

Safety in the Milk Can
is assured by using only
"MILKMAID" BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Even the best fresh milk contains millions of germs and bacteria. In the preparation of "MILKMAID" Milk all germs and bacteria are completely destroyed, thus rendering the milk perfectly pure and safe for all purposes.



Fresh for the Xmas Trade
"WHITE LILY"
CAKE — and — BISCUITS

CHERRY
SULTANA
GENOA
WALNUT
DEVON
FRUIT.

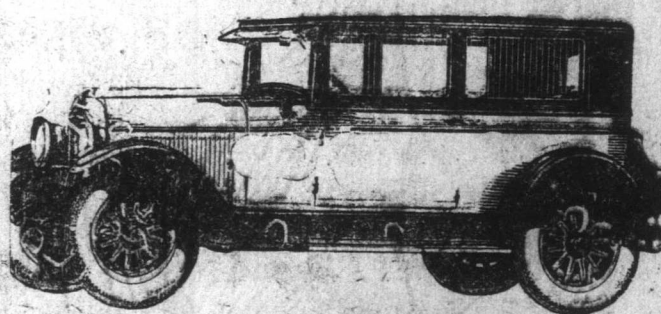
CANADIAN
ALEXANDRA
ORANGE DELICIO
CROWN & LILY
CHOC. DELICIO
HYDROX
CUSTARD CREAMS
ASS'D. SANDWICH
PINEAPPLE
MIC MAC
APRICOT WAFERS

THE WHITE LILY CREAM SODAS, in tins, have arrived with this shipment—enough said.

WHITE LILY CAKE is packed in sealed 1-lb. cartons and 7-lb. slabs, while the Biscuits are put up in air tight tins to ensure their always being crisp.

W. O. CARNELL
THE PARADE STORE FRESHWATER RD.
Telephone 220.

One Chrysler Drive Makes Other Motoring Dull and Tiresome



CHRYSLER SIX COACH—\$2,480.00

Nothing so surely emphasizes the vast difference between ordinary motor cars and the Chrysler Six as the new delight you yourself feel the first time you drive a Chrysler.

Then you realize, indeed, how tired you are of st. ch. un-
wieldy cars. Men and women who have driven in-
tains owners of better-priced cars—all find in Chrysler's clever
artfulness, masterful ease of handling, velvety roadability and
riding comfort a thrill they have found in no other car.

Seventy miles plus with alky smoothness; a standing pick-up
with absolute security; amazing economy; responsiveness to
woman's most delicate touch; restful driving and unmatched
riding comfort—these are the results of inherent fineness of
Chrysler quality design, materials and craftsmanship that give
to Chrysler motoring this new and unequalled delight which we
invite you to experience.

You will learn that it takes no more than the first
55 or 60 miles of driving to win you forever to
the charm of the unique and alluring perfor-
mance that captivated, in its first year, over 25,000
Chrysler purchasers, and to-day enthralls more
than 75,000 Chrysler Six owners.

MARSHALL'S GARAGE
Water Street West.

CHRYSLER SIX

When eggs beaten, stiff will stand for a time in the refrigerator, but if they thicken they cannot be beaten stiff again satisfactorily.

The dough will enjoy a mixture of corn meal much with pieces of meat, cooked together until tender, allowed to cool and cut into slices as needed.

When cooking a pot roast first sear the meat on all sides in a hot dry pan. Then boil it. This keeps the juice in the meat.

In mixing pastry the warmth of the fingers sometimes makes it heavy. Better to use a knife when working the shortening into the flour.

New Zealand as an Angler's Paradise

To the sportsman of the United Kingdom the accounts from New Zealand of the fish taken in that country are apt to sound like a fisherman's yarns. Trout of eighteen and twenty pounds, and these common enough to figure in almost everyday catches, certainly do seem prodigious. There is, however, ample confirmation of the apparently "tall" stories told by those who have visited the British of the South, and after all England possesses enough stuffed specimens brought from New Zealand to convince doubters.

At the time of its occupation by Europeans eighty years ago, New Zealand was poorly endowed with fresh-water fish. Such as were to be found in its streams were small, and of poor fighting powers, yet the country was watered to an extraordinary degree. Its North Island is traversed by noble rivers, and the South Island by swift-flowing snow-fed mountain streams, some of these, also of great length, breadth and depth. And both islands are dotted over with large and picturesque lakes. The new inhabitants soon perceived the possibility of acclimatizing the best fish of the Northern Hemisphere. In course of time acclimatization societies were formed, with the object of introducing the trout and salmon of Europe and America. The bringing of ova 8,000 to 12,000 miles in the sailing vessels which alone were available in the early stages was a formidable undertaking, and failures were numerous. It was not, in fact, until the New Zealand Government took the matter in hand that any noteworthy success was attained.

