

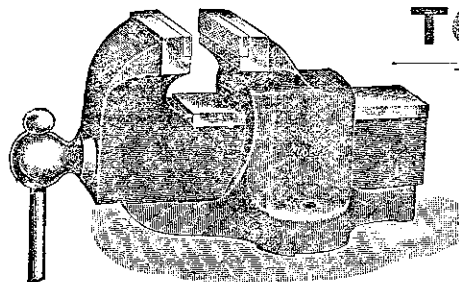
"HIGHLANDER" MILK PRODUCTS

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

HIGHLANDER BRAND

Is a guarantee of quality and nation-
ality.

It can always be depended upon.



TOOLS.

CARPENTERS,
MECHANICS,
FARMERS.

Call and inspect
our range of Tools

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

John Edmond, TAY STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

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 snipes), 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, 33 Dee Street,
INVERCARGILL.**

MEMORIALS.

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

A. E. FRASER,

Phone 1166.
Store, Reid & Gray's Buildings.
310 North Road.

ADVERTISEMENT

Casual Advertisements—One insertion, 4/-
per inch; 3/- per inch for each sub-
sequent 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").

THE NEED OF THE DAY.

Efficiency—more production per cow
and more economy in production to match
the high land values and manure and cost
of labour and equipment and cost of feed
—is the most vital need of the dairy in-
dustry to-day.

The average production of the average
cow expressed in terms of milk and but-
ter-fat cannot be called good. In fact, it is
poor—and what man likes to conduct a
poor man's business?

Dairymen may be divided into three
classes—those who fail and eventually
go out of the business, those who eke out
a bare existence, and those who succeed.

Invariably the success of the progres-
sive dairyman is dependent on the quality
of his cows. He climbs to freedom from
financial worry over the backs of high
producing cows. He knows that high
milk producing ability is an inherited
character and that he must carefully select
his breeding stock to the end that all an-
imals born in his herd possess that ability.

The greatest aid in creating efficiency
in the dairy herd is the dairy sire, with
a strong milk producing inheritance. Such
a sire adds to the milk producing ability
of the future herd.

A poor sire gets his own kind and de-
creased production. An increase in milk
production decreases costs, while a de-
crease in production increases costs.

PROFIT-SHARING ON THE FARM.

"Mr M. H. Peake, of High Loxsley
Farm, Dunsfold (Surrey), the owner of a
holding covering 400 acres, chiefly grass-
land, adopted a system of profit-sharing
with his men on January 1 this year, and
he is enthusiastic concerning the results,"
says the "Telegraph."

"At that time he had the farm valued,
and, in conference with his men, it was
agreed that he should take 6 per cent. on
the capital invested in it. Employer and
employed worked together, sharing the
common tasks of the farm, and each draws
a sum which had been agreed upon as a
living wage at the end of the week. The
farmer at the end of the year takes his six
per cent., or the current bank rate on the
money he has sunk in the farm, and the re-
mainder of the profits are to be shared
amongst them.

"Mr Peake declares that under this
system the farm labourers have such a real
live interest in the success of the under-
taking that they work from daylight until
dark, and put the very best into their
labour. Two men will, he says, do the
work which six do normally. Should a
man die before the share-out the profit
he has earned will pass to his next-of-
kin."

Good-bye, old Brindle, bony scrub.

The time demands a better breed.

You eat enough, but there's the rub—

You never pay for half your feed.

So after all these years we part,

And pray remember as you go,

If this should break your bovine heart,

You broke my purse long, long ago.

—A cow tester in the "Producers'
Review."

Produce! Produce! Were it but the
pitifullest, infinitesimal fraction of a pro-
duct, produce it. . . . 'Tis the utmost
thou hast in thee! out with it, then. Up!
Up! Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do,
do it with thy whole might—Carlyle.

WATCH THE BULL.

It is not uncommon to find a bull that
is apparently not a sure breeder. The
cause of the trouble should be the first
thing to consider. An examination of
the bull should be made for injury or de-
formity. Has the bull been debilitated
by too frequent usage? Has provision been
made for sufficient exercise, or is he kept
in a poorly-lighted filthy stall? Has the
bull served cows promiscuously over the
neighbourhood with no attention given to
their physical condition at the time of
service? If so, it might be suspected that
the bull has become infected with abortion
germ from one of the cows brought in.
Precaution and systematic handling would
eliminate much of this trouble.

A bull must have exercise to be in
prime breeding condition. The benefit
from this will be handed down to the
offspring.

Cows showing signs of a discharge or in
any way unhealthy should not be bred
from. It is a good practice to irrigate
the sheath of a bull after service, espe-
cially when a cow that has an unknown
history is served. The abortion tabloid
dissolved in two quarters of water should
be used.

