.

QUALITY FOR QUALITY.

"THE EXHIBITION" PRICES

ARE UNBEATABLE.

BRITISH CORSETS

from the celebrated C.B. Factory are now to hand and have opened up exceedingly well.

THESE SPORTS CORSETS ARE EXCELLENT MODELS.

No. F.—Sports Model Corset; sizes 20 to 28 at 10/6 pair.

No. C.—Sports Model Corset; sizes 21 to 28 at 15/6 pair.

No. IDEAL.—Sports Model Corset; sizes 22 to 28 at 19/6 pair.

CREAM COTTON CHEMISE VESTS—Best British make; W. and O.S. sizes; short sleeves at 4/11, 5/6, 6/6 to 10/6.

SILK AND WOOL AND SILK AND COTTON CHEMISE VESTS—W. and O.S. sizes; short sleeves, 9/6, 10/6, 14/6.

FANCY TOP VESTS—Hand Crochet edgings; no sleeves; both Swiss and WHITE COTTON CREPE KNICKERS, cut on the new full elines at 9/- pair.

WHITE TWILL KNICKERS—Directoire shape, at 7/6.



Thomson & Beattie, Ltd.

THE QUALITY HOUSE.

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

The Eagle Hotel, Bluff.

(Opposite Railway Station.)

Proprietor: A. H. CUNNINGHAME.

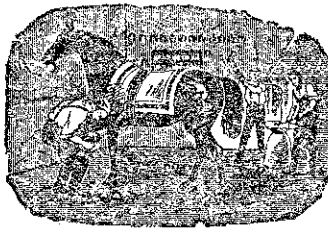
Late of Wanganui, and West Clive Hotel, Napier.

The Best Appointed House in Bluff for Tourists and Visitors.

Only high-class brands of Wines and Spirits, etc., in stock.

TARIFF MODERATE.

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BLACKSMITHS, WHEELWRIGHT,
AND GENERAL SMITHS.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

EXECUTED BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

ALL WOODWORK OF THOROUGHLY SEASONED TIMBER.

PHONE 447.

TAY STREET.

Summer

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SUMMER IDEAS

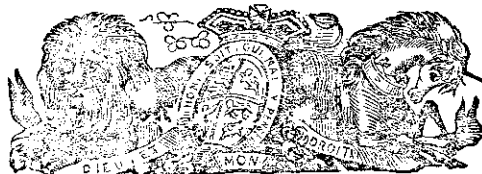
SUMMER LOVELINESS

ARE CALLING FOR YOUR INSPECTION IN OUR SHOWROOMS AND DEPARTMENTS.

STYLE AND ECONOMY ARE ASSOCIATED WITH YOUR PURCHASES FROM—

W. G. BAKER,
"La Mode," Dee street.

DOMINION OF



NEW ZEALAND.

PROSPECTUS

Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loan.

Issue of £6,000,000 5½-per-cent.

PRICE OF ISSUE: PAR.

TERM OF LOAN: 12 YEARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS COMPULSORY.

The attention of the public is specially drawn to the provisions of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loans Act, 1920, under which persons can be compelled to contribute to the Loan an amount equal to the yearly average of the land-tax and income-tax paid or payable by them for the three years ended on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty.

All moneys invested under the compulsory clauses of the Act will bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum only.

N.B.—It must be noted that the amount fixed by Act is the MINIMUM subscription only. Every person is expected to invest to the full extent of his ability. Subscribers to previous Loans are not relieved from obligation to subscribe to this Loan.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1920.

The Loan is authorised to be raised under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Loans Act, 1920, and pursuant to the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908, and both capital and interest will be charged upon the consolidated revenue of the Dominion.

The Loan will be utilized for the purposes of settlement on the land of discharged soldiers in terms of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1915, and will take the form either of Inscribed Stock or Bearer-bonds, at the option of the subscriber, or Post Office Investment Certificates or other securities.

£2,500,000 of the Loan will be reserved for individual persons who desire to invest in Inscribed Stock which will be available for payment in New Zealand of death duties. Applications for this class of security must be specially marked. These securities will not be transferable, but may be exchanged at the Treasury for other available securities if so desired. Should applications be received in excess of £2,500,000, an allotment will be made by the Controller and Auditor-General, and any sums which cannot be accepted for Death Duty Stock may be invested in ordinary Stock or Bonds, at the option of the subscriber.

The issue is an investment authorised by the Trustee Act, 1908, and Trustees may invest therein.

Applications will not be accepted for less than £100, but investors may subscribe sums of £1 and upwards, for a period of five or ten years, at any Postal Money-order Office. (See below.)

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of £100, £500, and £1000, or such higher denominations as may be arranged, and will be payable to bearer.

Stock will not be issued for any amount under £100, and any sum applied for in excess of £100 must be a multiple of £10.

The Loan will be repaid at par at the Treasury, Wellington, or any branch of the Bank of New Zealand in the Dominion on 15th January, 1933.

The Minister of Finance may in special circumstances and by mutual arrangement accept investments for a shorter period than twelve years, bearing interest at a lower rate than five and a-half per cent. per annum, and issue securities therefor.

Interest on Bonds and Stock will be paid half-yearly, on 15th January and 15th July, and is NOT free of income-tax.

The first interest will be paid on 15th July, 1921.

Interest on fully-paid allotments and on the first instalment of instalment allotments will accrue from date of lodgment for credit of the Public Account at the nearest branch of any Bank or of any Postal Money-order Office.

Interest on second, third, fourth, and fifth lodgments of instalment allotments will date from the respective dates of payment shown under heading "Lodgments."

Interest on Inscribed Stock will be paid by Dividend Warrant, which will be transmitted by post, or the amount will be credited to a banking account; at the option of the subscribers.

Interest on Bonds will be paid on production of Coupon, except the first payment, which will be by Treasury cheque.

Both Warrants and Coupons will be payable, free of exchange, at the Treasury, Wellington, or at any Postal Money-order Office or branch of the Bank of New Zealand in the Dominion, or in London or Australia as may be arranged.

CONVERSION—Holders of Bonds issued under this loan will have the option of converting such Bonds into five and a-half per cent. Stock on any half-yearly due date of interest.

LODGMENTS—Forms of application may be obtained and lodgments made at any Postal Money-order Office, or at any branch of the Treasury at Wellington.

Lodgments will be made as follows:—

Fully-paid Allotments—

On application 100 per cent.

Instalment Allotments—

20 per cent. on application (first instalment);
20 per cent. (second instalment), Monday, 10th January, 1921;
20 per cent. (third instalment), Thursday, 17th February, 1921;
20 per cent. (fourth instalment), Monday, 21st March, 1921.
20 per cent. (fifth instalment), Thursday, 28th April, 1921.

Instalments may be prepaid.

In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its due date, instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Provisional receipts will be issued for all payments, and in the case of investments in Bonds these receipts will be exchangeable for Bonds to Bearer as soon as the latter can be prepared.

In the case of Stock Investments, Inscription-certificates will be posted to investors when the amounts are fully paid up.

The Stock will be Inscribed in accordance with the New Zealand Inscribed Stock Act, 1917 (read in conjunction with the New Zealand Loans Act, 1908), and the inscription-books of the Loan will be kept at the Dominion Treasury, at Wellington, where all transfers of Stock will be made. Transfer-forms may be obtained at the Treasury.

The Banks have agreed to allow advances at a reasonable rate of interest to clients who desire to invest in the Loan but who have not the ready money to enable them to do so within the time prescribed.

Registered Sharebrokers will be allowed a commission of 5s per £100 on allotments made in respect of applications for this issue bearing their stamp, and forwarded to the Treasury through any Bank or Postal Money-order Office under cover of memorandum signed by the sharebroker. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the Government Printer, or on applications not forwarded as aforesaid, or on applications for Post-office Investment Certificates, or on applications made after the closing of the Loan.

POST OFFICE INVESTMENTS CERTIFICATES.

To enable persons of moderate means to subscribe to the Loan, applications will be received at any Postal Money-order Office for Post Office Investment Certificates.

Investment Certificates are repayable, with interest compounded, at the end of five or ten years.

Full particulars regarding the Post Office Investment Certificates are obtainable at any Postal Money-order Office.

DEPRECIATION FUND.