With regard to salmon, indeed, it cannot be said that there were substantial results until four or five years ago, though the first ventures were made as far back as 1864, and in the interval millions of ova had been imported. Trout, on the other hand, quickly made themselves at home in the waters of the Dominion and grew and spread with amazing rapidity. The first to become established were the brown trout (salmo fario). These were afterwards reinforced by the rainbow trout (salmo gairdneri), which proved, particularly in the large lakes of the North Island, even finer sporting fish than the earlier immigrants. The two varieties now flourish throughout New Zealand. Others that were introduced were the American brook trout (salmo fontinalis), the sea trout (salmo trutta), the Loch Leven trout, and out or two minor salmonidae. Of these less has been heard.

Brown trout up to weights ranging between twenty and thirty lb. have been taken in some of the southern lakes and river estuaries, and occasional specimens as large as forty lb. have been known. Still more remarkable was the quantity of reasonable-sized fish that became available. One writer states that in the "80's" and "90's" it was not uncommon for an angler to catch over 100 lb. weight in one day, or sixty or seventy lb. in a morning's or an evening's fishing. Similarly with the rainbow trout, which especially abound in the numerous lakes of the thermal district in the North Island—the same authority vouches for the fact that anglers' records of from half a ton to more than a ton for the season have not been unusual. One man fishing on the Taupo plateau—in the great central sea of Taupo, and the streams running in to it—is said to have taken five tons.

One of the best individual records of a recent season was 261 fish, averaging 8½ lb. in 28½ days. A kinderman of the present writer, fishing at Taupo last season, landed numerous rainbows running from 16½ — down to eight lb. In another season he caught in a few days' sport more than a hundred fish, of which eighty-eight averaged eleven lb. Another relative of the writer has on the wall of his smoking-room a stuffed 40-pounder rainbow. The greatest rainbow taken at Taupo last season weighed 22½ lb. As to the brown trout of the thermal district, there is in a shop window at Rotorua the mounted remains of one that scaled 35 lb. One of the anglers just mentioned has often taken, within walking distance of the Government sanatorium at Rotorua, baskets of twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five rainbows in a day. On a certain occasion he was of a party of three who went to Lake Tarawera for night-fishing. There, under the shadow of the ancient volcano the outburst of which, in 1886, destroyed the famous terraces of Rotomahana, the trio, casting at the mouth of the Waioa stream, landed in one evening baskets of fifty-two, fifty and forty-five respectively. The fish scaled from three lb. to six lb. These trout would take only a perfectly black feather fly, which they would not have looked at in the daytime.

One of the charms of New Zealand fishing is the beauty of the surroundings. The best-stocked rivers in the North Island are to be found close to the wonderful geysers of Rotorua, Wairakei, and other tourist resorts, or to the majestic volcanic peaks of the National Park. There are even curious places where it is possible to swing a fish out of the river into a boiling pool situated within a few feet of the rim. In the South Island, the habitats of both salmon and trout are in the equally famous lake districts

of Canterbury and Otago, which attract visitors in their thousands every year.

That the persevering efforts of the New Zealand Government for the acclimatization of salmon have been rewarded with success has been evident within the last three or four years. The first movement in this direction were made with the Atlantic salmon (salmo salar), and yet it has been the last to become established. There is now an enormous annual run of these fine fish in the principal rivers of the Southland and Otago districts, and they are steadily advancing northward. Official reports tell of specimens weighing up to 60 lb. and large numbers at from seven to thirty lb. Sea-temperature conditions will probably limit the home of the salmon to the southern half of the Dominion, but the Government have lately placed a hatchery on the upper waters of the Wanganui river, in the North Island, not far from Mount Ruapehu, and are sanguine of being able to stock that great river, which will be near the northern point of the salmon fisheries. The quinnat salmon of the American Pacific Coast is even more firmly transplanted, and now swarms in all the South Island rivers. Very soon New Zealand may be expected to develop local commercial fisheries.

