

"HIGHLANDER" MILK PRODUCTS

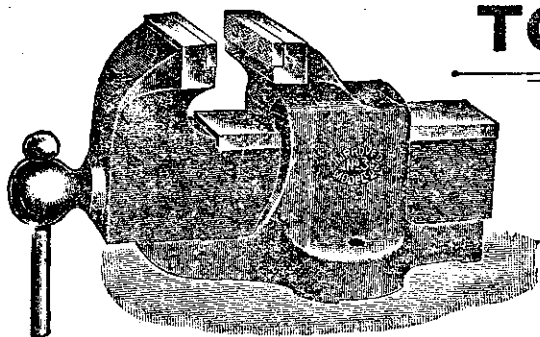
Are Manufactured in Southland, and are made by a Company all British owned.

HIGHLANDER BRAND

Is a guarantee of quality and nationality.

It can always be depended upon.

TOOLS.



CARPENTERS,
MECHANICS,
FARMERS.

Call and inspect
our range of Tools

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

John Edmond, TAY STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

SOME OF THE SPECIAL LINES NOW SHOWING AT

COPELAND'S

ROSLYN PANTS and SINGLETS, 7s 11d a garment.

WOOLLEN SOX (Colonial), 2s 6d a pair

STRIPED DRILL SHIRTS, 11s 6d each.

STRONG SAMSON BRACES, 2s 11d a pair.

BOYS' KHAKI KNICKERS, for strong wear, 5s 11d a pair.

MEN'S NAVY FLANNELS, 10s 6d each.

MEN'S NATURAL ROSLYN FLANNELS, 8s 11d each.

BOYS' SUITS in Cotton, Tweed to fit boys all ages. (These are real snips), from 20s 6d to 25s.

A Special Line of STRIPED NEGLIGE SHIRTS at 10s 6d each.

We now have a complete stock of ROSLYN and MOSGIEL Fawn and Marled UNDERWEAR.

THESE ARE ONLY A FEW OF OUR LINES, HUNDREDS MORE TO TEMPT THE THRIFTY BUYER.

**COPELANDS, 36 Dee Street,
INVERCARGILL.**

MEMORIALS.

IRON RAILINGS,
CONCRETE KERBS,
HEADSTONES,
BOOKS, TABLETS,
and all
CEMETRY REQUISITES.

A. E. FRASER,

Phone 1103.

Store, Reid & Gray's Buildings.
310 North Road.

ADVERTISEMENTS

usual Advertisements—One insertion, 4/- per inch; 3/- per inch for each subsequent insertion (prepaid).

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

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

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

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

FURNITURE

of the very

LATEST DESIGNS

to be had at a reasonable price

from

W. S. Robinson & Co.,

KELVIN STREET.

Phone—760.

THE FARM.

(By "Furrow").

HOW TO DRENCH A COW.

When drenching a cow the head should not be held too high, and there should be no pressure on the throat to prevent swallowing. The head should be held straight out in front of the body, and not too much medicine poured into the mouth at one time. Usually cows are very easy to drench, but occasionally one will resist, and then care must be exercised or the medicine may be forced into the lungs. Once it is there, there is little or no remedy, and if the quantity is at all appreciable the animal will probably die in a few hours—sometimes, in fact, in a surprisingly short time. The thumb and middle finger in the nostrils to serve as a bull ring will generally make a cow hold up her head and take her medicine with little or no resistance.

HOW TO DEAL WITH A KICKING COW.

A good method of dealing with a kicking cow is to take a strap two inches wide and thirty inches long with a buckle at one end, and punch several holes in the other end one inch apart. The first hole should be six inches from the end, and the holes should be extended about fourteen inches along the strap. Put the strap round the left leg, above the hock joint, and then run it across and round above the hock on the right leg and back across to the left hock, where it is buckled. The strap will be crossed between the legs. When this is done the feet cannot be lifted more than two inches off the floor, and a woman or child can milk the cow in perfect safety. As this doesn't hurt the cow, she is not afraid, and eats her feed just as if nothing had happened.

THE MAKING OF A HERD.

Many of our dairy farmers sell good cows considering them to be worthless. This apparently is a peculiar statement to make, but, nevertheless, it is only too true, and it is an astounding fact that so many of our dairy farmers have so little idea of the actual value of their cows. This unfortunate state of affairs will continue to exist until accurate records of the milk yield from each individual cow are kept and the use of the Babcock tester becomes more general. The only reliable way to arrive at the true merits of any dairy cow is to estimate her value by the use of the Babcock test and the keeping of accurate records of the quantity of milk she gives. Unless the individual yields from each cow are carefully noted, it is impossible to make a proper selection of a profitable cow. Cow testing thus enables the farmer to find out the cows that are profitable, and those that are not paying their way. In some cases over one-quarter of the herd has been found when the milk was tested to be unprofitable. This means to the farmer a direct loss in energy, feed, and money.

The average production per cow of milk and butter-fat in this country is not what it should be; this is the result of keeping such a large number of unprofitable cows. It is impossible to detect unless a system of weighing the milk from each individual cow, keeping her records, and the use of the Babcock tester, is carried out. By this system the farmer is enabled to find out which cows are the best producers of milk and butter-fat. It is hardly possible to estimate the real value of a dairy cow by outward appearances, as it is known that the milk of some of our best looking cows is very low in butter-fat.