Provision has been made for the establishment of a special fund not exceeding £50,000 per annum for the purpose of stabilising the value of securities issued under the authority of the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act, 1920, and providing, in addition to the Sinking Funds established under the Public Debt Extinction Act, a further means of reducing the debt.

APPLICATIONS will close on 25th November, 1920, but the Minister of Finance reserves the right to close at a prior date or to extend the period.

Treasury, Wellington, N.Z.
14 November, 1920.

W. F. MASSEY,
Minister of Finance.

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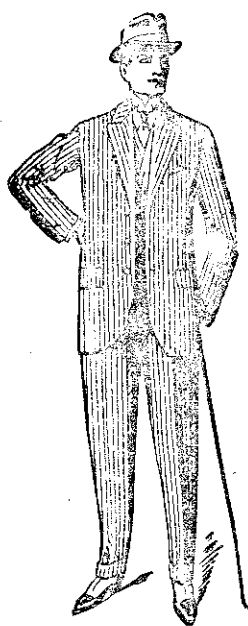
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everyone

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Tones, a definite summerish appear-
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More than that each season finds
a downright improvement in these
Popular Suits. If anything a little
finer cut and fit and of course new
style features are embodied.

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135/-.

WE have just the Suit you
have in mind; just the
colour and texture of fabric; just
the style you like and our great
system of criss-cross sizes assure
just your fit. You should at least
call and examine the quality of
these sterling garments. CALL TO-
DAY.

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all returned soldiers.

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General Advertisements—One insertion, 4/-
per inch; 3/- per inch for each sub-
sequent insertion (prepaid).

Marriage and Birth Notices—3/6 one
insertion; 5/6 two insertions.

Funeral Notices—3/6 one insertion, 5/6 for
two, and 7/6 for three insertions.

Obituary Notices—For notice only, 3/6;
notice with verse, 3/6, plus 6d per
line for each verse.

Weddings, Lost and Found—1/- for one
insertion of sixteen words.

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The Nature Column.

(By "Student.")

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

In his Principles of Evolution published
a few years ago Joseph McCabe
rather discounted Mendelism and
stated that only a small though
distinguished minority of embrio-
logists, zoologists and botanists accepted
the theory. Nowadays it is being more
and more widely accepted and lately it is
believed to have settled the question of
inheritance of sex.

Mr F. W. Keeble, F.R.S., says of Men-
del: "Thanks to the genius of this man
we know that if we will discover the laws
of inheritance we must fix our atten-
tion not on the organism as a whole but
upon one and another in turn of the many
attributes or characters of that organism
Mendel discovered the simple laws which
govern the mode of inheritance of the
characters or attributes of living things."

The cells of all living things arise by
subdivision of the original germ cell, and
these cells each contain what may be
described as a set of characters in dupli-
cate. The reproductive cells however
have only one set of characters each. The
fusion of the male and female cells
thus produce another duplicate cell, but
this cell contains the characters of both
parents.

Some of the main conclusions reached
by Mendel are as follows:—The first is
that as the individual derives from two
parents and is in that sense a dual thing
so it is dual with respect to each of its
characters. It may derive the means of
developing any one character from both
of its parents. If so it is pure bred and
mating with its like will have issue, all
of which will exhibit the character in ques-
tion. If it descend from parents one of
which possessed the character and the
other did not, the individual is loaded
with but one charge for the expression of
character, and though the one charge is
sufficient to show the character in the in-
dividual it will not be sufficient to
establish the character in all the descend-
ants. Mated with another like individual
only half charged with a particular char-
acter, the offspring produced will
have a fixed proportion hav-
ing the character in question and a fixed
proportion which will lack it. The germ
cells which as before stated are units and
join together in pairs to produce the
individual, however, which carries a full
double charge gives rise to germ cells all
alike with respect to this character. They
are all charged with it. The individual car-
rying one charge gives rise to germ cells
half have the charge and half lack it.
When the germ cells of two such similar
individuals unite in pairs the result can
be predicted. On the average in four
unions one will be between germ cells
charged with the power of developing a
certain character, two between
cells one of which is charged
and one is not, and one between
uncharged germ cells. The first combina-
tion will produce an individual pure to
the character and mated to a similar in-
dividual will produce the same character.
The second combination will produce an
individual which may show the character,
but the progeny will betray his hybrid
nature for mated with a similar individ-
ual the offspring will be divisible into
haves and have-nots as before described.
The third combination will result in an
individual lacking the character, and
union with a like individual will result in
progeny all of which will lack the char-
acter, and insofar as this lack of char-
acter is concerned they are purebred.

Mendelism is the foundation stone of
the plant breeder. If he is seeking a
new breed of wheat, he does not now
rely on chance matings, but works with
a definite end in view. Professor Biffen,
F.R.S., of Cambridge, stresses this point,
and was one of those who worked to have
Mendel's principles tested out. Recognis-
ing that the yield of wheat was governed
by factors such as immunity from disease,
stiffness of straw, and that better baking
qualities were wanted, experiments were
set on foot to try and combine these fac-
tors in one breed. Having by selection
found a wheat which was rust proof it
was crossed with the most susceptible
variety. The first generation F2 in the
following season made it clear that the
power of resisting rust was an inheritable
character, for among a mass of afflicted
plants one could distinguish plants which
were not affected. These rust resistant
plants were in the proportion of one to
three, agreeing with Mendel's laws. They
subsequently bred true to the rust resist-
ant character. A large number of ex-
periments of a similar kind were put
in operation and one of the results has

been to produce a wheat stiff in the straw,
rust resistant, and possessing better bak-
ing qualities than wheat previously raised
in England. Professor Biffen, says:
"We have measured Mendel's principles
from the economic standpoint and know
that once there is proof of the independent
inheritance of any character then it can
be worked up into any combinations one
requires."



Kennel Notes.

ETHICS OF THE SHOW RING.

(By Theo: Marples, F.Z.S.)

(Concluded).

It is very bad form on the part of exhib-
itors to make entries under a judge and
then roast him if he does not give that
exhibitor just what he thinks he is en-
titled to. If an exhibitor is dissatisfied
with a judge's awards, he has a remedy,
and an effectual one—viz., not to show
under that particular judge again. The
motto of all exhibitors should be: "Let
the best dog win, no matter to whom he
belongs." If that motto were acted up
to, there would be less selfishness, fewer
bickerings, and more contentment of mind
than are sometimes experienced and on
occasions displayed at shows.

So much for the exhibitors' case. Now
let us examine the position of judges. We
have, happily, now almost entirely emerg-
ed from the primitive practice of dual or
triple judging which characterised the
early days of dog shows. In these early
days dog owners were not so well up in
the points of dogs as they are today, and
recognised all-round, capable dog judges
were few and far between. The prin-
ciple which prompted societies to appoint
more than one judge to take all classes of
dogs was no doubt due to this fact in the
first instance, coupled with a belief that
what one judge did not know the other
might. Since then the country has be-
come highly educated in dog lore, and
competent judges, specialist and all-round,
can be found by the score. There is no
need, therefore, for a continuance of this
very unsatisfactory system of dual or jury
judging which has gradually become ob-
solete. In practice its great defect was
that decisions were arrived at by a give-
and-take method which is not judging. An
other disadvantage which accompanied it
was that exhibitors were at a loss to know
which judge was responsible for their de-
feat, thus preventing them from giving
him a "miss in baulk" in future. There
is no such shelter for judges to get behind
and shirk responsibility for their decisions
in single-handed judging. By the latter
process judges stand or fall by their acts,
and many fall. Good judges of dogs,
like good poets, are born, not made. A
competent judge may almost be detected
by the manner in which he performs the
task of judging. He soon shows whether
he has an eye for form in the classic can-
ine by the way he examines and handles
them, and the manner in which he separ-
ates the wheat from the chaff when he
does separate it, and particularly by the
position he assigns to new or novice ex-
hibits with no bench record behind them.
These are all crucial tests of judicial com-
petency. An unreliable or incompetent
judge will wade through all his dogs in
an apparent muddle. He may find the
peas in some cases, but it is odds against
him. A judge who, having carefully
judged a class and compared all the dogs
in it with one another, and arrived at his
decisions, goes over the same dogs, or one
or two additional ones, which often hap-
pens, shows weakness and indecision. The
only dogs he should compare with the win-
ners are the new ones. If his memory
will not serve him to retain in his mind
the exact positions which, after a careful
scrutiny, he assigned to the dogs in previ-
ous classes, it is far better for him to
make notes in his judging book rather
than waste his time and that of the show
officials in floundering in the labyrinth of
classes in the hope of finding his previous
selections, in which he often fails, and re-
versals are the result. To be a successful
and reliable judge, besides having a keen
eye for form, he must have method—a
system which will stand the test of an-
alysis.