One of the most interesting features of fishing in New Zealand is the democratic nature of the sport. Preserved waters are unknown. The fish are to be found in every corner of the country, and are available to people in all circumstances of life. True, nobody can lawfully fish without holding a licence, but a licence costing 2s.1d. and obtainable at any post office or sporting goods depot, entitles the holder to fish for the season—which lasts from the beginning of either October or November to the end of May—in any lake, river, or stream in the Dominion. Women and boys can secure the same right for a modest 5s., and it is possible to obtain a single day's fishing for an insignificant fee. In many parts of the country the banks of streams have been reserved by the State for the convenience of sportsmen. Even where that is not so there is no resentment by land-owners of the use of their riverside property by anglers who refrain from damaging fences and who shut gates. Small wonder, then, that New Zealand is spoken of as one of the chief sporting grounds of the Empire, and that her ample and picturesque fishing-areas are attracting more visitors every year.—F.W.W.

Wellington, N.Z.

—The Spectator.

The Handling-Waste Factor in Living Costs

One of the greatest factors in industrial costs, and therefore in the cost of modern living, is the expense of handling materials. Mr. James A. Shepard, who is Chairman of the Materials Handling Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, is attacking the problem of waste effort in this connection. He has found out, according to The Wall Street Journal, that by speeding up transportation our railroads have reduced interest charges against commodities in transit by about \$40,000,000 a year. This is a case in which a very small saving per unit in handling amounts to an enormous aggregate for the country at large. As The Wall Street Journal summarizes:

One cent a ton variation in handling costs in transportation alone amounts to \$32,000,000 a year for the United States. Study of making of iron castings in foundries showed that an average of 168 tons of materials of all kinds were handled to make each ton of finished castings. Extending this study to use of these castings in their subsequent machining and assembly with other materials in the metal industries, such as making automobiles or agricultural implements, it was found 224 tons of materials are handled per ton of finished product delivered to consumer. Mr. Shepard stated it was estimated minimum handling to finished product in various processes of production came to three times the number chargeable to transportation. This would indicate probable tonnage of materials handled in production in United States in one year to be \$7,700,000,000 tons with a variation in total cost of \$97,000,000 for every 1 cent a ton change in handling costs. This would make total tonnage handled in transportation and production 12,900,000,000 tons annually and 1 cent variation in cost \$129,000,000 in year.

In the mining industry producing about 600,000,000 tons of material a year, which at some stage are handled largely by hand shovelling, the direct labor cost comes to \$200,000,000. Loading and unloading ships with handling of 200,000,000 tons a year probably costs for direct labor \$200,000,000, he stated. Loading and unloading box-cars, with 800,000,000 tons handled a year, principally by hand labor, is estimated to involve direct labor cost of \$100,000,000, with a possibility, owing to inadequacy of available data, that the cost is actually twice this amount.

A cheque is not good until it is certified. All Wilson's Bacon is certified—we give a money back guarantee.—Dec. 31, 1925

Greetings from The Broadway

To Our Many Friends and Patrons in the City and Outports.

We Sincerely Thank you for your patronage in the past, and desire to express the wish that The Coming Year will prove to You and Yours, a Pleasant and Prosperous one in every respect.

The Broadway House of Fashion

THE LAST CALL Must Vacate the Premises.

Not Bargains. But Pure Sacrifice!!!

You may not need these things at present. But this opportunity seldom occurs. And you will do well to take advantage of this Great Sacrifice while it lasts! Below is a little list which we think will interest those who seek Economy and Quality combined.

LOOK!

We have a stock of Men's, Ladies' and Juvenile Rubbers, which must be sold, and our price is incomparable, from 15c. per pair.

OUR STOCK OF BOOTS

while they last will attract your attention. You are cordially invited to inspect them.

OUR 'AD' IS

NO BOOSTER

We are leaving business and our LOSS is your Gain. Come and see for yourself.

Tell Your Friends of this Splendid OPPORTUNITY!

Remember that we are offering a line of Ladies' Rubbers at 15 cents per pair. This is more than 500 p.c. below cost price.

The Boston Shoe Store,

Note Our Address: 246 Water St., Opposite Dicks & Co.

We are Open Till 10 p.m. in Order to Cope with Business.

Sweet pumpkin boiled, mashed and seasoned with butter and salt makes a good winter vegetable. Natural brown rice with raisins and served with milk and butter makes a perfect breakfast food. When baking pastry before the fire, if the laundry tubs are washed clean after using, they will not collect the pan. This gives it the proper shape. ugly crust around the sides.

Bowling



Essence
Gravel
Kiln
Lime
Marble
Blue
Schwe
Or
Schwe
Cig
Schwe
Tall
Shed
Table
Nail

Decor
Recl
Flor



Dear me, how
Bear has been
that fell on the
top of a tall pile
And now what
happened to my
bunny nephew?
derneath the
tell you as I
er had the sheep
heard the howl
than he has
under the tree
died up close
from the feet
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"Uncle L