The principal cause of inefficiency of
the bull is allowing the bull to run with

the cows, more especially if the cows are
suffering from a contagious complaint
which will often bring her in season every
three weeks, whether she is in calf or
otherwise. Many a time a cow is troubled
with vaginal catarrh without the owner
being aware of it, and the bull may then
pass it on to the whole herd and at the
same time being rendered almost impotent.

Do not depend on internal medicine to
increase the breeding qualities of any an-
imal. Its effect is only temporary and
fails to remove the cause.

The Poultry-Yard

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

At a recent meeting of the Council of
the N.Z. Orpington Club (North Island),
it was decided to hold the club's next
annual club show in conjunction with
the New Plymouth Society's 1921 show.
It was also unanimously agreed to adopt
the new Dominion of New Zealand
utility poultry standards, and judges
will be instructed to make their awards
in utility classes at the club's shows in
accordance therewith. It was further
decided to ask the Manawatu Poultry
Association to institute an amateur
judging competition at its next show.

FEEDING CHICKS.

The feeding of the chickens must be as
plain as possible. Give nothing for the
first forty-eight hours, then feed on dry
coarse oatmeal. Sift the oatmeal and
thus save the fine stuff which would other-
wise be wasted. Mix a little fine grit with
the oatmeal, but take out of this any
glittering particles. These attract the
chickens and encourage them to take more
than they should. This results in the giz-
zard becoming overcharged with the grit,
and starvation ensues. Very finely cut up
tender green stuff should be supplied in
abundance. The chickens should be en-
couraged as early as possible to scratch in
the litter for their food. Therefore allow
some of the oatmeal to fall into the litter
about the tray. After the third day com-
bine a little of some good commercial
chick food with the oatmeal, which may
gradually be eliminated.

The litter should consist of straw chaff
oravings, or chaffed-up hay. Oaten chaff
is not advisable as stray oats and the
hard joints of the straw cause crop-bind-
ing and gizzard troubles.

When the chickens are seven days old
a little moist mash is given twice a day.
This may consist of two parts of oatmeal,
two of pollard, two of finely-cut green
stuff and half a part of rolled oats, the
whole mixed with boiled rice. The rice
helps to prevent bowel troubles such as
diarrhoea. To boil the rice take one part
of rice to three parts of water, and boil
this in a vessel standing in a larger vessel
of boiling water. The rice will absorb the
water and yet not burn, and the grains
will fall apart.

In feeding the mash it is not desirable to
feed it the last thing at night, the dry
mixture being the best thing at that
time. Feeding moist feed at night gen-
erally means that this, rapidly passing
through the chickens, makes the bedding
moist and at the same time it has not
the same sustaining effect as has the dry
feed.

The moist mash can be altered after a
week to a plainer diet, consisting of two
parts of green stuff, two parts of pollard,
half a part of bran, and a half a part
of maize meal the whole mixed with skim-
milk. If maize meal is not obtainable it
may be eliminated. In changing the food
it should be done gradually.

After about a month the chick feed can
be made plainer by mixing with the mash
kibbled, or ground, wheat, a little
crushed maize, or hulled oats, if procur-
able. Some of these should always be in
the litter, to encourage the chickens to
scratch.

Abundance of green stuff is desirable.
Besides putting cut green stuff in the
mash bunches should be tied up nine
inches to a foot off the floor, thus provid-
ing the chickens with further means of
exercise.

A little cooked meat, such as rabbit,
liver, etc., may be fed occasionally in the
mash, but care should be taken not to
overdo it. Meat is a highly stimulating
food, and should therefore be fed sparing-
ly. Failing fresh meat, a little meat meal
may be fed, but this can easily be over-
done.

A little dry bran, in a tin or hopper,
and always available, is beneficial. Chick-
ens are very fond of it, and it is a great
body builder. Feeding bran separately gets
young stock accustomed to dry mash, and
to balance their feed.

Grit (with the bright particles elimin-
ated) should be constantly before the
chickens from the fifth day. A good qual-
ity grit is desirable. A brand manufac-
tured by Rhodes, of Auckland, is excel-
lent. It contains charcoal, invaluable for
birds of all ages.

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 ac-
commodation for twenty passengers and
will take parties out day or night at rea-
sonable prices.

GIVE THE DIGGER CARRIERS A
SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE.

OFFICE—SPEY STREET.

'Phone—779

(Cut this out for future reference.)

WOOL!

WOOL!

WOOL!

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DATES

FOR THE

INVERCARGILL WOOL SALE

1921—JANUARY 22.

FEBRUARY 24.

CONSIGN

YOUR WOOL TO

TYNE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

SPECIFICATIONS AND TAGS

ON APPLICATION.

NATIONAL MORTGAGE AND

AGENCY CO LTD.

W. E. TAYLOR, Manager.