The first shipment of cherries from
Sydney, which arrived at Auckland last
week, realised from 30s to 36s per case
of 12lb.

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 "The Paragon."

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HAVE you a Sewing Machine? If so, the greatest care should be bestowed on its upkeep; especially does this apply to the method of oiling, and the class of oil used. A Sewing Machine may be ruined in a very short time with poor oil, whereas the machine should last a lifetime if properly maintained.

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SEWING MACHINE OIL,

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the finest fabric, which is a distinct advantage, as often valuable garments are practically ruined by oil stains. We have no hesitation in recommending this Oil. It is used throughout the largest Woollen Mills in the Dominion, and is pronounced by experts to be better than anything they have previously used.

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Etc., etc.

Each of these preparations carries the hall-mark of Perfection.

DUSTOL is a preparation for using on dusters for furniture, etc.

RAZOR STROP OIL has been produced with a special view to keeping a razor-strop in perfect order, thus ensuring a reliable and keen-edged razor.

STONE OIL.—The action of this Oil on a stone is to remove the residue of steel from the edge of the tool being sharpened. It has been tested and pronounced perfect.

LARISSA LEMON CREAM.—This Cream is a protection for the skin under all conditions of exposure to wind or sun; it is also a valuable hand emollient, and is specially recommended for softening the beard and ensuring an easy shave; used after shaving it is very soothing to tender skins.

Ask your Storekeeper for these preparations. Or write direct to

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 one side of the paper only. Name, age, and address, must be always given, and correspondence directed to "Mater," care of Editor, "The Digger," Box 310, Invercargill.

OLAF'S REINDEER.

(By "Vera").

Olaf lived in the far north, where there is snow and frost and ice for half the year, and reindeer are used as we use horses. Olaf had never driven a reindeer, because his father said he was too young for such things; but he longed to drive one.

One white, cold morning, he stood at the house-door, looking at the tall pines that rose like Christmas trees, in the snow.

"I will go into the forest," he said to himself. "Perhaps I shall be able to catch a wild reindeer. I will tame him and bring him home and then no one will be able to say I am too young to drive."

Olaf set out and walked as far as his little legs would carry him. After a time he felt very tired. He could no longer see his home, but the forest was no nearer. He was feeling quite hopeless when suddenly he saw a reindeer. His heart beat fast as he went up to it, but the reindeer did not run away. It looked at him solemnly, and Olaf looked back.

"Come with me," he said taking hold of one of its horns. The reindeer walked quietly along with Olaf.

"What a clever boy I am," thought Olaf. He took home his reindeer and harnessed it with the things he found in the stable. Then he took his little sisters for a ride. Olga and Christina were pleased.

"How clever Olaf is!" they said.

But Olaf did not feel quite so clever when his father came home, for this is what his father said: "Everyone in the village has been hunting for neighbour Thorsen's old reindeer that can't do any work, and here he is, all the time, in our stable!"

TWINKLING BLUE-EYES.

(By A. R. Jackson.)

In the days of long, long, long ago there lived a little boy named Blue-eyes, who loved the bright, twinkling stars. Every night he kissed them all good-night from his bedroom window, but there was one star he loved above all, because it twinkled so much more brightly than the others. "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are," he used to say, then he would jump into his cosy little bed and fall asleep.

But one night a strange thing happened. He had just jumped into bed, when suddenly the room was filled with a bright light, a rat-ta-tap sounded on the window pane, and from outside a voice called to him, "Little Blue-eyes, Little Blue-eyes—Let me in?" "Who are you?" said said Blue-eyes. "I am your friend Twinkle, Twinkle," answered the voice. "You said you wondered who I was, so I just dropped down from the sky to show you." Little Blue-eyes sat up in bed. "Oh! won't you come in Twinkle, Twinkle?" he said politely.

And in through the window danced the most beautiful little golden-haired boy that ever was seen, but instead of twinkling he just sat down on the side of the bed and cried as if his little heart would break.

"What is the matter?" questioned little Blue-eyes, as he flung his arms round the boy's neck and tried to comfort him.

"I have lost my twinkle," sobbed Twinkle, Twinkle. "I must have dropped it on the way down, and now I can never be a twinkling star again."

"But where did you keep your twinkle?" questioned Blue-eyes.

"I carried it in my eyes," answered the star visitor, "and every time I laughed my eyes twinkled so brightly that they could be seen miles away." "Well, cheer up," said little Blue-eyes, "if your twinkle is so bright we can easily find it, perhaps you dropped it in our garden. I shall run and see."

But though little Blue-eyes searched till his eyes were tired, he could not find that twinkle.

As he was coming in he met the pussy cat. "Pussy cat," he cried, "Twinkle, Twinkle, has lost his twinkle, and cannot twinkle any more. Will you help me to find it?" "Me-ow, Me-ow," answered the pussy cat crossly, "Don't bother me about Twinkle, Twinkle's twinkle. I am busy

having a cat's party in the garden, ask the dog about it."

So little Blue-eyes went and found the dog. "Doggie," he said, "Twinkle, Twinkle, has lost his twinkle and cannot twinkle any more. Will you help me to find it?"

"Bow-wow w-o-w," snapped the doggie. "I am too sleepy to bother about Twinkle, Twinkle's twinkle."

"No one will help me. Oh, poor Twinkle, Twinkle, what will he do!" sobbed little Blue-eyes, and he shed so many tears that a river ran down the garden path, and wet the feet of the little Grey Mouse as she was taking her evening walk. "Dear me, whatever is the matter with Blue-eyes? I thought someone had spilled a can of water," she said to herself; aloud she said, "Little Blue-eyes, why are you spilling so many tears on the garden path?"

"I am unhappy," cried Blue-eyes. "My friend Twinkle, Twinkle, has lost his twinkle and cannot twinkle any more."

"I do not like to see people unhappy," said the little Grey Mouse. "I was in trouble myself this morning when that cruel pussy cat of yours ate my favourite daughter for her breakfast."

"I am sorry," said little Blue-eyes. "So was I," said the little Grey Mouse. "That is why I am going to help you. Now I have a twinkle in my own eyes, but I will give it to you for Twinkle, Twinkle, if you will give me your Teddy Bear to sit at the door of my mouse hole, and frighten away those cruel cats who want to eat up my babies."

"Oh! but I have only one Teddy," said little Blue-eyes.

"And I have only one twinkle," said the little Grey Mouse. Then Blue-eyes thought of his poor little star boy, and how badly he wanted a twinkle. "I will give you my Teddy," he said.

So the little Grey Mouse gave him her twinkle, and Blue-eyes ran and gave it to the star boy, Twinkle, Twinkle.

But Twinkle, Twinkle, said, "I watched you from the window, little Blue-eyes, and I saw what you did for me, and now I am going to give you a present."

So he cut the twinkle in two, and gave one-half of it to Blue-eyes, then he put the other half into his own eyes, and laughing and twinkling danced out of the nursery window, back to his home in the sky, while little Blue-eyes jumped into bed again and fell asleep.

The next morning, when little Blue-eyes' mamma came to call him, she found that her little son had a twinkle in his laughing blue eyes, and ever since all the little blue-eyed boys in the world have had a twinkle in their eyes.

I wonder how the twinkling stars anything to do with it?

What do you think?

TESTS.

Ex-Ambassador Walter Hines Page was formerly one of the editors of "World's Work," and, like all editors, was obliged to refuse a great many stories. A lady once wrote him:

"Sir: You sent back last week a story of mine. I know that you did not read the story. For as a test I had pasted together 18, 19, and 20, and the story came back with these pages still pasted; and so I know you are a fraud and turn down stories without reading same."

Mr Page wrote back:

"Madam: At breakfast when I open an egg I don't have to eat the whole egg to discover it is bad."

Through the registrar forgetting the appointment, a Leicestershire wedding had to be postponed until the next day, after five hymns had been sung and the minister had given an address in order to relieve the painful suspense of waiting.

