

Lake Manapouri, regarded by many as the most beautiful of the South Island lakes, should not be missed. The next objective after returning to Te Anau is Invercargill, the most southerly centre of population of any size in the British Empire. It is a well laid-out town—one of the best in the Dominion—and is notable at the moment for its licensing experiments and for possessing the Ranfurly Shield. Nearby is Bluff, famed for its oysters, and off the coast across a choppy sea is Stewart Island, the mountainous little brother of the two “mainlands”, with its sheltered bays and forest-fringed inlets providing grand and beautiful scenery. It, too, has oysters and, in addition, mutton birds.

Turning northwards again, the traveller goes by train to Dunedin, the fourth largest city of the Dominion. Dunedin is largely inhabited by Scots, but these days, by profuse use of Italian, it is possible for the visitor to make himself understood. From Dunedin, the last stage of the round trip is past the

pretty little town of Oamaru, through Timaru again, and thence to Lyttelton, where the inter-island steamer is taken for Wellington.

It is impossible to give a full account of what great treasure lies before the seeker of beauty in New Zealand. Only the better-known attractions (and by no means all of them) have been listed here. But with plenty of time at your disposal, excursions into the by-ways off the beaten tracks, as well as along those tracks themselves, will unfold many peerless panoramas. One thing is certain, wherever you go you will realise the soundness of the claim that New Zealand is a tourists' paradise, and as “tourists” of no little experience you will probably compare remembered beauties of other lands with those of New Zealand and reach the conclusion that so many other New Zealanders have reached before that, even apart from sentimental ties, there is no place that can compare with the “Playground of the Pacific.”

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## *Contract Bridge*

### *BRIDGE MAXIMS EXPLAINED*

3. *Always cover an honour.* For example, if declarer leads the J and you hold Q, put her on even though you see the K in dummy waiting to slay her, and you know the Ace is played. The reason is that you certainly force your opponent to use two honours to win one trick, and that means that you bring one trick forward any high cards you and your partner hold between you. In the case given, if your partner has the 10 it wins the next trick in that suit. But if you had not covered, the J and K would each have taken a trick against you.

The practice of covering an honour is absolutely sound and should be followed nine times out of ten. There are,

however, some exceptions to this, as to most rules. For instance, your partner has bid one no trumps and the opponents two spades. Dummy puts down the AQ of hearts and you, on declarer's left, hold K10. Declarer leads J of hearts. Now on the bidding he will probably place your partner with the K and if you do not cover with the K will put up the Ace anyway, making your K good. To duck here is quite justifiable. Again, opponents may hold QJx in dummy. You, on dummy's left, hold Kxx. If you cover the lead of the Q this establishes the J in dummy as an entry. If it is clear that your opponent will need an entry in dummy later in the game, duck the Q lead and hold the K to prevent the J becoming an established entry.