Cow testing also helps to discover the great differences in persistency of the milk flow, and the slightest variation in the individual records causes the owner to look for the reason of the shrinkage.

The financial aspect after a few years is very gratifying, as higher prices are obtained for the progeny of the cows with a good record of merit, and the cows themselves are worth much more than those without a record of any kind.

Keeping of records and the use of the Babcock tester are everything in the dairy business. Do you weight and test your milk? If not, start now.

Although the average farmer cannot afford to commence with a herd of pure-bred cows, he, on the other hand, should at any reasonable cost, procure a pure-bred bull.

It should, of course, be the aim of every dairy farmer to improve his herd, and this aim may be hastened greatly by the use of a sire of undoubted milking strain. The old saying, "The bull is half the herd," should be taken to heart. If a farmer persists in using a cheap mongrel bull he is employing the very best means of courting disaster. And I am convinced that the use of inferior bulls is one of the very greatest hindrances to progress in dairy farming.

POULTRY NOTES.

(By "S. Q.M.").

HINTS FOR BREEDERS.

A constant supply of fresh, cool drinking water is necessary at this season. Do not feed too heavily in hot weather. An abundance of fresh, succulent greens will help to keep the birds in good condition, and will ensure an early, quick, and clean moult.

It is important to see that every perch is on the same level, and that each level is allowed eight inches of perch room. During hot and close nights young fowls' pens should not be crowded. You will get a smaller number of eggs from thirty hens that are confined to a space large enough for twenty not so crowded.

SELECTING A FARM FOR POULTRY

There are many who desire to go into the poultry business and would like to purchase farms adapted to poultry raising. In choosing a farm for this purpose it is well to keep a number of things in mind.

First, do not select a farm that is too small, neither choose one that is too large. There will be greater success if the poultryman can grow the feed for his fowls right on his place. Five or ten acres, however well it is cultivated, will not grow enough grain for a very large flock of hens. One must consider that an acre or two will be used for houses and coops and runs. A farm of forty acres will be about right. The most successful poultry man I know has forty acres of fine land where he grows all the grain necessary for his flock of two thousand hens. One must also remember that the large flock of hens will take most of a man's time. He will not be able to tend a large farm. In fact the handling of pure-bred stock is coming to be a business in itself, so the man who looks after the hens and markets the baby chicks will find that a large farm will handicap him. Of course, if a man has a number of boys to help he might be able to farm eighty or a hundred and sixty acres.

A farm with the land sloping gently to the north is preferable. In the winter time the poultry houses will get more sunshine. And it seems the sun has more effect on the northern slope than any other.

If the farm one selects is bordered on the south and west by a forest, preferably of evergreen trees, the cold winds and snows that sweep from the south-west in the winter will be warded off from the poultry plant. This means much for the comfort of the flock that is to lay the winter eggs.

The soil of this poultry farm should be very productive. A small acreage will then yield large returns in grain. The fertiliser from the hen houses can be distributed over the land each spring, making it more productive as the years go by.

This farm should also be adapted to fruit culture. Poultry and fruit trees thrive in the same yard. An apple or plum orchard furnishes an ideal place for the hens, for here shade, protection, and lots of insects can be found.

A stream of clear water running through the place will add to its value as a poultry farm. Here the flock will quench their thirst, and along the watercourse will be found bugs and insects of all kinds. The hens will gather these up and build them into bone and muscle.

When a farm has these qualifications, one may be assured that the best results will be obtained in the poultry business if a man likes the work and pushes the business right along.

POTATOES AS POULTRY FOOD.

When potatoes are too liberally fed to fowls they are liable to act injuriously upon the liver owing to their starchy properties. Used in right quantities, however, and in conjunction with proper cereal products, they form an appetising and economical item in the rationing of the birds. The best way to cook potatoes is to steam them till they are in a soft condition. Such a method of cooking has been recommended by expert pig-feeders, and what is good for the pig is equally good for the fowl—that is, as far as the rightly-cooked potato is concerned. What the poultry-keeper should avoid in the feeding of potatoes to poultry is the use of cereal products of a starchy and oily nature, such as barley, maize, or rice meal. Such cereal products as ground oats, the specially-prepared poultry meals, and sharps, and seasoned with a little salt, will form nutritious fare for laying stock. Those who do gardening in conjunction with poultry-keeping should store up all "chat" potatoes for future use, whilst poultry-keepers who have no garden should consult those who have, with a view to securing an economical addition to the mash.

Winter Bros.,

GENERAL CARRIERS,

SPEY STREET.

WISH to announce that they have a first-class Motor Lorry for Hire.

All kinds of Carrying undertaken, and Furniture removed.

The Lorry has comfortable seating accommodation for twenty passengers and will take parties out day or night at reasonable prices.

GIVE THE DIGGER CARRIERS A SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE.

OFFICE—SPEY STREET.

Phone—779.

NEW SEASON'S

MANURES.

EPHOS BASIC PHOSPHATE.

WE have just landed, ex s.s. Nitokris, a shipment of this well-known Phosphate.

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.

NATIONAL MORTGAGE AND

AGENCY CO LTD.

W. E. TAYLOR, Manager.