The greatest pilgrimages to the Holy Land are undertaken by the Russians. It is estimated that, in normal times, between 20,000 and 40,000 Russians visit Palestine every year.

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BARLOW'S Jubilee Store.

NEVER SAY DIE, BUT ALWAYS TRY

BARLOW'S JUBILEE TEA.

Owing to the rise in Butter you will find it cheaper to use Pure Jama. I have a full range in glass and tins in 1, 2, 4, and 7. TRY IT.

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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.

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The Home.

MERINGUES.

The writer has never tasted better meringues than were made from the following recipe:—

Ingredients.—The whites of three eggs, a half-pint breakfastcupful of sugar.

Method.—Beat the sugar and whites to a stiff froth with a Dover egg-beater. Place in dessertspoonfuls on white paper and put on a cold slide. This amount of mixture makes fifteen.

SHEEP'S BRAINS.

Put the brains in salt and water to soak for half an hour. Then put on the fire in a saucepan containing cold water; let simmer for quarter to half an hour. Strain and cut into slices. Make a thickening with a lump of butter, half a pint of milk and a dessertspoonful of flour, pepper, salt and nutmeg. Place the mixture in a pan or in a small saucepan. Drop the brains in and heat through. This makes a tasty dish for an invalid or anyone who has weak digestion.

MUSTARD PICKLES.

A quart of any kind of green vegetables. Make a brine of four quarts of water and one pint of salt. Let the vegetables stand in it for twenty-four hours. Then heat just enough to scald in the brine. Turn into a colander to drain. To make the liquor use half a cupful of flour, six tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, a tablespoonful of tumeric. Work these into a paste with cold vinegar, add a cupful of sugar and more vinegar (two quarts in all of vinegar) and boil this until it thickens and is smooth, stirring all the time. Add the vegetables and cook till heated

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through. Put some allspice, whole pepper, whole ginger in a muslin bag and boil in a little of the vinegar.

BRAWN.

Ingredients.—One pound of steak, 1 lb of bacon, 1 lb of breadcrumbs, 2 eggs, a dessertspoonful of ground ginger.

Method.—Put the bacon, the steak and the breadcrumbs through a mincer.

Beat the eggs, then mix all together with a wooden spoon. Press well into a greased mould, and steam for three hours.

Turn out when cold.

Slices of this brawn fried make a most acceptable breakfast dish. Chuck steak may be used for this dish.

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GARDEN NOTES.**SUMMER SPRAYING.**

Early in the spring months mildew becomes prevalent, more especially upon apple trees, attacking the undeveloped leaves. The damage this disease causes upon young apple trees at this season of the year if left unchecked is enormous. Those who grow apples to any extent should seriously attend to the keeping down of mildew.

Trees planted in an open, sunny, and airy position are rarely affected to any alarming extent. Trees in cold, damp, and shady positions—places where cold currents of air are prevalent—are always more liable to this disease than those in open situations.

Bordeaux mixture is the best for spraying to eradicate mildew. The summer formula is 4lb sulphate of copper, 4lb fresh rock lime, 40 gallons of water. Dissolve the sulphate of copper in 20 gallons of water; slake the lime slowly, and make up to 20 gallons; strain this milk of lime into the solution of sulphate of copper, stirring briskly whilst adding the one to the other. Sulphate of copper is easily dissolved in hot water. Where only a few trees are kept it will not be necessary to make the full amount, but care must be taken to use the proper proportions. Badly-affected trees will require two or three sprayings, about 15 days between each spraying. This is also an excellent spray for apple and pear scab, shot-hole fungus in apricots and plums, rust attack on peaches and plums, and also peach curl or blister.

THE CODLIN MOTH.

The moths appear early in November, and the females lay their eggs on the blossom or in the eyes of the fruit. The caterpillars hatch out and at once commence to bore towards the centre. When fully grown the caterpillars bore a way out, find suitable hiding-place, spin cocoons about themselves, and in time turn into pupae, from which moths emerge in due course. Bands of sacking folded and securely bound round the trees stems near the ground (after all loose bark has been scraped off) are very useful as traps, as they cause ascending and descending caterpillars to hide and collect in them. The traps should be frequently examined and the pests destroyed. Spraying the trees with paris green immediately the blossom has fallen and before the fruit turns down is a good remedy, whilst all fallen apples should be cleared away as soon as possible.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Take every advantage after rain to earth up potatoes. It often happens that the ground is of such a nature that it is almost impossible to do this work satisfactorily when very dry, therefore take every opportunity of doing this whilst the ground is workable, for it makes a vast difference to a crop of potatoes whether moulding be properly done or half-done. This should be done before the tops are too large, as the less injury the tops get the better crop will be produced.

There is still time to sow onions for winter use, if this has not already been done. Though they will not be so large, they become large enough for ordinary kitchen purposes; indeed, medium-sized tubers keep longer, and will probably come in after autumn-sown ones are past in the spring, which is a great consideration where they have to be supplied nearly all the year round. Make the ground rich by deep digging and manuring, and make it very smooth and level by raking and treading. Firm it must be for good, sound tubers cannot be procured upon loose soil. If the ground be loose, they grow rapidly enough, but all to neck, like a young leek. Autumn-sown onions should have occasional waterings during dry weather. Thin out spring-sown ones before they get too large.

Keep down weeds. Thin out such crops as turnips, carrots, onions, etc. Transplant cabbage and cauliflower, and sow for succession peas and French beans. When these have been badly blackened with frost it is as well to sow again at once, for they very rarely recover sufficiently to be of much good. Marrows also will not stand sharp frosts, and it will be advisable if these are badly touched to replant them also.

Plant out leeks in trenches as for celery, and give a good soaking immediately after planting. Dig in good manure in the trenches, but do not tread the soil. Plant deeply, and cut off just a small amount from the tips of the leaves when planting. This strengthens the plant by diverting the sap into other channels.

Stake runner beans. Drive in long sticks on either side of the row, and they are made more steady if tied at the top. The plants are also the better of a little earthing up on either side to form a kind

of channel. This tends to retain moisture longer, and keeps the roots cooler. They are very much the better of a good soaking during dry weather.

Early-sown broad beans that are setting or have set the first lot of beans should have the extreme points of each stem pinched off. By this means a better crop is secured.

Sow for succession lettuce, radish, mustard and cress.

Pasture Notes.**MANURING FOR POTATOES.**

The potato needs to be rightly fertilised if maximum yields are to be harvested. Only a well-balanced fertiliser can be relied upon to produce the best result. There are two broad classes of fertilisers which concern the farmer, namely, natural and artificial. In order to produce maximum crops economically, it is desirable that a favourable amount of vegetable matter be present in the soil, and that it be supplemented by applications of a well-balanced artificial fertiliser suited to the requirements of the particular crop it may be intended to grow. It is essential also if full crops are to be marketed that the land be sufficiently drained, and that it contain a fair proportion of lime. If these conditions are not fulfilled, fertilisers, whether natural or artificial, however judiciously chosen, can never be fully effective.

Natural fertiliser is the product resulting from decayed vegetable and animal matter, including stock excreta. It may be regarded as the oldest and most effective fertiliser and soil improver. Virgin lands are usually well endowed with abundant supplies. If, however, unfertilised crops are removed from them for a number of years, their original store becomes considerably depleted until a stage is reached when it becomes necessary, if they are to retain their full crop-producing power, to adopt a system of cropping and fertilising which will ensure a favourable amount being maintained in them.

A farmer cropping intensively can ensure this by periodically applying dressings of dung and compost, or under certain circumstances, by ploughing in quick-growing green crops such as certain legumes. On the other hand, a farmer cultivating extensively can bring about the same condition by growing crops and feeding them off sufficiently often by stock. A system of farming where feeding off is practised is not nearly so exhaustive as where all crops are removed from the land, and sold on the farm. Moreover, by such practice considerable quantities of fertilising material accumulate in the soil which, supplemented by suitable dressings of artificial fertilisers, will enable future crops to be grown profitably.

The fertilising elements most usually deficient in soils are nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorus, hence fertilisers containing these in more or less concentrated forms have been placed on the market. Those in which either particular element predominates are known as nitrogenous, potassic, and phosphatic fertilisers respectively. Having regard to the special requirements of crops grown under different conditions of soil and climate, a fertiliser should be balanced in respect to each element. If such is not the case, maximum yields cannot be recorded. In instances one only of the three needs to be applied, while in others two or all may be necessary. The farmer himself can easily determine whether it will be profitable or not to omit any one from the natural dressing. In order to do this all he has to do is to omit fertiliser supplying any one of these from the manurial dressing, and observe the behaviour of the particular crop towards the respective dressing. Different manurial dressings can be compounded for the potato crop. The three following examples may be given.

