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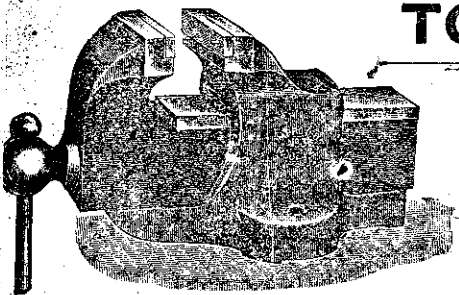
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Is a guarantee of quality and nation-
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It can always be depended upon.

TOOLS.



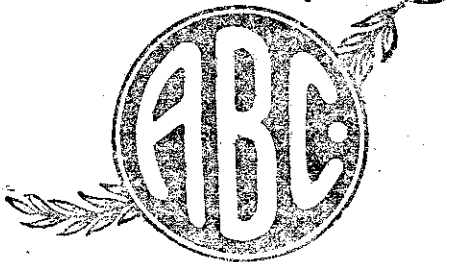
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MECHANICS,
FARMERS.

Call and inspect
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Shipments just arrived. Satisfaction warranted: Prices to suit
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INVERCARGILL.

The World's Best Motor Cycle



IT IS ALL THE DESIGN.

500 C. C. One Hour Record broken by I. Emerson on a
400 C. C. A.B.C. MOTOR CYCLE,
Covering 67 miles, 1636 yards in one hour.
Also Senior T. T. One Hour Race 500 C. C.
A.B.C. FIRST. WON BY 19 MILES.

All other Competitors were of greater cylinder capacity.

A.B.C. Competition Results have already demonstrated its su-
periority. But it is far more than a Competition Motor Bicycle. It
is a Genuine Car on two wheels. Balanced twin engine, Unit construc-
tion, Clutch foot speed gear, Long lived Transmission, Single lever
carburettor, Car type brakes for and aft and perfectly sprung frame,
are some of its features.

Made by—

THE SOPWITH AVIATION CO.,
The World's Largest Aeroplane Manufacturers.

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SOUTHLAND AGENTS,
WHITE SWAN BUILDINGS,

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BOOKS, TABLETS,
and all
EMETRY REQUISITES.

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each; 3/- per inch for each sub-
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with verse, 3/6, plus 6d per
each verse.

Lost and Found—1/- for one
line of sixteen words.

For Furniture.

Call on us

Before Selecting

Your Furniture.

W. S. Robinson & Co.,

The Reliable Furniture House,
KELVIN STREET.

'Phone—760.

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.)

Dr. Tillyard has prepared a very in-
teresting report on the Neuropteroid in-
sects of the Hot Springs region of N.Z.,
in relation to the problem of trout food.
This report is of interest to nature stud-
ents because it exemplifies once again the
folly of interfering with the balance of
nature, without due regard to the con-
sequences.

Examination of trout stomachs showed
that a great diversity of food was eaten.
The green manuka beetle, *Pyronota festiva*,
was the most abundant food. Next to this
was the larvae of the Caddis-fly family
Leptoceridae, which form their cases on
a green weed (*Nitella*). Another im-
portant food was a small Mollusc *Pot-
amopyrgus* sp. Other foods were larvae
of Dragonflies, Mayflies, Stoneflies and
and other Caddis flies. Besides these, oc-
casional remains of crayfish, small fish,
and other insects were found. Some
stomachs were quite empty and others
filled with stones. A considerable number
of the fish were slabs, and this appeared
to be due to semi-starvation and indiges-
tion. In some cases the slabby condition
appeared to be caused by the indigest-
ibility of the food. The claws of large
crayfish were found obstructing the diges-
tive passage, and Dr Tillyard does not
think that the introduction of a larger
species of crayfish should be encouraged.

The Neuropteroid insects inhabiting the
Thermal Region belong to six orders and
of these the Stoneflies, Mayflies, Dragon-
flies, Alderflies, and Caddisflies, are those
important from a food standpoint. The
Alder fly larva, known as the black
creeper or toe biter, is large and fat.
Though generally abundant in N.Z. it has
been exterminated in this region. The
Stoneflies, which are a valuable trout
food, have been reduced by some 80 per
cent. The Mayflies inhabit both streams
and lakes and are a most important article
of trout diet, being soft and easily
digested. In the Northern Hemisphere
they have evolved alongside the trout and
have resorted to various devices in order to
escape attack. In this country they were
not subjected to the same rigorous weeding
out, and have not evolved the protective
expedients of similar European species.
Some of the finest Mayflies in the world
are found in New Zealand, and some
species of these have also been wiped out.
A moderate estimate of the diminution of
the Mayflies in the hot springs region is
over 50 per cent. The Dragonflies are
important trout food and they have been
much reduced in numbers. The Caddisflies
constitute another first-class food for
trout and probably not 10 per cent remain.

It will thus be seen that, in this place
where the rapacious Rainbow trout is
abundant, the native fauna suitable for
trout has been almost extinguished.

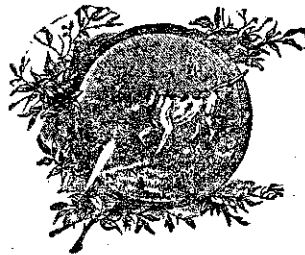
Briefly it may be stated that before the
trout were introduced the rivers of New
Zealand swarmed with an aquatic insect
fauna which had not formed protec-
tive habits. The introduced trout,
especially the Rainbow, gorged themselves
on the rich food, and soon record size fish
made the district famous. No proper at-
tempt was made to readjust the food sup-
ply, and it began to fail. Slabbiness and
disease appeared. Netting produced
some improvement. There is not enough
food for the trout now, and some of the
streams are eaten out.