It is fully recognised that this dressing is costly and that possibly some of these manures are not procurable. With these conditions it must remain with the discretion of the farmer to decide on the extent of the use of the fertilisers that may be applied. The dressings that may be suggested are:—

No. 1.
Superphosphate 4cwt.
Sulphate of ammonia 1cwt.
Sulphate of potash 1cwt.

No. 2.
Superphosphate 2cwt.
Bone-dust 2cwt.
Sulphate of ammonia 1cwt.
Sulphate of potash 1cwt.

No. 3.
Phosphatic guano 3cwt.
Superphosphate 1cwt.
Sulphate of ammonia 1cwt.
Sulphate of potash 1cwt.

Each of these can be mixed in the proportions stated, and at the rate of 2 to 8 cwt. applied an acre. The smaller

quantity may be applied to the potato on rich land, while the larger amount may be given for the same crop on poor soils. For soils of intermediate quality an amount somewhere between the smaller and higher quantities may be given, depending on whether the land approximate more nearly to the richer or poorer quality.

IRISH WIT AND HUMOUR.

Casey—"Oi see there's bin another rail road wreck due to an open switch."

Cassidy—"Ay, 'tis a pity some wan don't invint a switch thot'll stay shut when it's open."

Doctor—"Now that you are convalescing you make take a little animal food."

Patient—"No, sir. Oi dhrank your grool all right, but Oi'll be don'd if Oi can chew your sthraw."

"Moving again, Casey?" asked Murphy, as Casey came out of the gate with a wash-tub tightly clasped in his arms and trailing a mirror behind him.

"Yes," moaned the afflicted man, mopping his perspiring brow; "I'm going to leave this hole."

"What for? Don't you like the neighbourhood?"

"Oh, no, not that; the neighbours are all right."

"Water not good, maybe?"

"No better can be found."

"The rent hasn't been raised, has it?"

"No. That's the reason I'm going to seek another house."

"What?" exclaimed the surprised Murphy; "moving from a place because the rent has not been raised. Surely you don't object to that, Casey?"

"No, I do not," sadly replied Casey, as he started back for the kitchen set of furniture; "but the landlord does—you know."

An Irish couple, whose married bliss was not without a few "squalls," received a homely lecture from their spiritual adviser, regarding their disgraceful quarrels.

"Why, that dog and cat you have agreed better than you."

The reply somewhat upset him:

"... yer riverence'll tole them tighther, ye'll soon change yer mind."

Sportanan—"Is there much good hunting in these parts, my good man?"

Native—"Sure, there's plenty hunting, but dommed little finding."

"Michael," said his employer, "you are looking very rocky this morning."

"Yes, sor," replied the driver of the delivery wagon. "O've a bad headache."

Oi was at the christening last night, sor, an' the kid was the only one in the crowd that took water."

As a gentleman was stepping from his carriage in Harrisburg to take the train for Philadelphia his coachman said: "The oats are getting low, sir."

"Very well," said the gentleman; "you telephone Miller and Jones to send up some."

Mike went to the telephone, when the following conversation took place:

"Is this Miller and Jones?"

"Yes."

"Will you send up six bags of oats, and hurry up with 'um."

"All right, who are they for?"

"Arrah, now, don't you get gay—for the horses, to be sure," and Mike rang off.

Murphy—"What would you do if you woke up some fine morning and found that you had inherited ten thousand dollars?"

Casey—"I'd just roll over and try to dream it over again."

Nora—"Phat time shall I be lookin' for ye to call this evening, Terry dear?"

Terry—"Phat time do the old man be ather puttin' on his slippers?"

Hoolihan—"Phwat's the matter wid ye, Curran?"

Curran—"It's the hay fever Oi hov."

Hoolihan—"An' how did yez get it?"

Curran—"From shlapin' on a straw bed, av course. Any onld fool'd know thot."

"Really, Mrs O'Toole," said Mrs Naybor, "you should send little Denis to the kindergarten."

"Phwat koinid av a thing is that?" demanded the contractor's wife.

"Kindergarten? Oh! that's simply German for—"

"Enough said, ma'am. Oi'll hov no Dutch in moine, thank ye kindly ma'am."

Mr Asquith has stated that the only hope for Ireland is complete and unrestricted government.

ABRAHAM WACHNER

SAMPLE ROOMS.

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FURS!**

END OF SEASON.

MUST BE SOLD.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

**SHOES! SHOES!
SHOES!**

New Court Shoes 20/6.

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WYNDHAM DISTRICT.—270 Acres Freehold in this famous locality for £15 per acre. Good grass, well fenced, watered and subdivided. Five-roomed house, 5-stall stable, with loft, large woolshed, 6-stall cowbyre, sheep yards, etc. This is the cheapest farm offering in Southland to-day. Terms may be arranged.

LOOK AT THIS—335 acres near Woodlands; 45 acres turnips, 100 acres young grass, balance older pasture. This land has been limed and is in great heart. Well watered, fenced, and subdivided. Six-roomed house, stable, cowbyre with milking plant, etc. Price £20. Terms could be arranged.

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

If you wish to buy or sell a house or a farm consult me.

F. H. TUCKER,

LAND AGENT.

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COUGH ELIXIR.**

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COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, Etc.**

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PRESCRIPTION CHEMIST,

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DIGGERS,

DON'T FORGET your Pals in old Blighty. We have just opened out a choice lot of

CHRISTMAS CARDS

with views of Invercargill, and New Zealand scenery.

Also—

VIEW BOOKS

depicting the Scenery of our Beautiful Island.

Don't forget your friends in distant lands at this season of the year. They will appreciate a Card or Booklet.

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NOBLE'S

Dee street, Invercargill.

TIME

AND

TIDE

WAIT FOR NO ONE.

SO HURRY UP AND SEND YOUR

—CHRISTMAS GREETINGS—

to friends abroad.

I have just opened the right thing in **CHRISTMAS CARDS** with local views.

Also—

BOOKS OF VIEWS at 1/6, 2/- and 4/-.

T. HIDE'S,

TAY STREET.

An Averted Tragedy.

"It's good to be home again!"

The speaker, Edward Harold, an officer of the new army, had recently returned from abroad. Now, at the hour of six, on the last evening in November, he was seated in his cosy Guildford street den, his gaze travelling slowly and lovingly over all the familiar trifles on wall and floor and shelf.

Opposite him, lounging with due appreciation of ease in a roomy morocco-covered chair, was Hereford Ware.

Had Ware been asked as he sat there whether he had a trouble in the wide world, he would have laughed a negative. Partner in a substantial city house, possessed of perfect health, and looking straight out on promise of a prosperous future, he could by no effort have imagined himself a victim of the trouble parasite. To Ware life was a very pleasant thing.

He looked over now at the figure in the chair opposite, and smiled.

"Seen your sister, Doris, since landing?" he asked, in a tone that conveyed more than the words.

"Yes, old fellow. I was at her place for an hour this morning."

"You know?" Ware said, questioningly. "That you have offered her marriage?"

Ware knit his brows. The other's tone was not congratulatory.

"Well?" he said, as if demanding something unspoken. He had looked for the welcome of a brother.

"To tell you the truth, I had always hoped that you were not a marrying man," came from Harold quietly.

"Is there any reason why I should not marry?"

Ware spoke in the protesting tone of one who feels hurt.

"To be quite candid, old friend, I think there is."

"What?"

"Your abominable temper. It is not an ordinary, common, or garden bad temper. It is a cyclone."

"What absolute piffle!" Ware commented, pushing away a bronze paper-weight on the table by which he sat, and aimlessly taking up an old Spanish dagger. He added, "However bad my temper, I am not likely to vent it on a woman."

Harold looked keenly from under his brows into his companion's eyes.

"You are just as likely to vent it on your nearest and dearest as upon a stranger," he affirmed. Then, reminiscently: "Great Scott! What a whirlwind there is while it lasts!"

"As a fact you are passively opposing me," Ware said, jabbing with the dagger at the paper-weight.

"Here! Don't break that weapon! I value it. If you were to say that I am actively opposing you, I would admit the truth of it. I cannot consent to Doris becoming your wife. You are the slave of a devil, and unfit for marriage. Man, have you ever thought that more than once you have been perilously near murder?"

"No, I don't trouble to think any such nonsense. And, as for your saying that I shall not marry Doris, your consent will not be asked."

"She has promised me not to marry without it."

Ware was on his feet now. Unthinkingly, the dagger was clenched in his right hand.

"With or without your consent, I shall marry her."

"We shall see. Oh, do take a look in the mirror! Your face should be sketched for a penny dreadful!"

"Confound you!" growled Ware, his chest heaving.

"Illustration showing the disappointed villian! Poor Doris!"

Ware raised his hand to strike the table again, but at the scornful laugh that came from Harold he strode forward, and, uttering an inarticulate cry, brought the weapon down upon Harold's left side.

The stricken man fell.

In the silence of the curtained room Ware stood motionless, his face still distorted, his eyes staring fixedly at the body lying on the rug by the hearth, the extended and prone body, with clawed fingers dug into that on which it lay.

Ware's eyes moved. Now they rested on the cross-hilted blade in his right hand. Hand and blade were reddened with a

something that dripped and oozed clammy from between the fingers. The character of the gaze changed; it had been that of rage, its newer self seemed one of blended incredulity and horror, and with the change there came from his throat a whimper, hysterical, and awful in its abandonment to weakness.

He flung the dagger from him with a shudder of loathing, just as a man might fling off a poison-fanged reptile, and stepped back from the body. He was not thinking. Men so placed never think. Their mental state is a chaos of irrelevant trifles. Then something focussed his attention—a sound outside the room.

Ware was breathing noiselessly through parted lips. His limbs were tense. For ten seconds he waited. The sound was not repeated. Ware's left hand touched the wall switch, and the room went black. He moved on tip-toe to the door; trembling lips refusing to obey command of will. There came a slow movement of the handle until fully turned, a moment's listening, the opening of the door, its silent closing, a lightning glance up and down the stairways; and then Ware passed to the hall.

No one there. The hall door wide. A stream of people passing. As yet, not a glance within. Four persons suddenly made a block as they wished each other good-bye. Ware stepped between the group and the house wall, and so came out unseen.

Now he himself was one of the stream, unnoticed in his conventional dark suit and commonplace hat. He moved on through street after street, his one idea that safety lay in distance. Then, at a moment, he condemned his folly, and sped as quickly as might be until he came to an unlighted house in a quiet thoroughfare, and let himself in with a latch-key.

As if ghod with silent shoes he went through the hall, and up the stairs, entered a sleeping chamber, lighted the gas at one burner, and rapidly changed some of his clothing. When he emerged from the room he was wearing a smoking jacket and slippers.

His actions were not negligible trifles; they might determine all his future.

"At home, Mrs. Jarvis?" he called, his voice unmodulated.

"Goodness me! Is that you, sir? I hope you haven't been ringing. As you said you felt tired and was going to have a lay down, I didn't like to disturb you. I've been out to do some marketing, and have only just got back. It's the girl's half-day off, you know."

"It doesn't matter. I guessed you were out," Ware said.

"I'll put your dinner on at once, sir."

Ware was almost exultant now. They had no proof. No one had seen him enter that house in Guildford street. No one had seen him leave. His landlady would swear that he had kept his room, and he had every needful excuse for continuing in it, one being a ramping, maddening headache that brought red hatred—a madness that impelled to murder.

He shuddered as if the dread word had been spoken. The unalterable, foul truth that he had done bloody murder was driving its talons into his heart. He breathed the name "Harold," and its utterance carried him back through younger manhood and early youth, to boyhood, when he had loved, and fought, and planned deeds of innocent mischief with another such happy lad as himself.

A knock at his room door.

Ware arrested his breathing. Then said feebly:

"Come in."

His old landlady opened the door.

"I beg your pardon, sir, for disturbing you. Didn't know you were in bed," she explained, and went on: "Mr Russell has called. Shall I say you can't see him?"

"No. Ask him to come up."

It was the desperation of a man with his back to the wall that had made him speak. Russell—Russell the cynical, who had contemptuously spoken of his outbursts of temper as "bad form."

The fellow was a spy. He was just the man to suspect, and verify his suspicions, and then quietly give him away to the police. Well, he should find the verifying no easy matter.

"Hallo! You're in sick bay, I see. What's the matter, old chap?"

Russell had come in. He was a tall man

spare, and smoothly shaven, with eyes that were full of scoffing—no, not full, for behind the scoffing lay pity.

"Sick headache," returned Ware.

"That's bad! Been in bed all day?"

"Been lying on the bed pretty well since I felt it this morning, but I crawled downstairs to dinner."

"Well, you don't need to be in this funeral gloom."

Russell, as he spoke, turned the gas higher. At the moment he was to Ware the entirety of that hatred, suspicious world which had to be confronted and baffled.

"A good nose bleeding would relieve the headache," Russell said.

"My nose never bleeds," Ware resumed, as if to dismiss the absurdity.

"Have you had any accident to shock your nervous system?"

"No."

"Sorry to have pestered you with questions. I thought that the red stain on your shirt-sleeve might be due to one or the other."

Ware felt his throat throb. He had not noticed any stain. Oh, a trap! Russell knew of Harold's murder, and had been leading up to this.

"It has been there for a week past," Ware lied savagely.

Russell raised his brows.

"You are getting economical over your laundry," he remarked drily.

Ware set up, and drew his lips back. By an effort he controlled his tongue. Only his eyes spoke.

"Perhaps you would rather I went?" said the other.

"Suit yourself over that."

"Very well, I will go."

When the house door had slammed, Ware condemned himself for a blunderer. Russell could not know of Harold's death, or he would have spoken of it. Why, he would have been full of the news.

The minutes dragged. There came an imperious summons at the house door.

Ware clutched the bed clothing, and held himself tense. Voices, steps, the turning of the door handle—and then—Russell himself stood there, his eyes dilated, his face full of horror, and questioning.

"Do you what they are saying?" came from him hoarsely. "Our chum, Harold, is dead! Foully murdered in his own room!"

"But it mayn't be true, you know. What makes you think it is?"

Ware's weak and peculiarly inept remark came in a hollow voice. He was shivering.

"Everyone loved him," said Russell, as if he had not heard. "The man who saved your life at Mons! Why, he was almost as your brother!"

Ware writhed on his couch. When his face grew grim, and his eyes ablaze as he gained the floor and confronted Russell.

"I did it!" he said. "I did it, and God knows, if ten thousand years suffering would undo it, I would pay the price."

"What are you about?" as Ware made for a cabinet.

"I'm going to shoot myself."

"Oh, you fool of fools! You pierce the heart of your best friend, and think to make amends by committing another murder. The first evil has been done. If the law proves you guilty you must die as it shall appoint. The consequence of your being proved guilty would be life-long shame to your relatives. Do you never think of consequences to others. Ware, when you are possessed by the devil?"

"Then, disgrace or not, it shall be the police station."

Ware dressed himself rapidly, and passed down stairs, leaving the other to follow.

The guilty man strode along, ignoring his companion. When he arrived at a near police station he swung into the charge room, and made for the desk.

"I give myself up for the murder of Edward Harold, at the house in Guildford street," he said harshly.

A momentary question flashed from the inspector's eyes to those of Russell, and was unseen by Ware. The other nodded.

"Oh, I see," commented the officer, eyeing Ware curiously. "Sit down if you please," he added sternly.

"And now, sir."

The inspector was speaking. Someone touched Ware on the shoulder. He rose, and was conducted to a cell.

He had been alone some twenty minutes when the cell door was re-opened, and there came in a tall man, wearing dark glasses.

"Mr Russell asked me to see what could be done in the matter, the new-comer said.

Ware made no response.

"I understand that you have accused yourself. Hence, there are only two pleadings: provocation, or justifiable homicide.

"Plead—if plead you must—that I am possessed of a devil, and have made no effort to cast him out. Say that no punishment man can mete out is bad enough for me. Tell them that I slew a man

whom I loved more than brother loves brother."

The man in the glasses turned away his head. His right hand was clenched.