Dr. Tillyard somewhat caustically sums
up the position, by comparing it with that
of a grazier who puts 10,000 animals on a
1000 acres of rich land, and when the
food begins to fail, prepares to remedy it,
by putting in a fresh supply of calves
every year.

The remedy proposed by Dr Tillyard
for the present state of affairs is one
which our Acclimatisation Societies might
well take note of. He does not propose
to import foreign insects to further upset
the balance, but suggests that certain
streams should be blocked off and the
trout cleaned out. Restocking of the de-
nuded waters would then take place
from points in the streams which the trout
have not yet reached, and the native in-
sect fauna would reassert itself. One
stream after another would thus be
treated until a normal balance between
trout and food is established. In ad-
dition a lake and its streams should be
set aside as a sanctuary for insects. At
the same time the lakes should be netted
to remove all large fish as they are a
serious detriment to the feed and to the
more normal sized fish. He says "with
the maximum possible native food supply,
a New Zealand fishery ought not to be
expected to produce anything beyond a
steady and assured supply of reasonable

sized fish." From the foregoing it will
be seen that large fish and good fishing
cannot both be had.

The members of the local Acclimata-
tion Society would do well to get Dr. Tilly-
ard's paper and read it with diligence.
It is published by the Linnean Society of
New South Wales.



Kennel Notes.

ETHICS OF THE SHOW RING.

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

A few years ago I wrote an article on
this same subject in "Our Dogs." That
article did not, however, cover all that
might have been written; and since then
there have been little developments in con-
nection with the pursuit of exhibiting, as
well as with the honourable office of
judge, which justifies a further examina-
tion of what must be an interesting and
delicate topic to discuss.

It will, I think, be readily admitted that
I am a rather old exhibitor and judge
myself, and I also claim that my experi-
ence in connection with the show ring is
both intimate and varied, and has been
continuous, extending over a period of
forty years or more. I advance this in-
formation at the outset as some justifi-
cation for being allowed to speak upon
a question in connection with which the
good taste, integrity, and honour of ex-
hibitors and judges are so much involved.
I should like to make it quite clear, how-
ever, that the object of the expression
of my views in this matter is not to con-
stitute myself an arbiter on the conduct
or morals of either, but merely to make
suggestions upon the conduct and practice
of both, solely with a view to improving
the relations between one and the other,
and of raising the general tone of the show
ring, purely in the interests of the sport
we all love.

The fancy of to-day is fortunate in the
possession of a Kennel Club, composed,
for the most part, of high-minded gentle-
men, whose bona fides no one can doubt,
and whose practical knowledge and experi-
ence all will acclaim. Where there are
no laws there is very little honour or
morality. There are older fanciers living
than myself but I can remember the time
when association with dogs and doggy
characters carried with it a certain
amount of reproach. The great institu-
tion of dog shows was born in an atmos-
phere not connected with dishonest deal-
ing, faking, and fraud in connection with
dogs. With the creation of a Kennel
Club, by degrees the kennel atmosphere
became purified, and the Bill Sykes' methods
received their death knell. The
result has been that dog shows are now
looked upon as among the most popular
and pleasurable gatherings in the country,
at which all classes of the community,
from Royalty down, may and do attend
and take part in, without the slightest
fear of reproach. On the contrary, these
competitive exhibitions are regarded as
educational mediums in the cultivation
and improvement of the dog, "man's best
friend." By the same rule the breeding
and exhibition of dogs of "high degree"
have come to be regarded as a national
sporting pastime.

The great growth of this pastime and its
prosecution in channels of moral rectitude
and common honesty are largely due to
the beneficent influence of a powerful
kennel club, which has instituted laws to
meet the malpractices of its early days,
and guide its patrons into a more honour-
able and loftier conception of their duty
one to another.

It is an old saying that "there never
was an Act of Parliament passed that a
carriage-and-four could not be driven
through it"; and so it is with some of
the legislation of our kennel parliament.
At the same time, while we have not
quite reached a millennium in kennel mat-
ters, I am confident that a stronger sense
of honour, of right, and of justice per-
vades the show ring to-day than at any
previous time in its history of over half a
century.

Still, exhibitors and judges are but
human, and being human are liable to err,
and sometimes in a direction which no
law could circumvent. These little
errors are sometimes unintentional or the
result of incapacity, and sometimes prob-
ably the result of self-interest. Most of
us are more or less selfish in some things,
and selfishness in the civilised is a survival
of savagery.

(Continued in our next Issue.)

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GENERAL CARRIERS.

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All kinds of Carrying undertaken, and
Furniture removed.

The Lorry has comfortable seating ac-
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will take parties out day or night at rea-
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GIVE THE DIGGER CARRIERS A
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'Phone—779.

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MANURES.

EPHOS BASIC PHOSPHATE.

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phate.

PRICE—£12 10s per ton; on trucks.

CHESTERFIELD AND WALPOLE
GUANOS.

The s.s. Malaita is due about end of
October with supplies of both these
Guanos.

CALCUTTA BONEDUST.

We are landing a shipment ex s.s.
Canara now due.

PRICE—£20 per ton.

WE HAVE FULL STOCKS OF
CRESCENT TURNIP FERTILISER.

PRICE—£10 10/- per ton.

CORAL QUEEN GUANO.

PRICE—£9 10/- per ton.

CHRISTMAS PHOSPHATE (80 p.c.).

PRICE—£11 per ton.

No. 2 TURNIP FERTILISER.

PRICE—£9 per ton.

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