"We live in strange times," he said, "and juries have strange views. Should they deem it expedient that you live, will you bear the punishment of life patiently?"

Ware groaned.

"Yes—until the end," he answered.

"Will you, for his sake, take this fiend by the throat, and cast him from you? Will you vow that no matter what the real or fancied affront you will never again raise your hand against a friend?"

"As there is a God in Heaven, I swear!"

The prisoner sat with his head bowed low upon his hands.

"Ware—dear old chum—look up!"

A hoarse throat cry. The scaled man had gained his feet. His vision took in—not the dark glasses—but the kindly and humid eyes of his life-long friend, his bronzed, smoothly shaven face working with emotion.

"What does it mean?"

"That it might have been, but that it is not. Oh, Ware, Ware, you have been perilously near the awful reality before this—that dreadful reality which nothing could undo. We wished to tear the scales from your eyes; to make you see the abyss on whose very verge you stood; so we tricked you by goading a sore place, and laying a stage dagger ready to your hand. The inspector here was in the plot. Do you forgive us?"

Forgive! Forgive having the clouds of horror rolled back. Forgive being offered the chance of leading an unstained life! Forgive the hope of love, and unbroken friendship!

Ware held out his trembling hands.

THE BUTTER PRICE.

(By "Spectator").

There's no one more abused just now Than he who feeds and milks the cow. Each evening and at break of day, To keep the hungry wolf away.

The city dwellers' voice is heard, Describing as complete absurd, The profit that the farmer takes, For all the butter-fat he makes.

The people are all out in arms, About the profits made on farms, And many are the taunts and jeers About the landed profiteers.

They say it's like the farmer tricks To trade away at two and six. The stuff that once he used to sell, And so it caused a little flutter.

When two and sixpence for their butter Was offered to the sons who toil, So late and early on the soil.

When Massey heard the earnest cries About the sudden butter rise, A new committee came on view To sift the matter through and through;

To equalize the price per pound Six hundred thousand soon was found, And now the price is two and three, Some sixpence less than it would be.

If that indomitable will Of our progressive Premier Bill Had failed to recognise the humour In which the frugal town consumer

Reviewed, in desolation utter, The price per pound of factory butter, And still the sturdy farmers count, No matter how the prices mount,

No matter how consumers scoff, Producers get no better off. The plow he used to buy one day

For eighteen pounds from Reid & Gray, Now costs him thrice that humble figure, And more if he requires a digger.

His comprehension it astounds How things go up by leaps and bounds. The fertilisers that he needs, And lime and agricultural seeds,

And all else that the farmer buys Is ever, ever, on the rise. 'Tis hard to realise the life

Of Mr Farmer and his wife, And little children, as a rule, Before and after going to school, Working out in the byre and field.

To extract the season's butter yield. The folk in rosy walks of life. But seldom realise the strife

Of farmers' toiling girls and boys, Removed from all the scenes and joys Which cheer the hearts of those we meet.

Each day upon the city street, But still the fact comes still more clear, That those who toil throughout the year,

Who know not holiday or rest, Should come to be repaid the best. His overtime's not too well paid,

If farmer, wife, and son, and maid, Who work from when the lark first calls, Till when at night the darkness falls,

Seven days a week the whole year round, Receive their two and six per pound.

The Poles and Soviet Russia have ratified the Peace Treaty signed at Riga.

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MOTORING NOTES.

CARE OF THE REAR AXLE.

The intense mechanical strain undergone by the rear axle calls for the most scrupulous watching to keep it in condition. This is the centre of intense mechanical activity, carrying all the pushes and pulls and jolts and jars of the whole car. The car owner should therefore guard against any rear axle trouble. The safest way is to have the axle examined by an expert as soon as slight trouble develops.

FLUIDITY OF THE OIL.

If the oil in the crankcase is found to be exceptionally thin or light in body it may be that the mixture is too rich, the excess petrol being forced down past the piston rings and into the crankcase, where it mixes with the oil, destroying its lubricating qualities. Incidentally it washes the oil off the cylinder walls. This is most likely to happen when the engine is operated when the temperature is low. The oil level float should be carefully watched, as a great enough quantity of petrol may leak into the crankcase more than to offset the amount of oil used by the engine. The fluidity of the oil should be determined to learn its conditions.

THE STARTING SYSTEM.

The starting motor takes its current from the storage battery through brushes. It sometimes happens that these brushes for various reasons are not making proper contact, and this means more or less failure of the system. When trouble arises in this system these brushes should be carefully examined. Again, one of the cells of the storage battery runs down before the others, which are therefore called upon to do more work than they are able to handle. Also a grain of grit or foreign matter may get between the contact points of a switch and make a world of trouble before it is discovered and dislodged.

HEAVIER MOTOR TRUCKS.

There are fashions in motor trucks as well as in ladies' gowns, and this has caused a writer to remark on the tendency toward change in motor truck design. "Many truck manufacturers," he says, "are abandoning the lighter capacities. In 1919 there is but one manufacturer of a vehicle of less than 1000 pounds capacity. There have been as many as 10. There were four times as many half-tonners in 1916 as are offered this year. Some of the makers who entered the business a year or so ago, intending to concentrate on a single model of half-ton capacity, are now building trucks up to three tons capacity. The story of the 1500-pounder, that bulwark of the department store trade, is the same. What few three-quarter-ton models there are left are being sold in larger quantities than ever, but the business has simply simmered down to a few.

AN ALL-ELECTRIC CAR.

A new all-electric car has just been introduced in the United States, where the use of such cars for both passenger and commercial work is on a much larger scale than elsewhere. So far as can be gathered, the new car embodies the usual motor and storage battery, the points that are new being of a technical nature in connection with the motor. It has a revolving field magnet ring, which is geared through spur wheels to one shaft of the live axle, the armature being geared to the other axle. Thus both members of the motor system rotate instead of only the armature, and as the torque of each member is equal, a differential is dispensed with. It is claimed for this design of motor that it can give twice the output of power as compared with the ordinary type of motor of the same weight.

PETROL CONSUMPTION TRIAL.

The petrol consumption trial arranged by the Auckland Automobile Association was held recently. Fourteen cars entered the contest. Previous to starting on the route selected, the cars were weighed on the weighbridge at Newmarket. Some of the cars carried several passengers, but it was also noticeable that several cars were loaded up to the maximum limit with bars of pig lead in order to increase the weight. Each car had its normal supply of benzine disconnected, and an auxiliary 1-gallon tank was fitted to the car, which was connected to the carburettor with a temporary pipe. As cars weigh so many different weights, the trial run was on the ton mileage basis. This puts any weight of car on the same level practically as any other car. If a car weighs one ton and does thirty miles per gallon the ton mileage basis then becomes 1 x 30—30 ton miles. A car weighing half a ton, in order to equal above result,

would have to travel 60 miles on the gallon of fuel in order to do the same useful work—i.e., transport half a ton for double the distance. It is obvious that increasing the weight of a car allows the engine to work harder and give higher efficiency, due to increased throttle opening. Only half a gallon of benzine was issued to each car, and Mr H. M. Waygood, in an Overland Four, covered 16 miles 704 yards on this quantity, nearly 33 miles per gallon. A Chandler Six, which was weighed and drew 2 tons 8cwt 3qr on the weighbridge, got first place on the ton mileage formula, with a distance covered of 11 miles 743 yards. A Cleveland Six, which was weighted with lead to 1ton 19cwt, covered 13miles 345 yards, being second. In both cases the winning cars were heavily weighted, and undoubtedly the A.A.A. will make it a rule for next contest to limit the load to the passenger seating capacity of the car.

SCIENCE NOTES.

OBSERVATION OF SUNSPOTS.

The frequency of sunspots large enough to be visible to the naked eye is greater than is generally supposed. At a recent meeting of the British Astronomical Association it was stated that members of the Solar Section of the society had observed the sun with the naked eye on 22 days during 1919, and on 126 of these days spots had been seen with the naked eye.

USES OF GLYCERINE.

The diversified uses to which glycerine is put indicate its importance in commerce. Most of the distilled glycerine finds its way into the manufacture of explosives, such as nitroglycerine, dynamite, and the more recently developed high explosives. These are generally a combination of nitroglycerine with gun cotton or nitrocellulose, and the resulting product is known by a great variety of names. Commercially pure glycerine is a well known reagent in pharmacy and medicine, where nitroglycerine itself is sometimes employed. Glycerine enters into a number of technical processes, such as the manufacture of soaps, inks, waterproof paper, and for the production of such plastic masses as printing rollers and other masses used in the art of reproduction. Glycerine is also used in gas meters and tubes which must withstand great cold, and for filling hydraulic jacks. It is one of the important items in sizing textiles and in that treatment of wine, beer, and vinegar known as "sheelizing."

SOAP FROM CLAY.

Soap from clay is the promise made by a group of British chemists who have been working on the utilisation of this plentiful material for a number of years. Stripped of all technical verbiage what this group has discovered is a method of making use of China clay which is found in large quantities both in Britain and the United States, not as an adulterant, but as an ingredient in soap-making. Soap, as most people know, is made now from fat, and fat is becoming scarcer and more expensive every year. China clay is plentiful and cheap. It can be had for the digging and the process of turning it into soap-making material is cheap and easy. It is claimed that it can be used up to 50 per cent. in combination with the usual fatty acids in soap-making, and that the soap thus made lathers as well, is as cleansing and as pleasant to use as soap made in the old way of all fat. The process by which the clay is prepared is simplicity itself. After mining it is purified by a combined washing and chemical process and the resultant finely divided clay after being run into a settling tank is dried and is ready for use. It is a soft soapy substance without a trace of grit.

A NEW ICE CREAM FREEZER.

Hitherto the containers for freezing the cream have been somewhat cumbersome, and often not of the best form for easy cleaning. These drawbacks are eliminated in the apparatus known as the "Auto Vacuum Freezer," which consists of a double cylinder of tinned steel with an air space between the two parts. The ice cream container projects downwards through the top of the inner cylinder, leaving a second space, which, when the apparatus is in operation, is filled with a mixture of salt and ice. The container is fitted with a lid having a cross-bar, the ends of which engage under catches and lock it tightly in position. This inner vessel has a rounded bottom, so that no scraps of cream are left in corners from which they can be scraped out only with difficulty. Such a shape also lends itself

to easy cleansing. At the bottom of the inner cylinder is an opening with a movable door similar to the lid already described, but provided also with a joint ring to make it watertight. When the freezer is to be used it is turned upside-down and a supply of ice and salt is put in between the inner cylinder and the container. After the movable door has been put in place and tightened under the catches, the freezer is reversed, the cream is put into the container, the lid fastened down, and in half-an-hour the ice cream is ready without any further effort.

NIBBLES FROM NEW BOOKS.

If ever the Red Flag is hoisted in England one may safely assume that it will be found to be of a very delicate shade of pink, and even then, after a little while, some of those very people who hoist it will most likely come along and suggest that the flag would be much improved by the addition of some stripes of white and blue.

A man who is tied to an office-stool all day long may in himself enjoy far more complete liberty than that of the idle rich man whose time is all his own. Liberty is an affair of the soul, not of the body.

He knew now that there are moments in which it is a miracle to behave properly, when life becomes simply too cruel to care about. He left that there was a power which sometimes saved people at these moments, but it was not a virtue inherent in themselves. "A Servant of Reality," by Phyllis Bottome.

The German gave it as his opinion that America is bounded on the North by the North Pole, on the South by the South Pole, and on the East and West by the rising and setting of the sun. The Irishman was not to be outdone. Said he: "America is bounded on the North by the Aurora Borealis, on the South by the precessing Equinoxes, on the East by the Garden of Eden, and on the West by the Day of Judgment." "The Better Yarn," By Arthur Greening.

And life—Geoffrey was still young enough to think about life, or at least to talk about it—life, he was ready to maintain, is what you feel and think, not what you do.—"True Love," By Allan Monkhouse.

When Barrie and Galsworthy go, what will the situation be? One or two men who care to write clean plays will be left to fight those giant syndicates who employ young men of the literary underworld to write filth and earn the applause of a rising generation of men and women "about town." So, the point is that to have what she calls a "good time," a girl's got to behave and talk in the new fashion. She must be able to chat about all the latest nonsense in the theatres, and she must be shameless. Then men take her out—young officers chiefly. People talk about a "demand" for rotten stuff. It's not that. It's because the chief purveyors have no ideals. They foist bad things on the public until the public is used to them. Then they say there's a demand for what they supply.—"The Barber of Putney," by J. B. Morton.

Though crimson red is the colour of anger, there is a beautiful soft rose which is the colour of love. "The 'green-eyed monster' of jealousy history has handed down to us from the ancient seers also the 'jaundiced' appearance of envy. A gloomy, grumbling person has a very laden grey atmosphere, and one who has "a fit of the blues" shows he is "off colour" in his dull, maddy-blue aura. But there is a beautiful sky-blue to be seen in the auras of many artists and scientists. Very material, earthly people have generally a deep, dull orange tinge in their astral envelope, and there is a glorious golden yellow surrounding the heads of the spiritually joyful, and highly intellectual. Purple is the colour of power, greatness. Children have an aura of crystal whiteness, which develops colour after the age of seven.—"Ghosts I Have Seen," by Violet Tweedale.

I would rather have a day in the trenches than make a speech. Once I get up on the platform, or whatever it is, I feel better, but in that ten minutes before I go on, I tremble like a blanc-mange in an east wind. All the little things which I have previously decided to say, and which I have repeated to the bedroom looking-glass with enormous success, are of course completely forgotten; instead some lukewarm phrases are exuded through trembling lips and chattering teeth, and, finally, by some miraculous piece of luck I squirt out a lucky, pithy, and, perhaps, pertinent or humorous remark. . . . then sit down in a bath of perspiration.—From "Mud to Muffin," by Bruce Bairnsfather.

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SHORT STORIES.**RELAXATION.**

"You're getting the reputation of being the prize grouch of Crimson Gulch!" exclaimed Three Finger Sam.

"I know it," answered the ex-bartender. The boys don't understand. For years they had me nailed where I had to laugh at their jokes or lose their custom. I'm enjoyin' a long, blissful holiday."

ALL OVER.

Hearing a crash of glassware one morning, Mrs Blank called to her maid in the adjoining room, "Norah, what on earth are you doing?"

"I'm doin' nothin', mum," replied Norah, "it's done."

A GREAT TRAVELLER.

In Paris a Y. M. C. A. man from Missouri ran into a soldier from his home state. They had a great time talking about Missouri and its people.

"Did you ever attend a fish-fry on Salt River?" the soldier asked.

"Sure; I've been there," the Y. M. C. A. man assured him.

"Then you know what it is to really eat!" exclaimed the soldier!

"Also I've been to a frog-leg banquet in Kennet," the Y man added.

"Kennet, Missouri!" exclaimed the soldier, admiringly. "Why, man, you've been everywhere!"

"What are the middle classes doing?" asks a correspondent in a morning paper. Alas, theirs is not to do—but to be done.

IT ALL DEPENDS.

The suburban night was being made hideous by the howling of a dog whose soul was lonely, and the strolling police officer paused to speak to the citizen who, standing at his gate, was evidently listening to the canine wails.

"Awful racket!" the officer observed. "Fierce!" the citizen agreed.

"Want to make a complaint?" the officer suggested zealously.

"Why—er—no until I am sure," the citizen responded.

"Sure of what?"

"Why, whether that is my dog or Brown's. If it is my dog—oh, well, we have to put up with a few little annoyances in this life, you know; but if it is Brown's, why, by George, I don't propose to have my life made miserable by a nuisance like that!"

IMAGINARY GENEROSITY.

Pat: Oi'm that thirsty if Oi had a bucket av beer Oi'd drink the whole av it, barrin' the sup Oi'd lave for yes, Molke.

Mike: Faith, Oi think ye might say ye'd lave the half av it, seein' there's no chance av ye gettin' the bucketful.

NOW WHAT DID SHE MEAN.

A busy business woman had engaged outside help to wash and clean up house. As they entered the kitchen, on arrival of the help, who had been recommended as a jewel, the mistress said:

"This kitchen's in an awful state, Mary. I—"

"Never mind, missus; I've used to white folks."

JUST LIKE HOME.

Miss A.: Is that boarding-house as homelike a place as they advertise it to be?

Mrs B.: I find it so. They have a row with the cook almost every day.

The military captured a quantity of arms, service ammunition and explosives at Mourne Abbey between Cork and Mal-low, fourteen arrests were made.

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